

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

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## ART EDUCATION URGED TO SAFEGUARD STATE INDUSTRIAL POSITION

James F. Hopkins, New Head of Massachusetts Normal, Points Out Its Value to Commerce

### ITS SOCIAL ASPECTS

Supremacy of Old Colony Must Be Maintained Through Work of School in Developing Higher Tastes

Massachusetts must safeguard her industrial supremacy through preservation of the high standard of the Normal Art school in Boston, according to James Frederick Hopkins, the newly elected director of art education for Massachusetts.

Mr. Hopkins is director of the School of Art and Design of Maryland Institute, Baltimore, Md., and will not take up his new duties officially before September.

He will include in his work the duties of principal of the Normal Art school in Boston and supervision of art instruction in the state normal schools and the various evening industrial art schools throughout Massachusetts.

Mr. Hopkins says of his new work today:

"Massachusetts industries produce an—  
(Continued on page five, column one)

### LEVEE BREAKS MAY STOP FLOOD

VICKSBURG, Miss.—While the breaks in the levees at Panther Forest, Ark., and Roosevelt, La., Friday night have resulted in the flooding of practically 1000 square miles of territory in the Louisiana delta, engineers are hopeful today that this has relieved the situation in this vicinity and that no further breaks will occur.

### DAY OF DRY MEASURE PASSES

Vegetables, nuts and fruit are being sold at retail today by weight or numerical count as the result of a new law which went into effect today. It will be enforced by Daniel C. Palmer, commissioner of weights and measures. Upward of 50,000 dry measures now in use in the state will have to be discarded.

### AMES BLOCK IN OMAHA BURNS

OMAHA, Neb.—Fire today destroyed a six-story business block in the center of the retail district, with a loss of about \$400,000. The building was owned by the Ames estate of Boston and was occupied by a number of retail firms.

### D. A. R. DELEGATES LEAVE

Several delegates of the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution left the city today for Washington to attend the continental congress of the national society, which opens in Continental Memorial hall, Monday.

### LOMBARD DEFENSE OPENS

Testimony for the defense on the charges preferred against Col. Walter E. Lombard, commanding the coast artillery corps, was begun today in the court of which Maj.-Gen. Embury P. Clark, retired, is president at the State House.

### FIRE DELAYS SAILING

About 24 hours delay in the sailing time of the Warren line steamer Michigan resulted from fire in that steamer yesterday. She will leave at 5:30 p. m. today. A survey shows that the grain is not damaged.

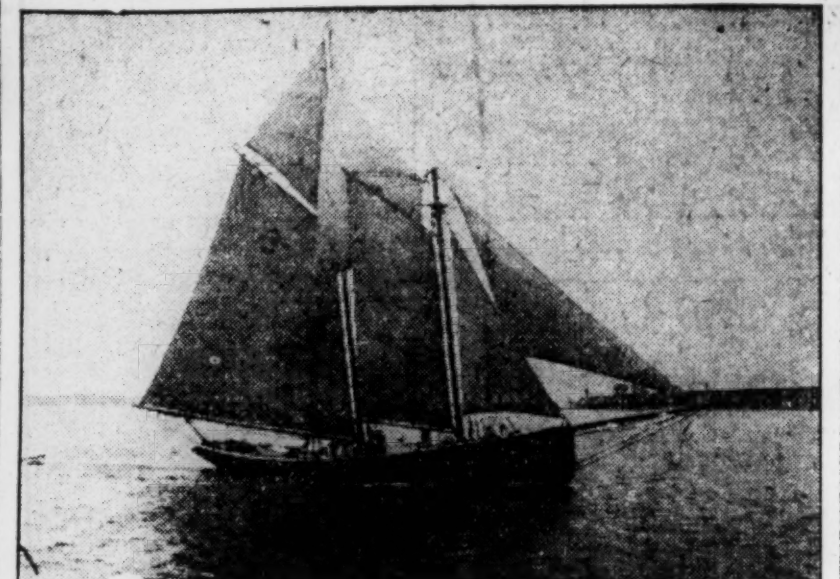
### ONE OF CREW IS LOST

Capt. William Firth of the fishing schooner Vanessa, which arrived at T wharf today with 97,000 pounds of groundfish, reports the loss of John Cooney, a member of his crew.

### FUNDS FOR MONEY INQUIRY VOTED

WASHINGTON—Twenty-five thousand dollars for the "money trust" investigation was appropriated today by the House. The committee will begin its hearings on Wednesday.

## FIRST BOSTON POWER PILOT BOAT SOON TO BE IN SERVICE



Pilot schooner Liberty which is being equipped with gasoline engines.

Work of equipping the pilot sail boat Liberty with auxiliary power is proceeding rapidly, and she probably will be ready for service in about two weeks.

Two 40-horse power Murray & Tregurtha gasoline engines will be installed, the masts shortened eight feet and many other changes effected. The Liberty is the first Boston pilot boat to be equipped with any means of locomotion excepting sails.

She was taken to the yard of Murray & Tregurtha at South Boston some time ago, but the draught was too deep to admit her to that drydock. She was then taken to Simpson's yard, East Boston. The gasoline tanks have already been installed and the shaft log will be put in while she is at Simpson's. Other changes around the stern of her under water section will be made before she is taken back to the South Boston yard for the installation of the engines.

It is said that the Adams, another pilot boat, is to be sold. This leaves besides the Liberty, the Verona, America and Louise. Reports say that one of these will be disposed of also and the other two fitted with auxiliary power to facilitate boarding foreign inbound steamers outside Boston lightships. The work on the Liberty is an experiment.

## ENGINEERS VOTE TO STRIKE SHOULD DICKERING FAIL

NEW YORK—By a majority of more than 23,000 out of 25,000 votes cast, locomotive engineers on 50 railroads east of Chicago and north of the Norfolk & Western have authorized their officers to call a strike, should further negotiations with the railroads for increased pay fail. The result was made known by Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, to J. C. Steward, chairman of the General Managers Association of the railroads.

The general managers have called a meeting to be held here April 15. The engineers' officers have notified Mr. Steward that they would remain here for "a reasonable time" to await a counter proposition.

Mr. Stone said, approximately 15,000 members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Engineers have also voted on the proposition. Their vote, he said, was also in favor of authorizing a strike.

## ALL READY FOR PARACHUTE DROP

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—Everything is ready for the parachute drop to be made this afternoon into the harbor by F. Rodman Law of New York from a hydroplane going 50 miles an hour 1500 feet above the sea. Phillips Ward Page will pilot the machine.

Almost as soon as Mr. Law strikes the water the hydroplane will dip into the harbor and the machine will coast along over the surface in order to afford Law a chance to climb back to his perch and be brought to shore.

### MR. JORDAN TRUSTEE

Michael J. Jordan was today appointed a trustee in the children's institutions department in place of John F. Cronin.

## OWEN BILL, AMENDED, CONSOLIDATES WORK BUT CURTAILS POWER

WASHINGTON—The Owen bill, creating a public health bureau, was accepted in its amended form by the Senate committee on public health and national quarantine today. It will be reported favorably to the Senate by Senator Owen on Monday. It will then be placed on the regular calendar of Senate business and will await its turn to be taken up for discussion unless called up before that time by special vote.

The Smoot bill, which was introduced as a substitute for the Owen measure, was automatically rejected by the action of the committee on the Owen bill. The latter, as amended, forms an amalgamation of the existing bureaus which have to do with public health, including the public health and marine hospital service, the bureau of chemistry, and the division of vital statistics.

By the provisions of the bill, the new organization, which is to be called the public health service, is given no powers beyond those at present exercised by the various bureaus of which it is to be composed. It will be given the additional duty, however, of collecting and disseminating information relative to public health and of enforcing the observance of all regulations and laws of the United States relating to the public health.

A section of the bill, which would have given the head of the proposed bureau the power to call a convention of state health authorities whenever he chose or whenever requested by the health authority of five states, was eliminated by the committee today. A provision of this section which abolishes all annual or other conferences of state and territorial health authorities was retained, however, and as a result no national conventions or conferences of such authorities will be held after the passage of the Owen bill.

## TAFT MANAGERS ARE CLAIMING PRESIDENT LEADS IN DELEGATES

WASHINGTON—The week closes with 329 delegates to the Chicago convention claimed for President Taft, 109 conceded to Colonel Roosevelt, 39 to Senator Taft.

## COL. ROOSEVELT AFTER DELEGATES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

NASHUA, N. H.—Colonel Roosevelt was welcomed here by a large crowd, including Governor Bass. The former President made a rear platform speech at Worcester, Clinton and Ayer, Mass. Here he spoke briefly at Union station from an auto, following with three other speeches, all to enthusiastic audiences. The colonel said: "In New York as elsewhere I have said 'Follow New Hampshire in political progress.' If New Hampshire now goes back it will be a bad thing for the progressive movement all over the country. It will give heart to politicians and crooked business interests."

Colonel Roosevelt addressed a large gathering at Springfield, Mass., last night, beginning his tour of this state and New Hampshire. He talked to the Commercial Travelers Club on political questions although politics are barred by the club rules. He was at Worcester this morning and will end his tour tonight at Lowell.

Colonel Roosevelt said in Springfield that in a contest such as the present campaign it was necessary to consider both the business needs of the country and its moral needs. He asserted that the present policy of the government toward corporations was wrong and that it was futile to try to control "big business" with lawsuits.

"It is bad to have a policy of strangling business," he said, "but it is worse to have a policy of sham struggle."

"I am told," he went on, "that when I insist upon the people having the right to pass upon such laws affecting their welfare I am 'laying an impious hand upon the ark of the covenant.' My fight is for justice."

### ROOSEVELT ON BALLOT

PHILADELPHIA—Pennsylvania's delegations of 76 members to both the Democratic and Republican national conventions depend on the result to today's primary election. Both the Democrats and Republicans will vote directly for 84 of their national delegates, two from each congressional district, and the remaining 12 will be chosen at the respective state conventions, delegates to which will also be chosen tomorrow. Supporters of Theodore Roosevelt are the only Republican delegates to take advantage of the law which permits delegates to have the name of their choice printed on the ballot.

Governor Wilson's managers say he will sweep the state. Managers for Speaker Clark say the result will not be binding, as the primary law does not provide for instructions and the majority of the delegates have "no preference" following their names.

## WHERE BOSTON'S TREES ARE STARTED



Franklin Park nursery employees engaged in work of transplanting growths to city's streets and parkways

## CROSS-CHANNEL FLIGHT IS MADE AT SHORT NOTICE

(By the United Press)

LONDON—Maurice Prevost with Lawrence San Toni as a passenger, arrived here from Paris in his monoplane without mishap. The machine will immediately be turned over to the British admiralty, who contracted for it on condition that it be delivered today.

(By the United Press)

PARIS—In an aeroplane supplied overnight Lawrence San Toni, London manager for the De Perdussin monoplanes, left Paris for London this morning, driven by Aviator Prevost, and successfully crossed the channel.

Without ceremony the pair ascended in a windstorm at Issy, at 7 o'clock. They made a landing at Calais at 10:28 a. m., and after a brief respite to overhaul the new machine started across the channel at a high rate of speed at 11:45 a. m.

Mr. San Toni reached Paris late Friday night, and immediately ordered a two-seated monoplane, on condition that it be ready this morning. All through the night mechanics worked preparing the machine for flight, and when M. San Toni called for the aeroplane early today it was rolled out ready to fly. He and M. Prevost mounted, and in a few moments were off.

(By the United Press)

BAR LE DUC, France—While reconnoitering in a monoplane Lieutenant Boncourt lost control of his machine here today and perished.

## ANTI-MADERO PLOT DISCOVERED, SAYS MEXICAN REPORT

NEW YORK—According to advances received here today by financial interests with connections in Mexico City, a plot to slay President Madero and to dynamite the public buildings has been discovered.

The police, the advices say, have taken every precaution to keep it secret, but 25 arrests have already been made, and there is a possibility that men prominent in the Diaz regime may be involved. The Governor of the city of Mexico asserts that the plot is widespread. The advices explain that the strict censorship maintained in Mexico City prevents sending details by telegraph.

MEXICO CITY—With a strike on the National railway certain, which means the tying up of nearly all railroad lines in Mexico and General Orozco refusing to recognize Marion Ceballos as the United States consul at Chihuahua together with serious developments within Mexico City, Americans here today are again fearing for their safety.

President Madero has issued an order forbidding Americans to bring any more arms into the capital, saying that he considers the arming of foreigners dangerous to Mexicans.

WASHINGTON—Belief that General Pascual Orozco, commander of the Mexican rebels, is attempting to provoke American intervention is being forced on the state department by confidential dispatches, detailing continued affronts to the United States enacted by the insurgents.

It is believed here that Orozco, his revolt crumbling in the face of Madero's increasing reinforcements made possible by the United States' friendly attitude, has decided that he would rather take chances of personal aggrandizement in a United Mexican war against the United States than be the leader of a forlorn hope against Madero.

### BANK HAS NO DEPOSITS

GOLDENDALE, Wash.—Although Uncle Sam has had a fully equipped postal savings bank at Goldendale for a month, no deposits have been received up to date.

## PUBLIC OPINION BILL MAY BE OPPOSED IN SENATE LAST READING

Movement Said to Be on Foot to Secure Rejection of the Measure for Submitting Questions to the Voters

### PASSED BY HOUSE

Crane Referendum Plan, Substituted for an Adverse Report, Also to Come Before Legislature for Action

Special consideration is to be given next week by the Legislature to measures providing for additional participation by the voters in the affairs of government. These measures propose changes in the method of electing legislators and in the manner of making federal laws.

The Senate is being watched especially for its action on the public opinion bill scheduled for consideration Tuesday. The bill has taken two readings, but a movement is understood to be on foot to secure its rejection when it is considered Tuesday on the question of passing to a third reading. The Senate rejected a similar bill last year by a narrow margin on reconsideration after it had been passed to engrossment.

This measure provides for submitting to the voters on official ballot, questions of public policy. The purpose is to ascertain the will of the voters on such matters, the understanding being that the Legislators at the State House will be governed in dealing with these questions, by the majority votes thereon in their district.

An adverse report was made on the public opinion bill by the committee on election laws. The House overruled the report and sent the bill to the upper branch after passing it to be engrossed. Wednesday, it is expected, the House will again vote on the Crane referendum bill introduced by Representative Crane of Cambridge. The first vote by the House on this measure, when it substituted the bill for an adverse report by the committee on constitutional amendments, was overwhelmingly in favor of the measure. The action next Wednesday, it is believed, will be equally decisive.

Although the Senate rejected the Donahue bill for a preferential vote on candidates for United States senators, the friends of the bill are to try to secure favorable action by the House when the matter comes up for consideration Tuesday. Last year the House passed the bill by a big vote and though the House is considered more conservative this year, it is generally thought that favorable action will result.

The Senate probably will act early next week on the resolutions offered by Senator Barnes recording the Legislature as in favor of the direct election of United States senators. These resolutions declare it to be the belief of the Legislature that the method of electing United States senators should be established by an amendment to the United States constitution to be prepared by Congress and to be submitted to the states for ratification. The resolutions declare against the calling of a constitutional convention to amend the constitution so as to bring about the proposed change.

It is proposed by Senator Barnes to substitute his resolutions for the House bill which seeks to secure a constitutional convention. A similar bill was defeated in the Senate last year. The friends of the House bill appear to be unanimously opposed to the Barnes resolution and one of the most interesting debates of the year is anticipated when the matter is reached.

## TWO EXPRESS FIRMS INDICTED

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Two indictments, one containing ten counts against the American Express Company, and one containing five counts against the Adams Express Company, were returned Friday afternoon by the federal grand jury to Judge John R. Hazel.

The indictment against the American charges that company with over-charging on shipments originating at Aliquippa, Pa. The maximum penalty is a fine of \$5000 for each offense.

The five counts against the Adams Express Company charge that a rebate was allowed shippers at Arcade, N. Y. The penalty is a fine of not less than \$1000 nor greater than \$20,000.

The defendants will plead to the indictments on Tuesday.

### OPERATORS DELAY DEMANDS

At the Woman's Trade Union League, 7 Warren street, where the newly formed union of telephone and telegraph operators is making its temporary headquarters, it is denied that any demands have been drawn up or that definite action will be taken until after the mass meeting tomorrow.

### PLATFORM FALLS AT PEORIA

PEORIA, Ill.—More than a score of Bradley Polytechnic Institute students were injured when a platform collapsed today.

## PASS IT ALONG

The Monitor looks for that which is good; It finds; then it prints what newspapers should. Its message is cheer, good will and a song; So pass it along, friends, pass it along.

The Monitor's clean—and that is just why Its columns are fit for any one's eye. Its basis is truth, its influence strong; So pass it along, friends, pass it along.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER  
In United States.....5c  
To Foreign Countries.....5c



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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

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City..... State.....

- State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.  
The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run **FREE**  
**ONE WEEK**  
**ON THE**  
**CLASSIFIED AD PAGE**

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

## PARTIES ARE TAKING MORE DEFINITE SHAPE IN GERMAN EMPIRE

Two Groups of Future Are Forming for the Great Political Struggle Between Clericals and Anti-Clericals

### MILITARISM IS ISSUE

Tendencies toward solidification of political parties in middle Europe, especially in Germany, in preparation for what is spoken of as the great political struggle of the future, namely that of clericalism and anticlericalism, are described in the following special article. The advance of socialism and the deeper meaning of the movement also are explained.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The outlook on the world's politics at almost any particular moment presents two very different classes of events. There is the event superficial, loud voiced and blatant, full of much sound and much fury, signifying little or nothing and leaving the depths undisturbed.

And then there is the movement of real significance, seen at a point either deep down in consciousness where it is recognized only by the few, or at a point where it is at last reaching the surface, after centuries of struggling upwards with gathering power and ever widening recognition, and after a progress slow but irresistible, like the flood tide which many times surges backwards, retreating before the shelving barrier but still inevitably reaching the high water mark in the fulness of time.

Such a question, whatever may be the opinion in regard to it, is the question of socialism and its immediate consequences, and in considering the international aspect of this ever increasingly important factor in European politics thought turns naturally at the moment to Germany.

Some time ago it was pointed out how a change was every day more observable in the grouping of the political parties in Europe, this being especially noticeable in Germany and Austria-Hungary, how that the tendency was here, as in many other directions, toward amalgamation; for the many small parties, divided from each other by differences the appearance of which would seem to be in the most direct inverse ratio to their reality, to sink their differences in the fact of what they deemed to be a common danger, and amalgamate to resist it.

In the recent elections in Germany the Social Democrats united with the Socialists in the effort to break down the power of the Blue-Black bloc, separated again on the question of the election of the president of the Reichstag, when it

## AT THE THEATERS

### BOSTON

BOSTON.—"The Littlest Rebel"  
B. F. KELTUS—Admission.  
CASTLE SQUARE—Romeo and Juliet.  
CASTLE SQUARE—The Sign of the Cross.  
HOLLYS—Miss Billie Burke.  
MAJESTIC—Dorothy Dandridge.  
PARK—The Country Boy.  
PLAYMOUTH—Miss Jimmy Valentine.  
SHUBERT—Sunshine.  
TREMONT—Marguerita Sylva.

### BOSTON CONCERTS

SUNDAY—Symphony hall, 5:30 p. m., piano recital by Vladimir de Pachmann.  
BOSTON OPERA HOUSE—Every evening at 8 o'clock, "Tales of Hoffmann," Aborn English Grand Opera company.

### NEW-YORK

RELIASCO—David Warfield.  
CASINO—Baron Trenck.  
CENTURY—The Garden of Allah.  
CITY—Runtz Pulls the Strings.  
CRITTER—Louis Mann.  
DAVIS—The Bird of Paradise.  
EMPIRE—Soliver Twist.  
FIFTH—The Typhoon.  
GAIETY—Oscar 622.  
HAROLD—The Talker.  
HICKERBOCK—Kismet.  
LIBERTY—The Rainbow.  
LITTLE—The Legion.  
LUTHER—The Woman.  
REPUBLIC—The Woman.  
THIRTY-NINTH—Butterfly on Wheel.  
WALLACK—Disraeli.

### CHICAGO

AMERICAN—"The Chocolate Soldier."  
BLACKSTONE—W. H. Crane.  
CORT—Ready Money.  
GRAND—Oscar 622.  
HILTON—"When It Comes Home."  
LYRIC—The Drama Players.  
LYRIC—"The Woman."  
OPERA HOUSE—"Lonesome Pine."  
POWER—John Drew.  
PRINCESS—"Runtz Pulls the Strings."  
STUDEBAKER—Hotbrook Blues.

## HOUSES AND STREETS OF BOSTON THAT LIVE IN THE HISTORY OF THE CITY



This illustration shows the west view of the Old State House on Washington street, before the changes in 1830, when the seat of the city government was transferred from the old City or Johnson's hall on School street to this place. On the second floor was the Representatives hall, where in provincial times was convened the Great and General Court, the representatives of the people in the Legislature of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, consisting in 1720 of 108 deputies, and later, by the incorporation of new towns, of about 125. Here in this room Samuel Adams, a representative of Boston, passed the famous resolves in reference to taxation. In 1789, a colonnade was built from the second floor and from it Gen. George Washington reviewed the civic procession in his honor. In 1824 the four streets, Cornhill, Marlboro, Newbury and Orange, were merged under the name of Washington street in his honor. To the right, on south corner of State street, was the home of Capt. Robert Keayne, who gave the greater part of the money to erect the first town house in 1657. On the north corner of State street the first brick shop in Boston was erected, and opposite on the Sears site, Gov. John Leverett resided and the postoffice was located there during the revolution. In 1711, the original town house was destroyed and the present one was erected soon after. In 1747 the interior was destroyed by fire and shortly after was rebuilt, and many of the original timbers and fittings are still in a good state of preservation. In 1882 the building was restored, as far as possible, on the old lines and is now in the custodianship of the Bostonian Society and the greater part used for historical purposes.

tendency is that they shall be so discussed, the task of fitting in such discussion with the long accepted methods of high diplomacy will become increasingly difficult and finally impossible.

Secretive methods once abandoned or rendered impossible, the only alternative is frank discussion, and the most open exchange of views. This can only result in the resort increasingly to arbitration, and so in the ultimate abolition of the arbitrament of war. "Intercourse between the people of the world has increased, and mutual knowledge begets a friendship and sympathy," which is growing day by day, so that nothing can thwart its ultimate triumph.

In the maelstrom of European politics, amidst the troubled sea of historic interests and ambitions, apparently in hopeless conflict, a sure firmament is slowly appearing; and it is not the hegemony of one great power or the alliance of two or three to enforce a "pax Romana" throughout the world. It is just the ever growing mutual knowledge, and understanding amongst men, and a glimpse of the wisdom of the "poor wise man" which, in the allegory of the prophet of Israel, "saved the city."

### ROADS SUE FOR TAX ONCE PAID

Suit has been started by the New Haven road and five of its leased trolley lines against Mr. Gill, the internal revenue collector, in the United States district court for the return of the corporation tax levied on the leased lines, in 1909 which amounts to \$29,787.

### MALDEN TEACHERS GET RAISE

Beginning in September the salaries of 63 Malden school teachers will be raised from a maximum of \$675 to \$700 in the first to sixth grades of the elementary schools, according to a statement issued last night by the Malden school board.

## PORTLAND TO BE LINKED WITH TEXAS BY LINE

PORTLAND, Ore.—Portland and Galveston, Tex., soon will be connected by a continuous rail line under direct control of the Hill system that in a measure will be a factor in transcontinental traffic.

To provide this connection it is necessary to build 29 miles of railroad in Colorado, and for this purpose the directors of the Burlington, a Hill road, recently appropriated \$1,000,000. Work already has been started and will be finished within the present year. Meanwhile ties and rails are being laid on the 66 miles additional trackage in Wyoming, grading for which was completed last year. These are the only links necessary to give the Burlington a straight and direct line from Billings, Mont., to Denver, where it connects with the Colorado & Southern's main road to the Gulf of Mexico. The Colorado & Southern also is a Hill road, being owned entirely by the Burlington.

By using the North Bank to Spokane, Great Northern or Northern Pacific to Billings, the Burlington and Colorado & Southern to Denver and the Colorado & Southern to Galveston, the Hill interests will have a short and direct route between Portland and the gulf. The value of such a line is great because of the traffic moving between the two ports, but in the readjustment of traffic conditions following the completion of the Panama canal, it is believed that it can be made decidedly useful and profitable.

It is evident that much traffic will concentrate along this route for transshipment. Galveston will be a convenient port on the south from which to send ships through the canal, while

## FRANCO-BRITISH FESTIVITY IN NICE MARKS DEDICATION

NEW YORK.—According to a Nice message to the New York Times, a series of Franco-British festivities signifying, according to the French press, another powerful proof of the vitality of the friendship between the two countries, began in Nice Friday when an imposing monument was dedicated to Queen Victoria.

The British and French fleets were anchored in the bay, while 10,000 British and French marines and soldiers marched through the streets of the city and were reviewed by the French premier, Raymond Poincaré.

Sir Francis Bertie, British ambassador to France; Théophile Delcasse, French minister of marine; Alexandre Millerand, French minister of war; the King of Sweden, and a large number of princes and princesses were present.

A statue of King Edward is to be unveiled at Cannes today.

### PRODUCTS INCREASED IN VALUE

SPOKANE, Wash.—An increase of more than 100 per cent in the value of manufactured products was shown by the state of Washington during the 10 years between 1899 and 1909 and the number of wage earners employed in 1909 in this state was 50 per cent greater than in 1899.

### PAR OFFERED FOR BONDS

NEWARK, N. J.—An offer of par was the best that East Orange could get for its \$100,000 issue of water bonds. The

**LOZIER**  
OURING CARS OF QUALITY

In owning a Lozier car you get the satisfaction of feeling that no one whom you meet at the Club, the seashore, in the mountains, on the boulevard or on the road, has a car as high class as yours—no one except other Lozier owners.

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The Best Dealers Sell The **EDDY**

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The finest and most comprehensive line of Tackle ever shown in this market. Call and inspect the new English "Red Seal" Waterproof "Red Seal" and "Red Loop" Leaders.

Everything in Good Fishing Tackle

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## Buy Shrubs NOW

Choice Imported Hardy Rose Bushes, Trees, Evergreens and Shrubs. RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES. You are invited to inspect this display. See our Magnolia in bloom.

**BENDORP'S**, 115 State St., Boston

Essex County Trust Company of East Orange offered par. The bids were referred to the finance committee. The bonds bear interest at 4 per cent and run for 40 years.

Established 1858

**Sawyer's Crystal BLUE**

For the Laundry.

**DOUBLE STRENGTH BEST AND GOES FARTHEST.**

Makes white clothes whiter and colored fabrics brighter

**Sawyer Crystal Blue Co**  
88 BROAD ST., BOSTON.  
BOLD IN  
5c., 10c. & 15c. Bottles

**HARDWOOD FLOORS**

Renovating and refinishing  
Metal - Weather Strips

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3% WITH REASONABLE MINIMUM CHARGES

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Is delicious made of Franklin Entire Wheat Flour. Send for prize recipe.

**Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston**

**AWNINGS**

Send postal or Tel. Fort Hill 820, and we will send you with samples and give estimate.

**WHEELER & WILSON, 15 Merchants Row, Boston.**

## TRAVEL TALKS

**Hotel and Travel Information**

Hundreds of Monitor readers were aided in their quest for reliable information on resorts and hotels during 1911—Read This Letter of Appreciation:

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Hotel and Travel Department:  
I want to assure you that we fully appreciate the work your Department is doing in assisting travelers in such an effective manner.

Sincerely yours,

We perhaps can help you too for the coming season. Try us.

ADDRESS  
**HOTEL AND TRAVEL DEPT., THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.**

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# Leading Events in the Athletic World :: Princeton Athletics

## YALE TRACK OUTLOOK IS NOT AS PROMISING THIS YEAR AS LAST

Pole Vault and Dashes Only Events for Which There Are Veterans of Known Ability

### WEIGHTS ARE WEAK

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale's track candidates were called back to New Haven this week to begin the last lap of the season's practice. About 30 men reported. With the exception of the pole vaulters and dash men the squad is made up of only mediocre material and whatever success Yale can be expected to achieve in track this spring will depend largely upon the development shown by the new material between now and the end of the season. Having lost practically all the point winners from last year's team the task before trainer Mack promises to be a difficult one.

As usual Yale will be very strong in the pole vault this year, perhaps more so than ever before in the history of Yale track athletics. Besides having two men who do well over 12 ft. there are eight men on the squad who have been vaulting over 11 ft. consistently. Yale's best man in this event is Capt. Robert A. Gardner '12. Should Wagner '13 continue to improve this spring he will undoubtedly pass Gardner hard for first honors. In the Princeton meet last year he vaulted 12 ft. 4 in. Both Byers and Derrick '13 give promise of passing the 12 ft. mark before the end of the season, while Achilles '13, Bylund '12S, Cunningham '12S, and Seaborn '13S, are all but slightly inferior in ability.

In spite of the slight scarcity of material of varsity calibre for the dashes those events should prove to be one of Yale's strongest assets this season. Farrar '12 and Brighton '13, both of whom ran against Princeton and Harvard last season, are the most promising candidates for the 440. Trainer Mack expects to see them do 50s, before the end of the season. It is probable that Boyd '12, who won the 220 in the Harvard meet two years ago, will be tried in this event, though he has never run it before. In the 100 and 220 Yale will again have Thatcher '12S, winner of the events last year. However, he is sure to be hard pressed for first honors by both Stewart '13S and Ruddell '13, who have shown remarkable development indoors this winter. Stewart was Yale's representative in the 440 at the Oxford-Cambridge meet held in England last summer. He gives every indication of developing into a 10s man before the end of the season. Like Thatcher and Stewart Ruddell is a runner of much experience.

The half mile will be recruited from the members of the relay team this winter. Seymour '12S, who captured that team, and L. Platt '13S being the most promising at present. Although Scotten '14 has always run the quarter he is developing rapidly into a fast 800-yard man. Bellows '13S, one of the best half milers in college, will be ineligible to run because of scholarship difficulties.

Practically all the distance men ran on the cross-country team last fall. While there is an abundance of one and two milers, Yale has not one at present whose time would warrant him a place in the intercollegiate. It is these events, however, that Trainer Mack looks to for the greatest development. Four cross-country runners, March '12, Cross '12S, Dowling '13S, Hendrick '13S and Ferguson '12S, are the strongest competitors for places in the two mile run; at present all of them are covering the distance in about the same time. Marsh won fourth place in this event in the Harvard meet last year. Dowling is a miler of great experience, having run four years at Andover and on his freshman team last year, but has never before competed in the two mile. Yale has runners of only mediocre ability in the mile also, none of whom has been able to run the distance better than 4m. 40s. in past performances. H. Baker '13 of the relay team and Norris '13S are being trained for this event. Gardner '13 and Gulliver '13, both of the cross-country team, are also developing rapidly in the mile.

In both the hammer throw and the shot put Yale will be unusually weak this year. The loss of Captain Kilpatrick '11 and of ex-Captain Childs '12, will be severely felt, as new material will have to be developed in the weight events. Yale's success in the hurdles this year will depend largely upon the improvement shown by the new material between now and the end of the season, as Larkin '12 is the only hurdler from last year's team still in college.

In the high jump Douglas '14 has been clearing the bar consistently at 5ft. 9in. this winter and should show still further development out of doors. Moreover, Wolcott '13S of the freshman team last year and Dickinson '12, who won third place in the Harvard meet last spring, are both capable of jumping over 5ft. 6in. and are improving rapidly. While this event should bring Yale points in the dual meets it probably will not strengthen the team materially in the intercollegiate unless great improvement is shown this spring. Yale's strength this year will not lie in the performances of individual stars as in former years, but in capturing second and third places in most of the events. Consequently the prospects of winning the dual meets with Princeton and Harvard are much brighter than those of first or second place in the intercollegiate.

**MEDORA**

A lower Belmont. Has the notch which makes it sit right. 2 for 25c.

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**ARROW COLLARS**

## PLAYING FINALS IN MID-APRIL GOLF AT PINEHURST, N. C.

PINEHURST, N. C.—E. E. Wilbur of Alpine meets Chisholm Beach of Fox Hills today in the semi-final round of the annual mid-April golf tournament here.

In the upper half of the bracket N. W. Dean of Oakley plays S. D. Wyatt of Fond du Lac. In the consolation J. V. Hurd of the Pittsburgh Country Club meets J. T. Cheek of Audubon and J. E. Kellogg of Alpine plays Wilson Scott of Paterson. In the special eight it lies between W. L. Hurd of Oakmont and F. W. Tanner of Lakeview.

The match play rounds advanced the tournament to the semi-final stage Friday. The surprise was the defeat of Henry C. Fowkes of Oakmont by E. E. Wilbur of Alpine, 2 up and 1 to play. Friday's play:

Second Round  
Dean beat Tisdale, 2 up.  
Wyatt beat Armstrong, 2 and 1.  
Wilbur beat Fowkes, 2 and 1.  
Beck beat Spaulding, 3 and 2.

CONSOLATION  
First Round  
Hurd beat Shannon, 6 and 5.  
Kellogg beat Hurd, 2 and 1.  
Scott beat Hurd, 1 up.  
Beck beat Spaulding, 2 and 1.

SPECIAL EIGHT  
Semi-final  
Tanner beat Moulding, 5 and 3.  
Hurd beat MacMaster, 5 and 3.

## DARTMOUTH NINE BEATS COLUMBIA

NEW YORK—Dartmouth's baseball nine defeated Columbia University here Friday by a score of 3 to 2. The green team, registered all of its runs in the third. Ekstrom and Morey pitched effectively, the latter allowing Columbia three hits in the last four innings. Dartmouth scored only five hits off Rothwell, but three were bunched in the third. Singles by Ekstrom, Rollins and Spillane and a sacrifice fly by Captain Daley scored the winning run. The score:

	W	L	P	P.C.	P.C.
Dartmouth	2	0	1,000	1,000	1,000
Columbia	0	2	0,000	0,000	0,000
St. Louis	1	0	1,000	1,000	1,000
New York	1	1	1,000	1,000	1,000
Brooklyn	1	1	1,000	1,000	1,000
Pittsburgh	1	1	1,000	1,000	1,000
Philadelphia	0	2	0,000	0,000	0,000
Chicago	0	2	0,000	0,000	0,000

RESULTS FRIDAY  
Boston 4, New York 2.  
Cincinnati 4, Chicago 2.  
St. Louis-Pittsburgh, postponed.

GAMES TODAY  
Philadelphia at Boston.  
New York at Brooklyn.  
Chicago at Cincinnati.  
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.

### BOSTON NATIONALS WIN AGAIN

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.  
Boston 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 4 8 1  
Philadelphia 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 7 0  
Batteries: Tyler and Kling; Brennan and Kilfer. Graham, Umpire, Rigler and Eason.

### CINCINNATI WINS IN TENTH

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.  
Cincinnati 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 3 7 0  
Chicago 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 6 1  
Batteries: Benton and McLean; McIntyre and Archer. Umpires, Johnstone and Eason.

### BROOKLYN BEATS NEW YORK

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.  
Brooklyn 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 3 3  
New York 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 6 1  
Batteries: Kuetzer, Schardt and Erwin; Tetreau and Meyers. Umpires, Klein and Bush.

## DROP 20 FROM THE EXETER SQUAD

EXETER, N. H.—Coach Carney cut the Phillips-Exeter academy baseball squad by 20, leaving about 30 candidates Friday afternoon.

Manager Bird of the team has secured a game with Haverhill high April 24, the date canceled by the Boston College.

ment shown by the new material between now and the end of the season, as Larkin '12 is the only hurdler from last year's team still in college.

In the high jump Douglas '14 has been clearing the bar consistently at 5ft. 9in. this winter and should show still further development out of doors. Moreover, Wolcott '13S of the freshman team last year and Dickinson '12, who won third place in the Harvard meet last spring, are both capable of jumping over 5ft. 6in. and are improving rapidly. While this event should bring Yale points in the dual meets it probably will not strengthen the team materially in the intercollegiate unless great improvement is shown this spring. Yale's strength this year will not lie in the performances of individual stars as in former years, but in capturing second and third places in most of the events. Consequently the prospects of winning the dual meets with Princeton and Harvard are much brighter than those of first or second place in the intercollegiate.

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**LESIE SAFETY RAZOR**

**SPRAL STOPPER**

Pronounced by Users Throughout the World to Be Far in Advance of All Other Shaving and Stopping Devices. In handsome leather lined and covered steel case, delivered to you.

No. 1. Special Leslie Finish ..... \$3.00  
No. 2. Gold Plated ..... 7.50  
Fully protected by basic patents in all parts of the world.

Made by LESIE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Boston, U. S. A.

## BIG BOAT RACE WITHOUT PARALLEL



(Copyrighted by Illustrations Bureau, London)

## MORE MONEY FOR OLYMPIC FUND

NEW YORK—Julian W. Curtis, treasurer of the American Olympic committee, received \$2500 Friday for the fund that will defray the expenses of the American athletes who will compete in Stockholm next summer. One check came from the New York A. C. and the other from the New England finance committee. The sum from the New York A. C. was subscribed by the individual members of the club.

With the check for \$1500 Mr. Curtis received a letter in which it was said that the members would double this sum before the team sailed. The check from New England was for \$1000.

### WOMEN TO FENCE FOR TROPHIES

PHILADELPHIA—Anthony Drexel Biddle appeared at the Fencing Club Friday with two handsome trophies which he has donated to women who have entered the tournament to select representatives of this city for the national championships, which will be held in New York the latter part of the month.

COLLEGE BASEBALL GAMES TODAY  
Harvard vs. Johns Hopkins at Baltimore.  
Yale vs. Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.  
Princeton vs. Fordham at Princeton.  
West Point vs. Dartmouth at West Point.  
Cornell vs. Lehigh at Ithaca, N. Y.  
Brown vs. Wesleyan at Providence.  
Tufts vs. Rhode Island State at Medford.  
Trinity vs. Rutgers at New Brunswick, N. J.

### SPRING FOOTBALL SEASON ENDS

Harvard's spring football season closed Friday afternoon, when two teams, A and B, played a regular game. The teams were selected with a view of making them as nearly equal in strength as possible, and the game was an interesting one, team A winning by 18 to 6.

### PITCHER FOR CLEVELAND

NEW ORLEANS—Pitcher Klawitter, member of last year's New Orleans Southern League team, and who pitched the opening game of the season here for the local club, has been sold to the Cleveland Americans. Klawitter will leave immediately for Cleveland.

### DAWSON TO COACH AT UNION

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—The athletic board of Union College has elected F. T. Dawson, Princeton '10, as athletic coach. He has signed a contract for two years to coach the football, baseball and basketball teams.

### DOOLIN DROPS PITCHER HUNT

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Manager Tighe of the Louisville American Association team announced Friday the purchase of Benjamin Hunt, left-handed pitcher, from the Philadelphia Nationals.

### BUFFALO GETS THREE N. Y. MEN

NEW YORK—The New York National League Club announced Friday night the release of infielders Bues and Stock and Pitcher Munsell to the Buffalo club of the International League.

### BRESNAHAN SELLS THREE

ST. LOUIS—The sale of Pitchers Fred Baker and Reiss and Third Baseman John Scott to the Erie, Pa., club was announced Friday by the St. Louis National League Club.

### BASEBALL PICKUPS

Manager Doolin of Philadelphia is certainly a hard worker and inspires his players with much confidence.

President B. B. Johnson of the American league is to attend the formal dedication of the new Boston park April 18.

Bush and the Detroit team were late in coming to terms, but the veteran got into line for the first game of the season last night.

**Pepperell Spring Water**

"BEST IN THE WORLD"

11 Central St., Boston

## THE CAMBRIDGE VARSITY EIGHT IN ITS SUBMERGED SHELL

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)  
LONDON—This year's Oxford-Cambridge university boat race will long be remembered. The experience of this season's crews has never been paralleled in the history of the famous race which was first rowed in 1829. The race this year took place on March 30. The boats started in rough water and kept level for a short time, then Oxford gained a little and at the end of a mile were about a length to the good. Both crews were experiencing difficulty with the very rough water and strong head wind, in consequence of which the pace was very slow. At the end of about 6 minutes it became plain that Cambridge, who had lost the toss and been given the more exposed station, were in trouble. Their boat began to fill and after they had rowed about a mile and a quarter the craft became waterlogged; so putting in to land near Harrod's wharf the crew waded shore.

In the meantime Oxford were forcing ahead slowly without any knowledge of what had happened to their rivals, the swamping of the Cambridge boat having taken place after the Dark Blues had rounded the bend in the river near Hammersmith bridge, the crews being consequently out of view of each other. The same fate, however, soon befell the Oxford crew, and just about a mile further on beyond the Cambridge disaster the Oxford craft became overwhelmed and she was rowed into shore. Unlike the Cambls, however, Bourne ordered his men to pull their boat up and empty her and then to remark. This was successfully done. A number of spectators at this point wished to assist in the operations. To what extent this help was given is uncertain, but although the crew got the water out of their boat themselves there seems little doubt that either it or the oars were at least touched by several onlookers. Mr. Pitman, the umpire, meanwhile arrived in his launch. After two minutes discussion with the Oxford president, R. C. Bourne, the latter called upon his crew to finish the course. It is understood that Mr. Pitman informed Mr. Bourne that it was "no race." This decision of the umpire, whose word, of course, was final, immediately raised the question as to the reason for such a decision. In 1859 Cambridge was swamped and Oxford finished and was awarded the race. In this year's race Oxford finished but was said to have received outside help in remarking into their boat. It is very doubtful, however, if Mr. Pitman saw this, and no official statement has yet been forthcoming. It seems that the mere fact of both crews being swamped was sufficient reason for Mr. Pitman's decision. The university boat race is a private contest and is not rowed under the rules of the A. R. A., hence the final decision must rest with the umpire. The mere fact that Oxford finished the course does not count for anything, whether they knew it was "no race" or not, for their destination would in any case be Mortlake.

The chief effect of Mr. Pitman's verdict was that the oars of the subsequent proceedings was placed upon the two presidents, R. C. Bourne and R. W. M. Arbutnot. They decided very wisely that the race should be rowed on the following Monday, April 1. The full time occupied by the Oxford crew in covering the course, that is, including disembarkation, the emptying of their boat and remarking, was 29m. 38s., and by the time the boat reached Mortlake it was again filling with water, and the crew were pulling very steadily, rowing only 24 strokes to the minute. The Dark Blue crew of 1911 hold the record over the course, namely, 15m. 29s.

Compared with the extraordinary circumstances of the real boat race day, the eventual race seemed to dwindle into insignificance. The crews were the same and the result quite uncertain, yet the crowds and the interest were alike absent, the one topic of conversation being Saturday's fiasco and not, as might have been expected, the prospects of the real race. The water was again rough in places but the wind had changed somewhat and there was no great likelihood of a similar occurrence overtaking the crews. The authorities, however, were not satisfied with the conditions and some of the accompanying launches were provided with life buoys; the presidents also made the following extraordinary

agreements: (1) The boat drawing the Middlessex station to keep a course next to the wall and not to shove the Surrey boat out into mid-river; (2) Each crew may carry ballers. Each boat was provided with big splashboards, Oxford's measuring four inches across and that of Cambridge seven inches. Bourne again won the toss and chose the Middlessex station, which was most favorable under the existing conditions of a strong north wind.

The race needs but little description, for after the crews reached Craven steps in 2m. 44s., at which point they were nearly level, the dark blues got the shelter of the Hammersmith shore and drew ahead quickly, leading by three lengths at Chiswick church, five lengths at Barnes bridge and eventually winning by six lengths in 22m. 58s.

The superior weight and strength of the Oxford crew, who averaged 7½ pounds per man more than Cambridge, turned out to be a very important factor and in all probability was the turning point between the two crews, which were well up to it not above the average university eight in the matter of style and general oarsmanship.

The result is, of course, a great triumph for the Oxford stroke, R. C. Bourne. He has now stroked the winning eight on four successive occasions, a feat which has never before been accomplished, though several men have occupied other thwarts in four winning crews. He can also boast of having rowed the fastest and the slowest time between Putney and Mortlake, though the Saturday's race does not go on record as a result. As has been mentioned above neither boat has suffered shipwreck since 1859. On this occasion Cambridge drew the worst station and had very rough water, but managed to keep about half a mile behind the Oxford boat, where the bank in deep water and the crew swam ashore, leaving Oxford to finish alone also in a somewhat waterlogged condition. Sixty-nine races have now been rowed, of which Oxford has won 38 and Cambridge 30. In 1877 there was a dead heat.

**H. N. MERRITT TO COACH**

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Henry N. Merritt of Nyack, N. Y., captain of the Yale varsity baseball team, has been appointed coach of the football and basketball teams of the Penn Charter School at Philadelphia to fill the position recently vacated by Dr. A. H. Sharpe, 1912. The coaches at Penn Charter for the last 12 years have been Yale graduates. Dr. Sharpe has accepted a position as coach of the football, baseball, and basketball teams at Cornell. Captain Merritt will be graduated from Yale in June.

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**VIRGINIA BEATS TRINITY**

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—University of Virginia defeated Trinity College of Hartford, Conn., 8 to 5 Friday at baseball. Virginia, 8 runs, 9 hits, 6 errors; Trinity, 5 runs, 7 hits, 6 errors. Batteries: Grant and Finlay; Bleeker and L. Heurieux.

**AMERICAN ASSOCIATION**

Toldeo 7, Milwaukee 0.  
Columbus 3, Kansas City 1.  
St. Paul 7, Indianapolis 2.  
Louisville 8, Minneapolis 1.

**ATKINS HATS NEW WIDE BRIM**

SPECIAL \$3.00  
OTHERS AT \$2.00 AND \$3.00

ATKINS, Hatter—44 Tremont St.  
NEAR SCOLLAY SQ. OPEN EVENINGS

**BASE BALL MONDAY AT THREE GIANTS NATIONAL LEAGUE.**

## UNITED STATES RIFLE TEAM IS NOW SELECTED

WASHINGTON—The rifle team which will represent the United States at the international shooting tournament in Buenos Ayres, Argentina, next month, will be composed of the following, who in the trials held at Winthrop, Md., in the last three days, made these averages out of a possible 2400:

Capt. Stuart W. Wise, M. V. M., 1796; Corp John Knebel, seventy-fourth regiment, N. Y. N. G., 1792; Capt. W. P. Hyde, Tennessee national guard, 1783; Sergt. C. B. Schriver, U. S. M. C., 1775; Sergt. C. A. Lloyd, U. S. M. C., 1771; John W. Hessian, Bridgeport, Conn., 1758, and Lieut. William C. Stoll, twenty-ninth regiment, United States infantry, 1727.

The last two will act as alternates. Col. Charles D. Gaither of the Maryland national guard will be captain of the team and Capt. J. A. Moss of the general staff of the army adjutant. The team will sail from New York April 20. They will require 24 days to go, 24 days there and 24 to return.

	W	L	P	P.C.	P.C.
Boston	2	0	1,000	1,000	1,000
Philadelphia	2	0	1,000	1,000	1,000
Cleveland	2	0	1,000	1,000	1,000
Chicago	2	0	1,000	1,000	1,000
New York	0	2	0,000	0,000	0,000
Washington	0	2	0,000	0,000	0,000
Detroit	0	2	0,000	0,000	0,000
St. Louis	0	2	0,000	0,000	0,000

RESULTS FRIDAY  
Boston 3, New York 1.  
Philadelphia 3, Washington 1.  
Cleveland 4, Detroit 2.  
Chicago 2, St. Louis 1.

GAMES TODAY  
Boston at New York.  
Cleveland at Philadelphia.  
Washington at Philadelphia.  
St. Louis at Chicago.

### TWO STRAIGHT FOR STAHL'S MEN

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.  
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 5 10 0  
New York 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 6 2  
Batteries: O'Brien and Carrigan; Ford, Warhop and Street. Umpires, Connolly and Hart.

### ATHLETICS WIN ANOTHER

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.  
Philadelphia 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 3 9 0  
Washington 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 6 2  
Batteries: Morgan and Thomas; Walker, Henry and Williams. Umpires, Westervelt and O'Loughlin.

### CHICAGO WINS IN TENTH

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.  
Chicago 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 2 7 2  
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 11 1  
Batteries: Scott and Block; Powell and Kriebel. Umpires, Egan and Evans.

### CLEVELAND 4, DETROIT 2

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.  
Cleveland 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 0 4 7 1  
Detroit 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 2 6 4  
Batteries: Easterly and Baskette; Willett and Stange. Umpires, Dineen and Perrine.

### BOSTON SCHOOL MEET JUNE 1

It is announced that the date set for the annual outdoor track and field meet of the Boston high schools is Saturday, June 1, at 2:30 p. m. at Wood Island park.

BOSTON NATIONAL										
	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SH.					
Jackson, L.	2	6	2	3						
Hosmer, H.	2	7	2	3						1
Miller, E.	2	8	3	3						
Spratt, S.	2	8	1	3						
Sweeney, J.	2	9	2	3						
McDonald, J.	2	6	1	2						
Kling, E.	2	7	1	1						2
Campbell, C.	1	4								
Purdie, P.	1	4								
Tyler, P.	1	3								1



## Taft Managers Are Claiming President Leads in Delegates

(Continued from page one)

for La Follette and 4 to Senator Cummins.

On the Democratic side, Speaker Clark ends the week with 143 delegates to 29 for Governor Wilson and 30 for Governor Marshall, while 102 delegates are unassigned.

During the coming week the Republicans will elect delegates as follows:

April 15—Hawaii.

April 16—Connecticut and Delaware state conventions, first Kansas and first South Carolina district conventions.

April 17—Connecticut congressional district conventions.

April 19—The Nebraska and the Oregon direct primaries.

The Democrats will elect delegates during the coming week at the Nebraska and the Oregon direct primaries, and in addition they are to hold their state convention in Alabama, on the 17th.

The totals given above do not include returns from the Pennsylvania district primaries, which are being held today. The understanding is, however, that President Taft on the Republican side and Governor Wilson on the Democratic side are to have a majority of the Pennsylvania delegates. The estimates of the managers of both these candidates call for three fourths of the entire delegations. The Roosevelt managers have been modest in their claims with regard to Pennsylvania. They hope to get some delegates in the anthracite coal section and several in the western end of the state, but beyond that they have had little to say.

It is quite generally admitted here that on next week's conventions, President Taft will get Hawaii with six delegates, and two delegates each in the first Kansas and the first South Carolina. His managers are claiming a majority in Connecticut and in Delaware. The Nebraska and the Oregon direct primaries, it is believed here, will probably go largely in favor of Mr. Taft or Mr. La Follette. Forty-six delegates are to be chosen next week, and the political talk of this city would divide them about equally between the opposing sides.

The 143 delegates for Speaker Clark are distributed as follows: Kansas 20, Missouri 36, Oklahoma 10, Alaska 6, Philippines 6, Illinois 58, Wisconsin 7.

The 29 Wilson delegates come from Alabama, 10, and from Wisconsin, 19. Governor Marshall has only 39 votes in Indiana.

No delegates have thus far been elected for either Governor Harmon or Representative Underwood.

The unassigned delegates thus far elected to the Baltimore convention come from New York, 30, and Maine, 12.

The 329 delegates elected for President Taft come from states and territories as follows: Alabama, 22; Alaska, 2; Colorado, 8; District of Columbia, 2; Florida, 12; Georgia, 26; Illinois, 2; Indiana, 20; Iowa, 8; Kentucky, 25; Louisiana, 6; Michigan, 16; Mississippi, 20; Missouri, 12; New Mexico, 7; New York, 83; Oklahoma, 4; Philippines, 2; South Carolina, 16; Tennessee, 16; Vermont, 6; Virginia, 24.

The 109 delegates conceded to Colonel Roosevelt come from the states as follows: Illinois 56, Indiana 6, Kentucky 1, Maine 12, Michigan 2, Missouri 6, New Mexico 1, New York 7, Oklahoma 14, Vermont 2.

Senator La Follette has 36 delegates, 19 in North Dakota and 26 in Wisconsin.

Senator Cummins has four delegates, from Iowa.

More than 100 of the delegates claimed for President Taft are being contested by the Roosevelt managers.

## Taft Candidates To Meet and Map Out Plan of Campaign

Taft candidates for delegates and alternates met at the Parker house this afternoon and prepared for the campaign. Dinner was served in the Crystal room for about 60 persons, including the officials and workers of the Taft League.

John L. Bates and John D. Long, president of the league, both former governors, Gen. Edgar R. Champlin, manager of the campaign, and Samuel J. Elder, one of the delegates, made short addresses.

An appeal for funds for the Roosevelt campaign was sent out from headquarters at 15 State street, signed by C. E. Ware, Jr., treasurer.

"It is to be distinctly understood that this appeal is not directed to or intended for any corporation or any person holding an elective office. Contributions from these classes will be returned," says a postscript.

Roosevelt rallies under the auspices of the Roosevelt Progressive Club of Cambridge will be held in Brattle Hall, Harvard square, on Tuesday, and at Cyprus hall, Central square, on April 20. Arthur D. Hill of Boston will be among the speakers at both rallies.

### AMUSEMENTS

**SYMPHONY HALL**

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 14, at 2:30

Grand Farewell Piano Recital

**DePachmann**

This is positively Mr. DePachmann's last tour of America and final appearance in Boston.

Box 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00. On sale.

## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

### ARLINGTON

The directors of the Arlington Boat Club at their last regular meeting in the clubhouse appointed these committees to serve during the coming year: House, George M. Brooks and H. Walter Gleason; bowling, George M. Brooks; membership, H. Walter Gleason, chairman; Roger W. Homer, Frank L. Cousens, Frank W. Hewitt, F. S. Hunt, George H. Lloyd, John Blevins, Samuel Usher, 2d, and Fred H. Dow; entertainment, Howard L. Bennett, chairman; Hobart E. Cousens and John Blevins; athletics, Samuel Usher, 2d, chairman; Irving S. Hill, Donald R. Hill, Harold Gleason and Ernest H. Wyman; pool and billiards, Roger W. Homer, chairman; E. L. Stevenson and Gardner F. Porter; tennis, Alfred E. Myers and Walter J. Taplin; library, Ernest H. Freeman; auditing, Frank L. Cousens and Fred L. Carter; publicity, Ernest H. Freeman and Howard L. Bennett.

### WAKEFIELD

The West Side Improvement Association elected these officers last night: President, Fred R. Robinson; vice-president, Capt. G. M. Thompson; secretary, Harry E. Clemons; treasurer, William A. Hickey; executive committee, Charles N. Winslow, Edwin K. Blakie, M. L. Lawrence, Frank H. Hackett, H. B. Mansfield, George W. Killorin, J. D. Alden, A. P. Knight, the Rev. John F. Memeran, Thomas Hickey, Clarence E. Learned, Frank M. McIntyre, John J. Butler, H. M. Eaton, William P. Shepard. Applications for the office of town engineer were received last night by the selectmen from Frank P. Cutter of Lexington, I. M. Low of Weymouth, P. J. Crowley of Dorchester, C. L. Batchelder of Lowell, J. A. Tyler of Everett, T. P. Clarke and John M. Wiseman of Cambridge, Alden S. Tilestone of Arlington, C. R. Herrick and C. E. Carter of Reading and John W. Hartnett of Wakefield.

### STONEHAM

The school committee has been instructed to make provision for an evening school—the first in the town—to open next fall and they will be allowed \$500 for its maintenance. A course of 40 evenings has been decided upon and it will include mechanical and freehand drawing. George B. Barnstead of the selectmen, W. Padilla Gray, town treasurer, George N. Green, town clerk, John Best of the assessors, and George A. Hinchcliff of the board of public works have been appointed to devise a system of better protection of town records.

### NEWTON

Plans are being considered for the replacing of the bridges which carry Eliot and Boylston streets at Newton Highlands, Chestnut street at Waban and Grove street at Lower Falls over the tracks of the Newton circuit of the Boston & Albany railroad. It is expected that work will be commenced in June.

The Rev. George S. Butters is to retire from the pastorate of Newton Methodist Episcopal church at the end of the present conference year.

### HANSON

At the meeting of Hanson grange next Wednesday evening there will be an inspection. The third and fourth degrees will be worked. The Pembroke grange has been invited.

The board of selectmen have received a check from the Rev. D. M. Cleveland of \$38.64, this being a balance left from the old home week celebration in 1902. The money will be used in the coming celebration of the town of Pembroke of which this town was formerly a part.

### HANOVER

The Nelson Lowell camp, Sons of Veterans, will celebrate its sixth anniversary this evening at the town hall. A number of the department officers will be present as well as delegations from the camps in the neighboring towns.

North Hanover Firemen's Association has elected: Foreman, Thomas S. Harris; first assistant, Maurice Sheehan; second assistant, Frank Damon; secretary, William L. Stoddard; treasurer, Marshall Leavitt.

### EAST BRIDGEWATER

It is said another town meeting may be called soon to act on the location for the new high school building. The town has voted on the question three times and at the last meeting decided on the old high school lot. There are many who object to this lot and they are planning to call a special meeting.

### SUBURBS

### NORWELL

The D. Willard Robinson G. A. R. association has elected: President, Mrs. Annie Damon; vice president Mrs. Maria Goodrich; clerk, Mrs. M. Jane Curtis; treasurer, Mrs. Merton Studley; directors, Mrs. Lucy Thomas, Mrs. Lena Vining, Mrs. Lucy Ford, Mrs. Emma Vining.

### QUINCY

Miss Marion West has been appointed secretary of the dean of Boston University.

A musical entertainment will be given by the students of the Quincy Mansion school in Livermore hall this (Saturday) evening.

### WHITMAN

Captain John Pulling Chapter D. A. R., will meet Tuesday evening with Mrs. Charles Drew. The Rev. Melvin S. Nash will be the speaker and there will be readings by Mrs. Abbie Allison.

### HOLBROOK

The selectmen will hold a special meeting this (Saturday) evening to award the contract for building the baseball diamond upon the public playgrounds.

### MALDEN

The school committee has voted an increase of \$25 in the maximum salaries for teachers in the first to sixth grades inclusive, making the maximum salary \$700. The increase becomes effective Sept. 1 and 63 teachers will receive increased as a result. The committee also voted to provide a dental clinic at the high school building.

Four high school boys, Kenneth Ball, Willard Burleigh, Herbert Tenney and Donald Webster, left Malden yesterday afternoon to tramp to Greenville, N. H. They expect to reach Greenville tonight. A party of high school girls composed of the Misses Helen Bailey, Margaret Anderson, Myrtle Chase, Florence Cummings, Dorothy Webster, Constance Webster, Marguerite Amman and Ruth Amman, left today by automobile for Mass., N. H., where they will remain next week. They are accompanied by Mrs. John O. Amman of this city and Miss Josephine Richardson of Hingham.

### LEXINGTON

At the annual meeting of the Lexington First Parish (Unitarian) church George O. Whiting was elected clerk for the thirty-fifth consecutive year. The parish committee was chosen as follows: Charles C. Doe, William Roger Greeley and Arthur M. Redman.

Organization of the Hancock Congregational church for the coming year has been announced as follows: Pastor, the Rev. George Edward Martin, D. D.; clerk, James P. Prince treasurer, Everett S. Emery; deacons, Arthur L. Graves, Everett S. Emery, Frederick G. Jones and William C. Stickle; superintendent of the Sunday school, Willard C. Hill; president of the Woman's Association, Mrs. John N. Morse; president of Hancock Men's Club, Edwin A. Bayley.

### WEYMOUTH

The Lovells Corner Improvement Society is planning to improve public squares and set out shades in ward 4 this season.

South Weymouth grange, P. of H., will entertain South Braintree grange Tuesday evening.

Hathery lodge, A. O. U. W., of this town and North Abington lodge will unite in placing a float in the civic parade in connection with the Abington bicentennial celebration.

The Parent Teachers Association held a meeting in the high school assembly hall Friday evening.

### BEVERLY

Robert Robertson, water commissioner, has been elected a vice-president of the State Association of Master Plumbers. Mr. Robertson has held many offices within the gift of the association and has been elected as delegate to numerous conventions.

Beginning Monday it will be possible to buy a 10-ride book from Beverly to Lynn for \$1.50 from the Boston & Maine railroad. This concession was secured through the efforts of the Board of Trade and Alderman G. H. Hurd.

### ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

The Dramatic Club of the Crescent Zouave Fife, Drum and Bugle Corps presented the farce comedy "A Family Affair" last evening in Crescent hall with the following cast: Dan Gillespie, Robert J. Lusk; Jarkins Jobson, George Horner; Deacon Smith, William J. Power, Jr.; Miss Camson, Miss Margaret McCarthy; Sally, Miss Margaret Dempsey; Louisiana, Paul J. Power. This was the second entertainment of the club and it was coached by William O. Partridge, Jr., of the Heights.

### WALTHAM

The date for the annual promenade of the junior class of high school has been set for June 7 and committees to make the arrangements have been appointed as follows: Refreshments, Hollis Vaughn, Miss Ruth Dinsmore, Fern Conner; printing, Russell Olinemus, Frederick Esterbrook, Miss Katherine Sewall; decorating, Carl Eaton, Miss Olive Dailley, Miss Louise Davis; entertainment, Harold Eaton, Wilbur Pendlebury, Miss Genevieve Preble.

### WEBSTER

A large tract of land in Webster Gore and East Village, which was bought 100 years ago by the late Samuel Slater, has been divided proportionately between Lydia R. Slater, Lucia R. Bartlett, Sidney H. Bradford, Katherine S. Brown, Chaffee Bros. Company and Hope Slater. The land which Lucia R. Bartlett owns in Webster Gore has been sold to Georgia S. Bartlett and Spaulding Bartlett.

### BROOKLINE

The two prizes which have been announced for the J. Murray Kay essay are books valued at \$12.50 each, which will be awarded to the pupils of the senior class of the high school who hand in the best essays before May 1 on the subject "The Contrast of Brookline Today and That of Fifty Years Ago."

### PEMBROKE

Pembroke grange will hold a "Patriotic Night" meeting at its hall next Friday evening. Harry W. Litchfield will give an address on "The History of Pembroke."

## PASTOR TO TEACH IN THE FAR WEST

IRWIN, Pa.—The Rev. L. M. Blackmer of the Irwin Baptist church, has been appointed to the pioneer missionary station in the dry belt of South Dakota by the national board. His headquarters will be at Lemmon, a new town in the sparsely settled district, and his work will be chiefly among the Indians.

## ANNOUNCEMENT

# LOZIER 1913

## A Real <sup>NINETEEN</sup> <sup>THIRTEEN</sup> Car

Type 72—Six Cylinders—80 Actual Brake Horse Power  
Left Hand Drive—Center Control  
Double Magneto—Triple Ignition—Automatic Oil Levels  
4 Miles to Express-Train Speed on Direct Drive  
The Safest, Strongest, Easiest Riding Car Ever Built  
Price \$5000

Lozier, which has for eight years led American motor cars in design and construction, again offers for 1913 additional improvements—features which are sure to be adopted as standard, just as have most of the other epoch-making innovations embodied in Lozier cars since the first one was marketed in 1904. Lozier has never marketed a mechanical mistake, and the 1913 features are no exception to the rule.

### Sixth Season for Lozier Six

For five years Lozier has been building high-powered six-cylinder cars—the most successful "Sixes" ever built. The Lozier six has won more 24-hour races than any other car. It holds and has held for three years, the world's 24-hour stock car record.

The remarkable power, the persistent endurance, the brilliant speed of the Lozier are written into the history of the great racing classics of America—Vanderbilt cup, International Grand Prize, Elgin National Championship, Fairmount Park, Santa Monica, Indianapolis and Atlanta Speedways, and the famous Brighton Beach 24-hour races.

Unparalleled performances in these great contests, publicly conducted under official sanction and observation, mark the Lozier as the "Champion Motor Car of the World." None of these achievements of the Lozier is founded upon private trials or mere assertions—all were won before hundreds of thousands of America's motoring enthusiasts—all are officially recorded.

### 1913 Lozier the Greatest

Splendid as have been the Loziers of the past, the 1913, Six-Cylinder, Type 72 presents a distinct and marked advance. It is the greatest motor car ever built by the House of Lozier—and "Men Who Know" will tell you that means the greatest motor car ever built.

No other car offers such a remarkable combination of desirable features—features which will not be found combined in any other motor car for several years to come.

See the new model when it arrives. Arrange for a demonstration and you will learn the reason why hundreds of America's big men—men who have owned many makes of cars before buying the Lozier—"Men Who Know"—have declared the Lozier to be "the best car built in America."

Touring Cars  
Five Models  
\$5000

## LOZIER BRANCH

646 BEACON STREET

Limousines  
Landaulets  
\$6500

## CANADIAN LAND TO BE GIVEN AWAY

TORONTO, Ont.—Reports just compiled by the Canadian Northern railway from data supplied by the Dominion government show that there are 155,876 free homesteads available in the three western provinces for immediate settlement. This means that 24,940,160 acres of land are ready to be given away to new settlers. The homesteads extend from around Winnipeg to the western boundary of Alberta, and as far north as the Peace river country.

## NAVY WANTS ALASKAN COAL

WASHINGTON—Secretary of the Navy Meyer, appearing before the House naval committee recently, discussed the necessity for a government-owned railroad in Alaska, so that the unlimited

coal fields of the territory might be tapped and the fleet in the Pacific supplied with the best quality of steaming coal at a great annual saving.

Mr. Meyer pointed out that it now costs about \$1,000,000 a year to bring coal around the Horn for the use of United States vessels in the Pacific, and that it will be entirely feasible for the government to build a railroad into the coal fields which would make them entirely accessible.

## COUNTIES TO GET MONEY FOR ROADS

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Attorney-General Bell recently gave an opinion to Joseph W. Hunter, deputy state highway commissioner, in which he holds that money repaid to the state for advances made on behalf of counties, townships and boroughs for road construction under the act of 1905 goes into the original fund of the highway department.

general, "the amounts paid into the state treasury by counties, townships and boroughs, under contracts made or awarded prior to the passage of the act of May 31, 1911, which amounts have not been reapportioned to the several counties are now available to be reapportioned and used in payment for contracts such as the one hereinbefore referred to."

The opinion will make available between \$450,000 and \$300,000 which will be divided among counties.

## STREAM STOCKED WITH TROUT FRY

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Distribution of trout for stocking streams was begun by the state department of fisheries recently and it is expected to keep up the shipments at a lively rate for three weeks. No estimates of the number to be put out can be made, but it is calculated to take care of localities where assurance

has been given to the commissioner of fisheries that the fish will be cared for.

The shipment of young trout this year is later than usual. In some sections the trout will not be received for a fortnight. Only what are known as breeding fish, stock fish and fingerlings will be put out this year. Most of the young trout will be put out by the Pleasant Mount, Bellefonte and Corry hatcheries.

## FURLOUGH ASKED FOR MEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Murray of Massachusetts called on the secretary of the navy today with a committee of electricians from the Charlestown navy yard, asking for the furlough of men rather than their discharge.

**Sterling**  
THE ENGINE REFINEMENT  
The finest boats that float

HOMER, 124 STATE ST.



## ART EDUCATION URGED TO SAFEGUARD STATE INDUSTRIAL POSITION

(Continued from page one)

usually over \$1,500,000,000 worth of manufactured materials. Of this enormous amount over \$500,000,000 are earned in industries in which the courses of the Massachusetts Normal Art school are more or less interested.

"If it seems to any one that the kind of a plant I would outline is too extensive to be practical, or too expensive to found and maintain let him recognize that the art school was established to do its share in safeguarding the industries, a protection which can be likened for the moment to a very definite kind of protective insurance.

"Consider the policy of the conservative business man toward protective insurance in the every day world. We know he gladly pays in many instances an annual premium of at least one third of 1 per cent upon the amount of his holdings and would consider his methods decidedly open to criticism if such sums were not annually written off for proper protection.

"The commercial world therefore would face as a routine thing the payment of over \$1,500,000 per year for the protection of only the material things which \$500,000,000 of annual production would represent. What would not any one of our business men pay if he could have his manufacturing pre-eminence absolutely guaranteed and protected.

"Again consider that the Art School was founded to do its share toward the protection of just that pre-eminence, and it can be shown that it has done and is doing its work to the full measure of its equipment and maintenance.

"With the frank admission of this obligation, and no thinking person can deny the premises for one moment, what is the amount that may be asked for to erect and equip a structure good for years of loyal service? What is this sum in contrast to the crying need of safe, modern and efficient quarters that we face today?

"Provided such an equipment be granted, what on the same ground would be the increased amount for maintenance that would undoubtedly be requested, yet even if it treble the present annual appropriation in contrast to the business communities annual premium of over a million and a half which is gladly appropriated to protect the material things of five hundred millions of annual production in which the art idea may be a very integral factor.

"Leave to our southern mills and the cheap labor therein the making of lower grades of cloth; to the natural gas belt of the middle West the cruder forms of pottery or glass; to the great metal plants nearer the ores and coal those more material products of iron and steel.

"Leave to the millions anywhere east, west, north or south the crude products of unskilled, tasteless labor. Even leave, if necessary and without malice or envy to other centers their products of skill and ingenuity, for these can and will, in time, be handled by the millions anywhere.

"Reserve for Massachusetts her share of the woven and printed patterns of rare color and design in fine and sheer materials; printing serviceable wall papers; designing rugs and carpets; modeling for stone and wood carving and for artisanship therein; fashioning vases and pottery that express feeling for form and color; leading windows transmitting beauty like unto that of historic days; rendering for wrought and hammered work within and without the home and the designing of furniture; publishing fine imprints and tooling rare bindings; promoting the metal working field; the fashioning of fine jewelry or the working of iron, and studying the preparation of suitable household furnishings and decorations.

"Let us train the boys and girls of the commonwealth who will be the men and women workers of tomorrow, so thoroughly and so soundly, that the hall mark, 'Made in Massachusetts,' may be sought for and recognized upon America's finest production in industrial art.

"Thus shall we bring home to the commonwealth, not the starvation wages of the unskilled, nor yet alone the remunerative, although fluctuating and uncertain returns of the skilled hand, but a balance of exchange like unto that which has existed in every world's market

We carry the Largest Variety of  
"KLOSFIT" Petticoats in New England—  
Black and Colors, Both Cotton and Silk

## The "KLOSFIT" Petticoat Is One Well Adapted for The New Spring Gown or Suit

Comfort, Style and Gracefulness identify this most practical undergarment. It fits every figure snugly and perfectly without any alterations—no bulging, wrinkling or sagging. In a word, it is the ideal petticoat for the close fitting skirt so much in vogue at the present time.

"KLOSFIT" Petticoats are made with an elastic cloth gusset over each hip and with a strong elastic band at top. There are no strings to break or become untied—flat glove snaps at the back fasten the band instantly and hold securely.

Prices of "KLOSFIT" Petticoats, 98c to 5.00

MAIN STORE—FOURTH FLOOR

## Jordan Marsh Company

The Largest Retailers of Apparel in New England

whenever and wherever the taste of the people furnished that manifold increment by means of which crude materials are elevated by the alchemy of tasteful, craftsman knowledge into the realm of worthy art production.

"Thus will Massachusetts, pioneer in this campaign for the taste training of a people, truly offer an art education that will elevate both producer and consumer and thus train to earn a livelihood and enrich to live a life of true service.

"To thoroughly appreciate the opportunities of the Massachusetts Normal Art school one must recognize in this movement for taste training (a) the pioneer effort in industrial training; (b) that art education is a problem in conservation; (c) that art education demands a businesslike organization and administration; and (d) above all must be empowered to look into the future with the visionary suggestions of inexperience but with a policy and an equipment able and ready to grasp the opportunities which lie here at hand as in no other state of the Union.

"Up to this time the art school has been forced to look helplessly on, committed to a policy of isolation by conditions beyond its control and consequently powerless to suggest where remedies might be applied. Let us hope that this great opportunity for a cooperative uplift between school and state will not be long in dawning, and that the right kind of a forceful organization, businesslike in methods, and helpful in constructive inspiration, may lead to some standardizing of essentials as shall give to entering students the power that the normal art school must require in order that it may not be forced to do high school work in its lower classes.

"The normal art school of the future must make provision for all-round training of the broadest, the most thorough, and the most practical kind. It must possess equipment and offer instruction in the best methods of promoting the fine arts, illustrative, decorative and constructive arts.

"In the new relations toward education and the promotion of a better social life, as well as the problems in the uplifting of the industries which the future is bound to bring to this school, it must be seen that normal instruction in art in relation to life can not be successfully presented on a basis of theory divorced from practice. It will not be educationally sufficient to produce the work on paper or canvas alone. There is an equal necessity of developing the power to work out the project for the place and in the material for which it was planned.

"Therefore the complete educational plant which must be created to meet the opportunities of the future must not only provide the studios, classrooms and design rooms, but must be equally well equipped with the work rooms and laboratories wherein knowledge of material and methods of handling and manufacture may be taught in order to develop the craftsman's power of understanding and accomplishment.

"The art worker obviously majors in his taste training and expression, but his education is far from complete unless he undertakes minor training in methods, processes and operations in the field of industry in which his art training is to be applied.

"The artisan on the other hand majors in his craft but he must have assistance in the minor training of taste, appreciation and accomplishment in the fields governing his industry.

"Unless such opportunities are offered to the industrial worker for supplementary training his output will only parallel the product of the million anywhere and his wage will be no higher than that commensurate with his skill. That skilled labor will always command a higher wage than unskilled is too obvious for discussion, but that the artisan trained in taste, feeling and power of industrial art production faces fewer

limits in the matter of financial reward for his labor is a proposition that is now dawning upon many people.

"The whole period of education for any individual may be divided into two parts, the liberal or pre-vocational and the vocational training fitting for productive employment. In both of these important fields the art school should hold a dominant position.

"Such work may be located with scholars in the years between 14 and 16, tempting those who would otherwise go to work to remain longer in the classroom under the promise of a better preparation for a wage earning life. Such courses presenting as they do programs of modified and intensified instruction are sure to include mechanical, architectural and freehand drawing with sound training and knowledge of color and design as applied to the various industries and crafts and these subjects must of necessity be taught with the power that becomes their importance.

"Upon the outer wall of a new normal art school might be cut this inscription, 'The Commonwealth Requires the Art Education of the People as the Safeguard of Tasteful Social Life and Industrial Supremacy.'

"While circumstances and location of site are wholly beyond a paper of this character, yet three things are absolutely important in this connection:

"(1) The structure should be located in some position easily accessible to the established lines of communication. (2) The lot of land selected should be so located that uninterrupted north light that can never be cut off should be absolutely assured. (3) The lot should be sufficiently large to allow for reasonable and future growth of the school.

"The structure should be planned to show three working floors and a high basement, providing (1) studios and top lighted halls on the upper story; (2) design rooms, work rooms, and class rooms on the second floor; (3) offices, library, auditorium, and applied art rooms with all machinery on the first floor; leaving (4) the so-called basement floor, which should be largely out of ground, for storage, preparation, lunch and recreation rooms, and heating, lighting, and ventilating plant."

### BELATED VESSEL ARRIVES IN PORT

Over 104 days were occupied by the three-masted schooner, John Paul, in coming here from Savannah, 948 miles. The Paul arrived here today, making a new record for slow passages between these ports. Under command of Capt. Hutchinson, the schooner left Savannah Dec. 31, and encountered unfavorable weather.

She received damage and lost about 2000 feet of her deckload of lumber. She went to Bermuda for two months making repairs for her passage to Boston. The Paul brought 342,000 feet of lumber to the Hilton Dodge Lumber Company.

### ROXBURY STRIKE SITUATION QUIET

At the Roxbury Carpet Mills today few of the 450 strikers remain on the streets or in the vicinity of the mill. Nine pickets under Miss Minnie Dolan are on duty. The police have been withdrawn. Both sides remain obdurate. There are 150 operatives at work.

**H. N. ATWOOD BACK IN BOSTON**  
Harry N. Atwood, the aviator, returned today from a trip to Washington, where he endeavored to have a cruiser promised to accompany him on a proposed trip across the Atlantic.

### SPANISH WAR PREFERENCE BILL TO BE OPPOSED

More opposition to the bill just passed by the Senate and due to come up in the House next week, whereby veterans of the Spanish war shall be given an arbitrary 5 per cent preference in all examinations for appointment to the civil service develops today in a statement of objections by the Massachusetts Civil Service Association.

These are the objections to the bill, submitted under the signature of Arthur H. Brooks, secretary of the association: "About 12,000 Massachusetts men enlisted.

"Who is a Spanish war veteran? Bill does not state. 'Why are soldiers who served in China and the Philippines and the state militia discriminated against? 'No state holding competitive examinations for appointments to its civil service gives Spanish war veterans any preference.

"Commission now, under its rules, paragraph 96, gives credit for military service. Why add 5 per cent more? 'Bill is evidently in interest of inefficient veterans.

"Applies not only to original appointments, but to promotions and transfers. 'Covers veterans who never left Massachusetts.

"Were not men whose applications for enlistment were refused equally patriotic?

"Applies to all positions, high grade and low grade.

"In effect an absolute preference, marks are so close.

"Press universally opposed.

"No demand for such legislation except from veterans themselves, and many of them are opposed.

"Competitive examinations are held for promotion in Boston fire department. This bill is destructive of system. Five per cent added will carry to the top man now No. 20 on the list.

"Fire Commissioner Cole is strongly opposed in so far as bill would affect promotions.

Police Commissioner O'Meara is strongly opposed.

"Previous employees, temporarily discharged, will be discriminated against.

"Adjutant-General Pearson expressed himself as satisfied with rule of commission adopted last year.

"Preferential legislation was vetoed by Governors Wolcott and Draper.

"In addition to federal pensions the commonwealth already provides military and state aid for needy veterans."

### WITNESS TELLS OF ORE'S VALUE

WASHINGTON.—Statistics of the enormous value of the United States Steel Corporation's mines of iron ore in the region around Lake Superior were given today to the Stanley steel committee by Thomas F. Cole of Duluth. Ore worth \$375,000,000, exclusive of the Hill leased mines, is owned on the Mesaba and Vermilion ranges, he said.

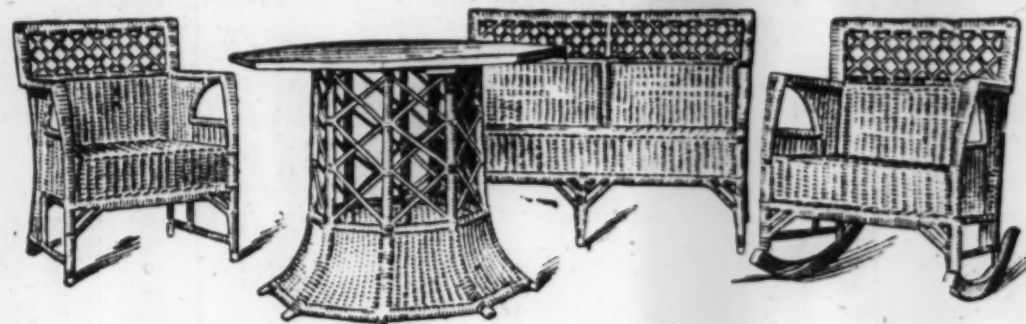
The witness was manager of all the corporation's Lake Superior properties until three years ago. He said slightly over 50 per cent of the ore in the Mesaba range was now owned by the corporation, 750,000,000 tons in all.

### PIANIST COMING EAST

Harold Henry, the pianist, who returned to Chicago last week from a concert tour in the West, where he met with success, will give recitals in Michigan during the week of April 14. He will play in the East later in the season.

## Summer Furniture

Hundreds of Helpful Ideas in  
Furnishing the Cottage at Shore or Country



### This Picture Shows a Very Charming New Silver Gray Suite

The design is new this season and is one of the most attractive shown. The rattan is of selected quality, the workmanship of the very best, and is done in a soft shade of silver gray.

<i>Sofa, 28.00</i>	<i>Table, 20.00</i>	<i>Chair and Rocker, Each, 15.00</i>	
RATTAN DESK—Silver gray, matches above suite.....	17.00	SILVER GRAY EASY CHAIR—A broad comfortable chair, cretonne cush- ions .....	17.00
RATTAN STAND—Silver gray, 11 inch top, shelf .....	9.00	RATTAN BOOK CASE—26 inches wide, 48 inches high, silver gray.....	17.00
RATTAN TEA WAGON—Silver gray, glass tray top, shelf.....	12.00	RATTAN TEA TABLE—Silver gray, 23-inch round top, shelf.....	3.50

Our Great Furniture Building of Eight Floors  
Is Located Right in the Center of the Shopping District

We invite you to make use of our department of Interior Decoration if you have refurnishing or re-decorating to do—experienced men are here to advise in any matter of house furnishing without expense or obligation on your part.

## Jordan Marsh Company

The Leading Home Furnishers of New England

### SHIPPING NEWS

Carrying a heavy cargo the Leyland steamer Canadian, Captain Bullock, sailed for Liverpool today. The cargo of the Canadian includes 113,000 bushels of wheat, 52,000 bushels of corn, 700 tons of provisions, 300 tons of hay, 1400 barrels of apples, a large quantity of miscellaneous merchandise and two refrigerators of frozen goods. This shipment of apples practically completes the apple season this year.

Among the 18 cabin passengers is W. W. Coe, the former amateur champion shotputter. It is understood Mr. Coe is going abroad for business but he may be one of those selected to represent America in the coming Olympic games. He kept his sailing secret and although he was booked for several weeks past his name was not given out among the passengers that are sailing. Others among the cabin passengers are James Bailey, Mrs. Janette Cameron, Master Alexander Cameron, Miss Susanna Maddocks, Thomas Reynolds, Nathaniel Slater, Mrs. Smith, Joseph Smith, Miss Louisa Smith, Mrs. Sarah Spence, Miss Winnie Spence, Miss Elsie Spence, Master Frank Spence, Tom Walkden and Miss G. E. Wilson.

The Scandinavian, which has been detained three days for her grain, sailed early today for Glasgow with 46 cabin passengers and 53 stowage. Among the passengers will be Dr. Mary M. Canavan of the Massachusetts State Hospital, the Rev. G. C. Bartter and Mrs. Bartter of Waban, George Hanson and Mrs. Hanson of Ipswich, James Campbell of Boston and Miss Helen Murdoch of Dorchester.

### REAL ESTATE

**OTHER REAL ESTATE SALES**  
The following sales were taken from the Boston Real Estate Exchange files today:

Abbie P. McKenna has purchased a three-story swell front brick building at 88 East Lenox street, near Fellows street, South End, assessed for \$3700, of which \$800 is on the 945 square feet of land. George C. Shattuck was the owner, and the deed was conveyed through Alfred C. Andrews.

Another South End transaction was the purchase of Frieda Bush from Charles E. Colbert of premises 481 Shawmut avenue, near West Concord street, consisting of a four-story and basement brick residence on 2200 square feet of land extending through to Newland street. The assessment is \$3300, which includes \$3300 land value.

**OTHER REAL ESTATE SALES**  
Final papers have gone to record today in the purchase of a full half interest in the estate corner of Summer and Kingston streets, numbered 83 to 87 Summer street. J. Murray Howe takes title from Edward B. Roberts, Jr., et al., who relinquish all their right, title and interest. This property is one of the most prominent corners of this busy thoroughfare. The premises consist of a six-story stone and brick mercantile

structure occupied on the ground floor by the Adams Express Company and by various business firms on the upper floors. There is a land area of 5021 square feet built upon. The total assessed value is \$311,000 with \$266,000 of this amount upon the land. Horace W. Taylor represented the grantors and Seth P. Snow, Vorenberg building, the purchaser.

### BUILDING SUMMARY

More than \$3,000,000 a week has been awarded in building contracts since Jan. 1. The following table of statistics of building operations in New England was compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company: Contracts awarded to date April 10, 1912, \$45,860,000; corresponding period, 1911, \$36,776,000; 1910, \$37,703,000; 1909, \$38,627,000; 1908, \$16,560,000; 1907, \$32,616,000; 1906, \$25,080,000; 1905, \$22,314,000; 1904, \$18,071,000; 1903, \$21,779,000; 1902, \$23,535,000; 1901, \$28,129,000.

Rose A. Finn is the new owner of 103 Brighton street, near Brighton Street avenue, West End. There is a four-story and basement brick building on 850 square feet of land, formerly owned by Louis Freeman. It is taxed upon a valuation of \$7300 and \$2100 of this amount is upon the land.

A recent sale in Dorchester comprises the brick apartments 19 and 21 Cunningham street at Woodliffe street. There is a ground area of 225 square feet, which carries \$2200 of the assessed value

of \$14,200. Isidor Gillman was the owner and Sol Witt the buyer.

No. 12 Reeds court near Yeomans street, Roxbury, has passed into the hands of Marie S. Lamo and another who purchased from Emma K. Slunk. It consists of a two-story frame house and 3565 square feet of land, assessed together for \$3900, \$2000 being the value of the lot.

M. A. Hannon has sold through John C. Kiley, broker, a frame building at 23-25 Herrick street, Brighton, to Ellen Murray. The property is taxed as \$5400 of which \$900 is carried on the 5730 square feet of land.

### WILSON BOOMER NOW IN BOSTON

Governor Wilson's campaign in Massachusetts began in earnest today, with the arrival in Boston of Dudley Field Malone, assistant district attorney of New York, son-in-law of Senator O'Gorman and Wilson lieutenant withal. He visited the Wilson headquarters in the Kimball building, and announced that on Monday Joseph Davies, one of the Wilson campaign organizers, would come here to make permanent Wilson organization in the Bay state. Among the campaign speakers coming here are Senator Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma, Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi and Congressman A. S. Burleson, and Robert L. Henry of Texas.



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Spring Opening Sale

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See Our Vacuum Cleaner for \$10

QUOTATION:  
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Double Legal Stamps Forenoons



## HAPPINESS A CHARACTERISTIC OF THE CANARY ISLAND PEOPLE

Luxuriant Gardens, Barren Hillsides and Wireless Stations and Cave Dwellers Also Found There

### LIVING COST SMALL

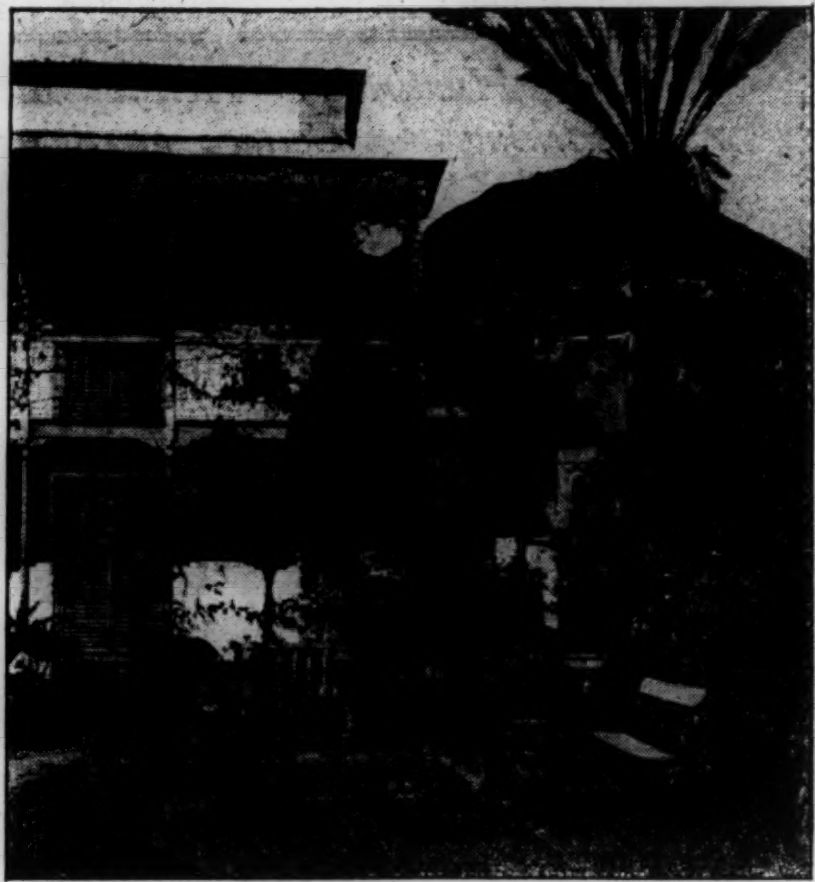
(Special to the Monitor)  
It is said to be doubtful whether the fortunate islands of early navigators are to be identified with the Canary islands. There is not, however, in the mind of the English visitor much doubt as to the appropriateness of the name for to eyes which have left the gray skies of a northern winter only a six days' journey behind the islands seem a very garden of Hesperides.

A sub-tropical sun casts an all-transforming spell over everything and seems to be reflected in the happy nature of the inhabitants. All day long, from early dawn to sunset, the strange song of the peasant, whether man, woman or child, may be heard, always the same refrain, like the song of a bird and equally free and unpremeditated.

The Canary islands may well be termed a land of luxuriant gardens and barren hillsides, a land where side by side with Marconi stations and modern hotels we find men living in caves, a life reduced to its simplest terms. Such a thing as poverty is practically unknown, so small is the cost of living and many of these caves dwellers are evidently happy, comparatively prosperous and often are the owners of well kept donkeys. The habit of dwelling in caves has been handed down to them from their Quanche ancestors, who occupied the islands before the Spanish conquered them.

The valor of the Quanches is attested both by the fortitude and perseverance which they manifested in the cultivation of the islands, and by the successful resistance they offered, during a period of more than 100 years, to their Spanish enemy, skilled in war, equipped with more modern weapons, and continually reinforced.

The hills have a barren aspect, the scanty vegetation including only such plants as enjoy a very dry climate. Some of the most characteristic are the Euphorbias, relations of our common spurge, one, a curious candelabra-like plant whose quadrangular leafless stems are beset with strong spines, and another which simulates in miniature the habit of the dragon tree, a curious tree of the lily family peculiar to the islands. Both of these contain a bitter milky juice and by this they are protected against the depredations of the herds of goats roaming at will over the hills. Prickly pears also abound, having been introduced and used as food for the cochineal insect which may still be seen there, though the cochineal industry has



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Patio or court in Santa Cruz, capital of the island of Palma, one of the Canaries—Characteristic scene

perished in competition with aniline dyes. The prickly pears, in spite of their spines, are apparently not altogether excluded from the menu of the goats. These goats are a special Canary breed, which were in all probability brought here in boats when the Quanches first came to the islands.

The peasants terrace the hillsides, sometimes almost to the top, and irrigate their terraced gardens, the water supply being conveyed in stone-covered, artificial aqueducts which form useful pathways for the visitor. Strange as it may seem, paucity of water is the chief problem in this sea-girt country. It was not always so; early explorers found these now bare hills clad in rich forests of pine and other trees right down to the level of the sea. Under the sheltering branches of the trees on the heights, little streams had their birth, which uniting, formed an important water supply that refreshed the lower lands. Thus the ancient town of Laguna was so named on account of the lake by which it stood. The lake is now no more, and the bare hillsides are scorched in the sun. The hand of the irresponsible charcoal burner did the work of devastation, and many a toiling generation must labor before the dam-

age can be repaired. Every school child in Laguna is provided with a young tree to tend and they are encouraged by prizes to look after their charges well. The soil, when watered, is rich, and yields abundant return to the laborer. Tomatoes, bananas, potatoes and what sugar there is, are irrigated. High up on the mountains, planted among the driest volcanic dust, we find here and there a vine which will thrive on what natural moisture it can get with its deeply branching roots.

The wealth of color in the gardens is very welcome after the gray-greenness of the hillsides, for plants from all lands grow here together in mid-winter and we can enjoy the scent of heliotrope, roses and orange blossom, and admire the luxuriant bougainvillea, begonia, cassia, date palm, gourds, and the brilliant scarlet of the poinsettias, against the blue sky.

In the whole island of Tenerife there is only one small grass lawn and it is kept by an Englishman. Grass is a rare plant in the Canaries, and an expensive luxury, since it needs that precious substance, fresh water. So when we returned home, we valued the greenness of England as we never had before.

## EMIL CARLSEN HAS EXHIBITION

'Landscapes and Marines on Show at Vose's Gallery Attract Favorable Attention

EMIL CARLSEN'S paintings now on exhibition at Vose's gallery, 320 Boylston street, are attracting wide commendation. The landscapes and marines are notable for the simplicity and authority of their composition and poetic sentiment. All are highly decorative yet the color harmonies are always convincingly the result of the artist's observation of nature. One gets the impression that he can find an admirable picture in scenes few others would think of painting.

Such a painting is one of the most admired works, "Summer Clouds." A great soft gray cumulus cloud dominates the picture, occupying the whole of the upper right quarter of the canvas. Wisps of vapor lead the eye to another great cloud on the left and to the group of fishermen's dories in the foreground, resting on a gray-pink beach. The shore line and the lines of the boats, again, lead the eye to the horizon where two tiny figures can be seen near a hint of a village.

The harmony is carried out interestingly in the paint of the boat bottoms. One is a warmer tone than the sand, another is a warmer blue than the sky and sea and a third is a tint blending the colors of the other two. The whole picture is vaporous with the air of a humid summer day.

"Beechwood" is also a notable composition, one of those rare woodland vistas wherein nature abandoned her usual irregularity and placed a group of slim trees into an inviting wedge that leads the eye along a pretty path. The woods are ablaze with the yellow-gold glow that lasts but a few minutes at the end of a clear September day. There is charming sentiment, too, in "The Pool in the Forest."

"Ripening Corn" gains another gracefulness through the subtle use of line and color, for the drooping branches of a great tree point to and almost enclose in their projected angle the field of corn. The picture has the quality of air to be remembered after an especially clear and cool August afternoon.

"Old Mill" is an example of finished draftsmanship and mild coloring in tones of gray, olive and mauve. All the predominating lines of the picture lead to a scrubby little oak beside the miller's path, and the oak, in turn, baffles the search humorously by leading the interest along to some point outside the scope of the picture.

There are also a number of highly individual marines all finely painted. The pictures will remain on view through April 20.

### ST. BOTOLPH CLUB SHOW

An exhibition of paintings by Joseph T. Pearson, Jr., and of sculpture by Albert Laessle is now open at the St. Botolph Club and will continue through April 20.

Mr. Pearson's paintings may be classified as for the most part robustly decorative, bold in color, heroic in design. "Phœnix Hunters" shows a man and his two dogs, sympathetically posed, waiting on the edge of a moor. All the figures are lifelike. Other pictures show geese feeding, at play and starting a flight.

"The Aeroplane" pictures a great eagle, poised for a flight on the rocky brow of a high mountain. Stretched upon the rock is a feathered victim of the bird of prey, and swooping through the clouds, as if bent on apprehending the victor, is the airship.

These and a number of other pictures can scarcely be termed beautiful in the general acceptance of the term; rather are they strong, vital.

Beautiful is the Japanese effect in "Under the Weeping Willow." "The Old Maid" is not the rather keen satire it at first appears, with its figure of a spinster in a garnet gown of ancient cut, seated primly on an antique sofa. For on the wall hangs a full length miniature of a soldier boy, and noting this we feel the reason for her solitary state.

The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts loans several works to the exhibition, including "Landscape" with its fascinating composition centering about a great tree that branches widely from the surface of a bluff. Two Jersey cows look through the inverted arch at the pleasant vista of forest, field and stream.

The whole is dreamily placid. "In the Gloaming" and "Early Moonrise" happily picture the mistiness of twilight.

Mr. Laessle's sculptures have been strongly influenced by the Chinese and Japanese cast of ugly little animals, such as lizards, horned toads, turtles and frogs. Not a little humor is mixed with the grotesquery and always there is a distinct sense of action.

One can almost imagine real action in "Turning Turtle" and the new hatched chick that bobs up his head directly he finishes looking into his late house. And who but will laugh at the "Hunter," a picture of a fat bullfrog crawling up to a house fly from behind?

### MR. ENNEKING'S PAINTINGS

Examples of the decorative, tapestry-like paintings with which John J. Enneking is now occupying part of his working hours are on view at the Copley gallery, 103 Newbury street, and will remain there until April 20. Not only the texture and the tints, but the formalized lines of tapestry are carried out in these interesting pictures. It is easy to imagine them fitting admirably into the decorative scheme of some appropriate room.

They would go admirably into rooms with low ceilings, and one would not have to have a long vista to see them at a favorable distance. "Oak Tree" is one of the most daring of the lot, but supremely decorative in its rose-pink foliage hung against the gray trunk of the ancient tree.

The more realistic landscapes are fully up to Mr. Enneking's standard. One of the best is not numbered in the catalogue. It is pleasing in choice of subject, in composition, and above all in the fascinating handling of reflecting colors in the shallow stream.

"Saddle Back" has a lemon yellow foreground of foliage tints that melt through lavenders to mild violet-blues upon the mist-touched heads of the mountains. Soft purple haze hangs in the notches between the peaks. Pleasing, too, are the forest interiors, along the banks of streams and the pretty pools.

### FREE SUNDAY DECENT SERVICE

William H. Kennedy will conduct a circuit of the galleries of the classical department of the Museum of Fine Arts Sunday at 3 p. m. Eben F. Comins will speak in the fourth exhibition room at 3:45 p. m. Miss Marion Howard Brazier will talk on "The Thirteen Colonies" in the lecture hall at 2:15 p. m.

## NAPLES TABLE BOARD TO MEET

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Members of the general committee of the Naples Table Association for promoting laboratory research by women will meet at Wellesley College on April 27. The Naples table is supported by various colleges and organizations and each contributing to its support has a representative on the general committee.

Among the members are President Woolley of Mt. Holyoke College, chairman of the committee; Mrs. Ada Wing Mead, Wellesley, secretary of the committee; President Pendleton of Wellesley; President Thomas of Bryn Mawr; Dean Gildersleeve of Barnard; Dean King of Brown University; Dean Hutchinson of Western Reserve University; Prof. Mary Whiton Calkins of Wellesley who represents the Association of Collegiate Alumnae.

Each year the Naples Table offers a \$1000 prize for the best thesis by a woman on a practical subject.

June examinations are already posted, lasting from Tuesday, June 4, through Thursday, June 13. Commencement is on June 18.

The Athletic Association of the College will hold its annual indoor athletic meet on Monday.

### SEWER SUPERINTENDENT RESIGNS

Theodore L. Pike of Cambridge has resigned as superintendent of sewers of that city, a position he has held for 30 years, and Thomas P. O'Neill, former councilman, a contractor of North Cambridge, has been appointed temporarily by Lewis M. Hastings, the city engineer. The position carries a salary of \$2000.



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## BOYS OF BROOKLINE HIGH FORM CLUB TO AID STANDING OF ART

Boys of the Brookline high school have formed an art club. The club is independent of the school and will have among its members any pupil who is in the school or who has been a student in it. Opportunities for criticism will be given the members and the co-operation of artists and art instructors of Boston has been secured.

The club is unique in being the only one of its kind in the state where boys with serious intentions have organized themselves with a view to stimulate interest in art. Admission to membership will be only after a drawing has been submitted to an examining board and shown to indicate promise.

Charcoal work, free hand drawing, action pictures, magazine sketching, cast drawing and cartooning are among the departments which will be supervised by the boys themselves. The officers of the club are: Homer M. Snow, president; Carl Johnson, treasurer; Hoyt Sherman, secretary. The other boys who were at the meeting of organization are Russell Phillips, Charles Dowe, Carl Whitney and Alphonsus Johnson. The purpose of the club was declared to be "to promote a moral standing in art among scholars and young men of Brookline."

## IRON ORE TRADE SHOWS REVIVAL

PHILADELPHIA—Since Jan. 1 the business of this port has been marked by a revival in the iron ore trade, according to a report made by the commission of navigation recently, 51 vessels having arrived here in that period, with 283,423 tons of the mineral. For the same period last year the arrivals numbered only 29 vessels with 163,142 tons of iron ore.

In addition to the iron ore importation, there came here also 16 vessels with 51,736 tons of manganese ore, 11,138 tons of copper ore and 10,200 tons of chrome ore.

### MRS. MEAD TALKS ON ELECTIONS

Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead was the speaker at the meeting of the study class of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government last evening at the headquarters, 385 Boylston street. Her subject was "Electoral Methods."

## GREEK RELIEF AT ART MUSEUM VALUED HIGHLY

"This sculpture is believed originally to have been a part of the other 'throne' piece now in Rome, and is one of the greatest treasures of the collection in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts," said Lacey D. Caskey in a talk at the museum on the noted three-sided Greek relief (B. C. 450) in the fifth century room.

"The use of the word throne in this connection," he said, "is generally regarded as misleading by archeologists, since it is practically agreed that in no way could these objects have been used for any such purpose as chairs."

"The sculpture itself is a work of extreme technical beauty, apart from its symbolical significance. Note the soft texture in the sleeve of Persephone, who sits in a mourning attitude. Note the drooping lines of her figure in contrast with the horizontal lines in the figure of Aphrodite."

"The balance held by Eros, who stands in the middle, is missing, and has been restored for the purposes of study in the form of a plaster cast. The myth, of course, centers in the Greek symbolical interpretation of the succession of the seasons."

"A fish is worked into the ornaments beneath Aphrodite and a pomegranate beneath Persephone. The effect of the whole is a marvelous balance, yet a balance achieved with fine variety. The figures on the end of the relief, like the figures of the Roman relic, are supposed to be human beings worshipping with pipe, lyre and incense."

"The relief in Rome is supposed to represent the birth of Aphrodite. The sculpture of both pieces is in the same style and could well have been from the same hand, although this is by no means certain. The relief now in Boston was bought in London, to which city it was brought from Rome long ago."

### THEODORE KING PASSES AWAY

Theodore W. King of 7 Everett street passed away yesterday evening in West-gasset, Me. Mr. King was the son of the late Franklin King. He was one of the most prominent yacht club men in Boston and belonged to the Dorchester Yacht Club, of which he was a vice-commander; Eastern, Corinthian and Boston yacht clubs, the B. A. A., the Puritan Club and the American Automobile Association.

## WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

### NOT INFORMATIVE ANSWER

Passenger—Why are we so late?  
Guard—Well, sir, the train in front was behind and this train was behind before besides.—Punch.

### ONLY A BROTHER

Young Lady—Please show me some ties.  
Clerk—A gentleman's tie?  
Young Lady—Oh, no, it's for my brother.—Ellegende Blaetter.

### OPEN TO CONVICTION

Wise men change their minds if they grow wiser.—"Life."

### THE PURPOSE

"I suppose you regard all your display of eloquence as beneficial to the cause."  
"Well," replied Senator Sorghum, "to be candid, that eloquence isn't so much for the cause as for the effect."—Washington Star.

### MODERN ENTERPRISE

"Wanted: A governess who is a good stenographer, to take down the clever sayings of our child."—Ellegende Blaetter.

### AND FOUND IT WASN'T

"Hans," said Gottlieb, as they reached a pause in the conversation, "dit you ever puy a golf brick?"  
"Nein, nein," replied Hans. "I nefer puyed a golf brick, but once I puyed vat I tought vas one."—Everybody's.

### LAW MILLS GRIND SLOWLY

Lawyer—I've just handed that big corporation law case to my son.  
Friend—Why, he's only two years old yet.  
Lawyer—Certainly; but he'll be ready for it by the time I've finished my preliminary work of getting a jury.—Puck.

### POLITE ANSWER

Willie—Say, pop, who elects the aldermen?  
Wise-father—Hush, my son! You're too young to know.—Judge.

### NO VACUITY THERE

"Madam, can I sell you a vacuum cleaner?"  
"No, sir; we haven't got any vacuums in this house that need cleaning."—Spokane Chronicle.

### THEY DID LIKE ONE

"How do you like the new church?" asked Mrs. Gottalotte as she hung one of her ropes of pearls over the gold-plated electric light bracket.  
"It is very beautiful," replied Mrs.

Oldcastle, "but it seemed to me that the acoustics were rather bad."  
"Oh, don't you like them? Me and Josiah thought they were rather nice, especially the one at the left of the organ."—Chicago Record-Herald.

### RELEGATED TO PAST

What has become of the old-fashioned man who used to allude to his spring overcoat?—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

### ART IN THEM, TOO

"I live for art!" said the prima donna.  
"Yes," replied the impresario, "and by this time you ought to have a fine collection of those highly artistic engravings of eminent statesmen on bank notes."—Washington Star.

### WITH THE SPEECHMAKERS

Arithmetic is all the rage.  
We're happy as the birds  
Dividin' up the offices  
Or multipl'in' words.  
—Spokane Chronicle.

## NEWTON CITIZENS TALK SPEED LAWS

NEWTON, Mass.—At the public hearing given by the committee on claims and rules held Friday evening in the aldermanic chamber, City Hall, in regard to the speed limit for automobiles on Commonwealth avenue between the Newton line at Chestnut Hill and the Charles river at Auburndale, the local police department was criticized by the speakers. Lewis R. Speare, president of the A. A. A., thought that if more patrolmen were placed along Commonwealth avenue they could regulate affairs and put a stop to the speeding.

Howard Emerson, representing the Newton Center Improvement Association, spoke in favor of placing a speed limit of 20 miles an hour on the avenue.

## MONEY IS ASKED FOR NEW ROAD

WASHINGTON—Senator Rayner recently introduced in the Senate a measure similar to the one already referred to the House district committee appropriating \$20,000 for the construction of a driveway from the Angiers Club to Great Falls, two miles above.

The measure provides that the engineer department of the war department shall construct a conduit road over the aqueduct. This territory is now inaccessible, the bill explains.

## OFFICE HOLDERS UNION MEETS

Delegates from all over New England are attending the annual convention of the Federation of State, City and Town Employees Unions at Wells Memorial hall. The sessions will continue tomorrow.

The local unions will give a dinner and reception to the visiting delegates tonight. Michael F. O'Brien, national president of the organization, will preside at this reception, with Joseph P. Kilday, secretary of the Boston Joint Council of City Employees Union, as toastmaster.

## SPECIAL TRAIN USED TO SHOW VISITORS CITY

Two score passenger agents of the New York Central lines west of Buffalo, who are making a two days' inspection of Boston's transportation facilities as the guests of the Boston & Albany, today went over the suburban lines of the Boston & Albany in a special train.

Today's itinerary includes a visit to the railroad's new freight terminal in East Boston, a luncheon aboard the Cunarder Franconia and an automobile tour of the suburban park system. The visitors will leave Boston tonight.

## PASSENGER AGENTS OF NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES IN BOSTON



Group of railroad men from various parts of the country in city to inspect transportation facilities, taken on arrival at South station



## WHERE MILLIONS CHANGE HANDS DAILY IN SPACE OF FEW MINUTES

System of the Kansas City  
Clearing House Interests  
Bankers in Many Other  
American Communities

### EXPERT AND SPEEDY

The following article describes an institution familiar to many business men in large cities, but with which the public as a whole is not intimately acquainted—the clearing house. While dealing specifically with the clearing house of Kansas City, Mo., and its methods, the article thereby sheds light on the workings of similar places throughout the country, making the facts given informative in a general sense as well as in their local application.

There is a room in an office building in Kansas City where about \$9,000,000—sometimes more and sometimes a little less—changes hands in 15 minutes every week-day.

There is no fuss at all about it, says the Kansas City Star. It is done so quietly that you might go in the door, which is never locked, and think the young men who are paying off millions were just bill clerks or something of that sort.

The room in which such fortunes are handled each day is never occupied except for the brief time in which checks for \$9,000,000 are carried inside of satchels, exchanged and carried out again.

System, perfect in its smallest detail, is what enables the Kansas City clearing house to transact this tremendous volume of business with never a mistake of as much as a dollar. In the last few months the bankers of many American cities have written to the officers of the clearing house for information about its workings. And recently the clearing house of Chicago sent an expert who stayed five days studying methods here, and St. Louis sent a man who stayed three days.

Briefly, a clearing house is a device by which banks are able to balance their accounts against each other and so to avoid the necessity of the transfer of large amounts of gold. Suppose, for instance, that today the First National Bank receives on deposit \$100,000 worth of checks drawn on the New England National Bank. And suppose that this same day there is deposited in the New England National Bank of checks drawn on the First National. If there were no clearing house the New England would have to send over to the First National \$90,000 and the First National would send \$100,000 to the New England. All this trouble would be superfluous since it would be possible to accomplish the same result by letting \$90,000 of the indebtedness on each side be canceled and the First National sending the \$10,000 balance of its indebtedness to the New England.

It is this method of permitting banks to cancel their indebtedness to each other and to pay only the balances in cash that is worked out in the clearing house each day at noon. The extent to which this device saves labor may be inferred from the fact that on one occasion this year one of the largest banks in Kansas City was able to settle its claims on other banks aggregating nearly a million dollars by receiving through the clearing house 10 cents.

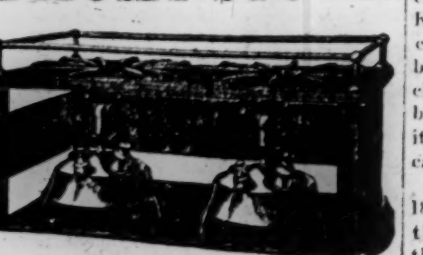
Her is the way the clearing house works: You pay your grocer \$25, say, with a check on the Commerce Trust Company. Your grocer has an account with the National Reserve Bank, and he deposits the check, with others, in that bank. In the course of the morning checks on all the other important banks in town are deposited with the National Reserve. So it sorts them out and sends them all to the clearing house at 11:30 o'clock, the checks on each bank wrapped in a bundle by themselves, and all the bundles in a satchel carried by a messenger, accompanied by a clerk from the bank.

At the same hour a messenger and a clerk from each of the other banks arrive, each with the checks it has received tied in separate bundles, too.

### Banks Go by Numbers

In the room of the clearing house are three long desks with double tops, and divided into spaces, each space bearing the clearing house number of a bank. The different banks are not known by name there, but by number. There the messengers from the banks go along the desks and put into each space the checks drawn on the bank whose number is on

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this space. Thus the National Reserve Bank that day will deposit in the space reserved for the Commerce Trust your check given to the grocer, along with all other checks it has received on that bank, and the messenger from the Commerce Trust will deposit on the National Reserve's desk all checks it has received drawn on that bank. The representative of the National Reserve will have a statement showing his claim against each of the other banks. On this he notes the claims of each of the others against this bank. The difference between these figures shows the amount due from each other bank or to be paid to it. These statements are written in tabular form on blanks supplied by the clearing house, in triplicate, and as fast as each clerk finishes his statement he takes it to the desk of Jerome Thralls, manager of the clearing house, who sits at a desk on a raised dais overlooking all the clerks at work. He foots them up to see that they are correct and he makes out the orders of the various banks on each other to settle the uncanceled indebtedness.

### Promptness Demanded

It is all done so quickly that 15 minutes after the first clerk has entered the door he and all the others are ready to leave. One of the essentials for the prompt transaction of so much business is that each bank have its representative there at the precise moment of 11:30 o'clock. To insure this promptness a clerk is fined \$1 if he is late even one second, and if he talks loudly while at work he is fined \$2, and if he makes a mistake in his figures he is fined for each one.

The clearing house stamps each check that passes through it and returns them to the banks on which they were originally drawn. So eventually you get back the \$25 check you paid the grocer, with the stamp of the clearing house and the bank which sent it there.

The clearing house balances are not paid in actual currency. That would require that all the banks together have in the clearing house \$900,000 in gold each day with which to pay the balances, for that is what the balances arising from the daily exchanges average. To overcome this difficulty a clearing house gold depository was established; that is, the various banks in the clearing house deposited with it \$1,500,000 in gold, of the required weight and fineness, and this was placed in sealed bags and put into a safety deposit vault, where it rests, the property of the banks that put it there, and gold certificates for the amount of the deposit were issued by clearing house in amounts of \$50,000 and \$100,000 each, and these certificates pass current among the different banks, their primary use being payment of the clearing house balances.

### How Certificates Assist

These certificates not only save the trouble of carrying the gold through the streets from one bank to another, and the consequent loss in weight that comes from handling, but it saves the labor of counting and weighing the gold each day. That this is some saving in labor may be realized from the fact that it takes four men, each working eight hours, to properly inspect and count \$100,000 in gold.

Sometimes a bank will settle its clearing house balance by issuing its draft on funds which it has in a bank in Chicago or New York, if it happens that the creditor bank prefers to take "exchange," and the debtor bank has more money in outside banks than it needs there.

An idea of the saving in labor effected by the clearing house may be gained from the fact that in one day not long ago one bank handled 33,000 checks aggregating \$6,348,000, and it also handled \$257,000 in cash. The business it did on that one day made a difference of \$106,000 in its deposits, which were \$27,000,000.

### The Daily Statement

The clearing house statement issued each day shows the amount of checks that passed through the clearing house on that day. Other checks do not figure in it. A check drawn on the Bank of the Republic, for instance, and deposited there, would not go to the clearing house. It is estimated that about 30 percent of the total business done by the banks each day gets into the clearing house statement. In all the banks of Kansas City, about 400,000 checks, drafts and credits of that character are handled daily.

Following are some figures which show the extent of the business done by the clearing house:

In the month ending Thanksgiving eve \$229,971,205 passed through the clearing house. In the corresponding month last year it was \$227,733,134. This shows a healthy increase.

There are 30 institutions which clear through the clearing house, which is not an incorporation but a voluntary association. Twenty of those are banks in Kansas City, which are members of the clearing house association. Eight are banks which are not members, but which clear through other banks that are members. The postoffice is a member, and its money orders, deposited in banks as cash, are cleared through it.

The clearing house was founded in 1875 and it did \$20,407,967 in business that year. Last year there passed through it \$2,634,557,738, an increase in five years of over 119 percent. Last year the Kansas City clearing house ranked in clearings sixth among the cities of this country, while Kansas City ranked twentieth in population among the cities of this country.

The Kansas City Clearing House has had its own bank examiner since 1908. This feature was copied from Chicago,

where the system had been carried on prior to the panic of 1907. The examiner is chosen by a committee of five officers of the clearing house which is elected annually. This examiner, auditor, has the right to go into any of the clearing house banks at any time he is directed to do so by the clearing house and investigate every detail of the business. If he finds a condition that ought to be corrected he reports it to the clearing house and the bank is required to correct it. He does more than that, he gives advice about credits and loans where he can be of help, and he keeps close watch on all the doings of all the banks. Thus each bank in Kansas City is examined by two persons, the clearing house expert, and, if it is a national bank, by the national bank examiner, and if it is a state bank, by the state bank examiner.

One of the great benefits from the examinations by the clearing house auditor is the placing of the banks in a position where the total borrowings of any customer of Kansas City banks may be obtained by application to the auditor. This prevents over-extension of credit. The examiner knows not only the smallest detail of the business of each bank, but he knows intimately the financial standing of every business man in Kansas City who is a borrower at the bank and he sees to it that none borrows too much. Only recently the examiner found that a certain business man had secured a line of credit from two banks, each of which was lending him to the full extent of his credit, and was unaware that he was borrowing from the other bank. The examiner soon stopped that. The examiner weeds out unsound and unsatisfactory banking practice, and this system has made Kansas City one of the best banking centers in America, both from the standpoint of the banks and their patrons. It is asserted that under the clearing house system it would be impossible for a bank in Kansas City that was a member of it to fail unless its officers deliberately robbed it over night.

### Country Banks Department

Another feature of the clearing house is its department of country banks, known as the "Country Clearing House." It may be likened to a bank with its functions restricted to the handling of cash items and with its depositors limited to the members of the Kansas City clearing house, there are handled through this department 5600 country banks in Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Texas and southern Nebraska.

The principal benefit of this department is in the savings it makes both to the city and country banks in postage, stationery and labor. As an illustration, should 18 banks each have a letter on a certain town the cost to each would be 2 cents in postage, or 36 cents in all. By sending those items through the clearing house and consolidating them in one letter the postage is reduced from 36 cents to 2 cents, and there is also the saving of 17 remittance letters, 17 envelopes and, in handling the returns, one draft covers the whole transaction—the country bank is saved 17 drafts, 17 envelopes, 34 cents in postage and an immense amount of labor.

Through the influence of the clearing house there has been organized in Kansas City in the past year the Bankers' Club, with a membership of 115 bank officers. Through this club the bankers have been brought in closer touch with each other. Last May through the efforts of this club and the clearing house, the joint meeting of the Kansas and Missouri Bankers' Association met here and 2385 bankers sat down in one room to a luncheon. This was the largest meeting of bankers ever held in this country outside of the meetings of the American Bankers' Association.

During the financial stringency of 1907 the clearing house assumed a new function temporarily. It issued clearing house certificates of small denomination to serve as currency. These certificates were secured by high class collateral put up by the bank to which they were issued, and approved by a committee of the association. A total of \$905,000 of these certificates was issued in denominations of \$2, \$5 and \$10. Nearly all of those certificates have been redeemed and burned. There is yet outstanding \$803 of the certificates, probably held as souvenirs. The day before Thanksgiving last week \$14 worth were brought in and redeemed.

### WOMEN RESENT FORCIBLE FEEDING

(By the United Press)

LONDON—Stories told by suffragists just discharged from Hollowell prison of the forcible feeding of those who engaged in a "hunger strike" have aroused their companions. It is said that some of the suffragists were discharged from prison because their condition caused apprehension.

In order to protest against the methods of the prison officials a great gathering will be held today in Hyde Park. The chief speaker will be Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, who has just returned from a lecture tour of the United States. Delegations will be present from all parts of Great Britain. The police have taken precautions to prevent any outbreak by the militant element after the meeting.

### ORE EXPECTED BEFORE MAY 1

CLEVELAND—The first ore cargo may arrive from an upper lake port this week of this month, but there is nothing to indicate there will be a general movement before the first week of May. It is the desire of one manager who has ore to load a vessel which is at the upper end of Lake Michigan, at Escanaba, by April 20.

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for saving because you get more for what you spend than other stores will give you. Test this by comparing items and prices. Our free wagon delivery covers all of Boston and suburban territory. We ship goods everywhere and when orders amount to \$5.00 or more we will send them FREIGHT PREPAID to any railroad station in New England. Try out our Mail Order Service.

<b>Hazel Bread Flour</b> Bbls. 6.95 5 Lb. 3.43 10 Lb. 3.63	<b>Pastry</b> 1-16 Bbl. 16c 1-16 Bbl. 16c 1-16 Bbl. 16c	<b>Rolled Oats</b> The finest quality, 39c 5 Lb. 20c; 10 Lb. 39c	<b>Corn Meal</b> The choicest golden grain, fine granulated; 5 Lb. 12c; 10 Lb. 24c	<b>Graham</b> Flour, Schumaker's, 34c sack, 10 Lb. for 34c	<b>Rye Flour</b> Empire Mills, best quality, at 83c for 35c sack, 10 Lb. for 35c	<b>Corn Flakes</b> Crisp, fresh, Quaker Corn Flakes, 7c pkgs. 20c, each 16c	<b>Bervick</b> Brand Ham, extra fine sweet, 15c each, per lb. 16c
<b>Takhoma Biscuit</b> Fresh from the ovens of the famous Sunshine Bakery (3 limit), 3 pack, 10c Borden's Peerless, regular tall size, 10c; 10c; 10c doz., 95c; per can., 8 1/2c Cocoa half the price of good coffee and as pure as money can buy; worth 35c; 3 Lb. 35c; 1 lb. 11c	<b>Jams and Jellies</b> Hazel Preserves, 20c jars, 22c Pink's English Strawberry Jam in No. 1 glass jars, reg. 35c, at 25c Howard's Crabapple Jelly, 10c	<b>Ketchup</b> Hazel brand, delicious, pure tomato ketchup, no preservative nor added color in it. Full plants for 22c Salt Bonanza Table Salt, free running, in patent sifting boxes, 3 9c Atlas brand, fine quality table salt, 10-lb. bags 13c, 5-lb. bags, 7c	<b>Prunes</b> Choicest Santa Clara fruit, according to size, 10c 20c, 12c, 11c	<b>Peaches</b> Choicest California Evaporated, at per lb. 16c 10c and 12c	<b>Apricots</b> Evaporated, at per lb. 22c 25c and 12c	<b>Guava Jelly</b> 35c jars, each 15c English Seeds Carter's famous grown and tested dower and vegetable seeds, all kinds. Your choice 3 packages for 35c. 9c	<b>SOAP SPECIAL</b> Procter and Gamble's Lenox laundry soap, regular \$3.75 box of 100 bars at \$3.75, 7 bars for 23c Bonanza Cleanser, the finest washing powder for general cleaning; manure size pack, age, dozen \$2.10; each 18c Ammonia Milford high-strength soap; 1/2 gal. 17c; qts. 9c; pints 5c Potash Milford high strength potash or 20c; each 17c; reg. 10c can 3 for 7c Chloride Lime Milford brand, reg. 10c tins, 3 for 20c; each 7c Starch Milford high strength laundry starch, 10-lb. 4 1/2c Bluing dry blue; large bottle, 9c Starch Milford extra laundry starch, good value, per box, extra 17c Sal Soda Best quality, 20 lbs. 22c

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Send for our big descriptive price list of the complete line we are handling of Fruit and Decorative Trees, Plants, Flowering Shrubs and Seeds, and our special list of Garden Tools, Potting, Rooting, Paints, Varnishes and House and Garden Needs.

WE GIVE 25c GREEN TRADING STAMPS

## FIFTIETH RECITAL OF YEAR IN CITY'S MUSIC DEPARTMENT GIVEN

Members of the audience at the organ recital given by John A. O'Shea in The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Friday evening, under the direction of the music department of the city of Boston, might easily have believed that there was a human violinist behind the scenes, so to speak, when Mr. O'Shea played one of his own compositions, "Venetian Nights." Effects were so pleasing that repetitions in part were granted by the organist in answer to the applause.

As a whole Mr. O'Shea presented a somewhat different phase of organ playing than did Walter E. Young in February, a side that is often frowned upon, with its transcriptions of the "1812" overture of Tchaikowsky, for instance. But Mendelssohn's "Song of the Ganges" a dainty caprice by Faulkes, and Batiste's well-known andante, often spoken of as the "Song of Hope," were perhaps better appreciated and stood out in bolder relief amid thunder and fireworks than they would have among more compositions of their kind.

An arrangement by Spark of the familiar hymn tune by William Henry Monk, noted in hymnals as "Wordsworth" and "Jerusalem the Golden," was well liked on account of the variety of stops employed by the organist, including the "cavillon" or chimps. George W. Chadwick, the Boston composer, had a place on the program, his "Requiem" being chosen by Mr. O'Shea. Two concert studies, one by Bonnet and the other by Whiting, showed to advantage the organist's ample technique.

Archibald McLellan of the Christian Science board of directors introduced Mr. O'Shea. At the close of the recital verses of "America" were sung by the audience. Friday's musical is the fiftieth given by the municipal music department thus far this year.

**RAILROAD TO BUILD COAL PIER**  
PHILADELPHIA—A modern pier 900 feet long will be built by the Philadelphia & Reading railroad, to take the place of pier 18 at Port Richmond. The pier will extend out to the port warden's line, and will be used for shipments of bituminous coal.

**MINERS TO MEET IN SPOKANE**  
SPOKANE, Wash.—At a meeting of the mining committee of the Chamber of Commerce with local passenger agents recently, the dates for the convention of the American mining congress in Spokane this year were fixed for Nov. 25 to 30, inclusive.

**GERMAN NAMES SHIPPING MEN**  
NEW YORK—The German government has selected its representatives for the international shipping congress to be held in Philadelphia on May 23, the head of the delegation being Baron von Coels von der Brueggem, Prussian undersecretary of state for public works, says a Berlin message to the New York Herald.

## RATIONAL GOLF

By Steven Armstrong

Some very sound advice appeared in a number of Golf of the World on the subject of how to obtain a run on the ball, and, though it was written for the benefit of winter golfers in Great Britain, it is suitable after all for any season because there come days even in midsummer when the fates decree that a competition is to take place on a rain-soaked plain. Therefore, it seems a good plan to get a little information on how to obtain a run on the ball.

"What a ridiculous topic for this time of the year," the majority of readers will exclaim. But just a few—those who reckon themselves among the select few—will say that it is the right moment for considering that all-important subject, for now it is that the value of intentionally imparted run is most apparent. In summer, when the turf is like iron, any species of shot will run, from the thorough-going top to the unabashed skyscraper, and it is difficult to distinguish between the length of chance and the length obtained by definite artificial means of skill, but mud-clogged sodden turf, that great discloser of golfing secrets, leaves no doubt on the beholder's mind.

The high ball, hit with plenty of force, possibly truly and cleanly enough, drops to ground more or less perpendicularly, buries its diminished nose forthwith in the nearest available warm-cast and declines gently but firmly to run a single yard; the lower ball, hit, perhaps, with

less force though equally truly and with a flatter flight and a descent which is gradual, almost invariably shows a disposition to run and is less likely to make for itself a lie whence it cannot emerge without great bitterness of spirit and application of niblick. This being so, it is good to cultivate run on the ball, particularly in using wooden clubs.

But how? The golf correspondent of the Yorkshire Post says that some teachers will tell you a flat swing is the determining factor, others advocate a full follow through, others that some unexplainable magic lies in getting the wrists well into the shot. Probably a combination of the three is the right answer, but one thing is certain, some kinds of follow-through, be they as full as the moon, are powerless to make the ball run an inch, though they may and do put greater carry on it. If the club head directly after striking the ball begins to travel upwards, and the hands come in close to the body, so that the club finishes with its head in the direction of mother earth over the player's left shoulder, that follow-through is worthless for the purpose of obtaining run.

The follow through that makes the ball run is that in which the club head after hitting the ball travels forward horizontally on a level with the ground for a perceptible fraction of time before it begins to ascend. If this is achieved, the ball is hit with the face of the club straight rather than lofted, and the desired run is sure to be forthcoming. As regards a flat swing—and the flatter swingers of the golfing world do, on the

whole, get the longer run on the ball—the great mistake is to think that crouching knees and a dropping right shoulder constitute it. The secret is to stand as upright as usual, but to take back the club horizontally, starting almost along the ground in the same way as in the follow-through just cited, and to let the top of the back swing be round the right shoulder rather than above it. That is where the swing should be if run is striven for, and when the backward swing and the follow-through have both taken their right places the magic snap of the wrists will follow of its own accord. To seek for it is only to court disaster. We are all too afraid of letting our ball come in contact with the ground in winter. True, it is unattractive, but if we insist on playing we must make the best of it.

**MORE TRAIN STOPS PATRIOTS DAY**  
Special stops will be made by trains on the New Haven road on Friday, Patriots day, between Boston and Mansfield, Dedham, Norwood Central, South Braintree, Plymouth, Middleboro and Cape Cod. Trains between Boston and numerous other points will not run.

**TEMPLARS TO HOLD TOURNOI**  
PITTSBURGH—Arrangements have been made by the local Knights Templars for the tournoi in Exposition hall, April 24. It is the biggest society event of the Knights Templar year and 8000 knights and their ladies from all over western Pennsylvania are expected.

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# Mansfield Exhibit Interests New York

## ARTISTIC TREAT IS ESTIMATE OF MANSFIELD COLLECTION EXHIBIT

Many Schools Represented Among Paintings Shown at Lotos Club, Works of Americans Predominating

### OTHER DISPLAYS

By ROBERT W. MAURETH

BURTON MANSFIELD of New Haven is a collector of more than ordinary taste and discrimination, and because of this the exhibition of his collection just held at the Lotos Club here was of unusual interest; it was, in fact, one of the artistic treats of the year.

His collection represents the products of many schools and has been acquired over a long period of years, so that each canvas represents to the full the intimate knowledge and taste of the collector. The work of American artists predominates largely, but some of the best of the modern European schools also are represented. For example, there is the fine "Le Pecheur" by Corot, two excellent examples of the work of Gustave Courbet, an interesting Old Crome, a good Harpignies, "Through the Woods" a head by Israel, "The Shepherd" by L. Hermitte, a beautiful portrait, "Young Man in a Red Coat," by Romney, "Going to Market" by Troyon and a few others of equal rank.

American art, however, always has claimed Mr. Mansfield's first attention, and it is not surprising to find the quality of his pictures of this school on a very high plane. He is fortunate in having a very fine example of the work of the late Winslow Homer, "The Fisherman," a characteristic Homer figure gazing seaward into a storm-tossed surf. It is one of the best, undoubtedly, of Homer's smaller figure subjects.

Paul Dougherty is found in this collection in a Homeric vein in "A Northwestern Off St. Ives, Cornwall," it has all the vigor of the sea that Homer himself secured in canvases like his "Northeaster" and "Cannon Rock."

Child Hassam is represented by one of his Lyme church pictures, full of beautiful sunlight, bright greens and reds, that would make a welcome note in any collection. Charles W. Hawthorne's "Morning Chocolate" is one of the most pleasing and best composed interiors that he has executed.

There are two examples of the work of J. Francis Murphy, one of them, "November Morning," being in his best manner; "Olive Trees, Corfu," is a Sargent of more than usual importance, illustrating his broadest and most powerful style to a nicety; "Sleep Returning to the Fold," though painted several years ago, is quite one of the best things that Chauncey E. Ryder has accomplished. The sheep are crowding into the barn yard, their forms dimly seen through the great clouds of dust that envelop them. Tryon's "Morning in May" is typical in every respect, and the same may be said of the two examples of Horatio Walker, "Sheep at Pasture" and "The Potato Gatherers." Alden Weir's "Driving the Cows Home" is one of his best, and his brother's "Alhambra," while totally unlike his other work, is of much interest.

These are only a few of the most important canvases that make up this splendid collection. Among the other men represented are Wyant, Williams, Whistler, Twachtman, Metcalf, Ranger, Homer, Martin, Inness, Desmar, Davies, Abbey and Bunce, and even though the list is not complete, it is one of the best private collections that have been shown publicly for many years, and as it will probably be seen elsewhere later on, will give a great deal of pleasure to art lovers all over the country.

The new work of Henry Golden Dearth, which aroused much comment when shown in a group at the recent Pennsylvania academy, is now on exhibition at the Knoedler galleries, 356 Fifth avenue. This new departure of Mr. Dearth's has been frequently commented upon lately, so that extended comment is not needed here. It need only be said that to those

Macdowell Club standard back to the low level it assumed early in the season, and from which, in a few recent groups, it who have long been familiar with Mr. Dearth's work, first sight of this collection comes as a distinct shock. Further acquaintance with the individual canvases, however, reveals much to commend, and, on the whole, criticisms are most favorable. The beautiful color of the golden screen behind the image in "The Shrine," of all the settings in greens and reds, of "The Persian Plate," of the chrysanthemums in "The Blue Coat," and, in fact, in some part at least of nearly all the canvases, cannot fail to arouse positive pleasure in the beholder.

It is in their technique, in their method and arrangement that the pictures will prove most puzzling, but as we live amongst this group of 25, we gradually get the artist's point of view and then we remain to admire and not to criticize.

The group of some 60-odd canvases by nine women, now on view at the Macdowell Club, is not worthy of very high ranking in the list of the season's displays. Most of the pictures are of little value in themselves and are of no value in enhancing the artistic position of their painters.

Most of the canvases contributed by Miss Helen M. Turner are totally free from this charge, however, and she and Miss Matilda Browne, whose cattle pictures have a good deal of merit, are quite out of their class in such company. Miss Turner's "Sunlight and Shadow" is one of the best things she has yet given us, and her "Mountain Laurel" and "Portrait of a Young Woman," while not new, are worthy of better company than they find here. This exhibition carries the seemed to have been raised. The public will not respond to such appeals for sympathetic attention.

The Montross gallery furnishes the waning art season with a strong exhibition of 20 selected canvases by 10 men more or less prominent in American art. Among them are two new oils by Horatio Walker, "Milking—Evening" and "Moonrise—Winter." Both are in Mr. Walker's well known manner and both are Canadian subjects such as he has made familiar through the past decade or more. Neither is as attractive in subject, at least, as these he showed last

## EXHIBITION OF WATER COLORS BY MR. HALL THORPE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France. There is at present being shown in the Rue Bonaparte, a little collection of pictures concerning which M. Camille Maclair, one of the best known critics in Paris, has written the following appreciation:

"I did not know anything about Mr. Hall Thorpe before I saw his pictures, which are on view here. From the moment I first saw them I felt that I was in the presence of a real artist; that is to say, of a man for whom technique has but one mission, one safeguard, and one object, the expression of sentiment, which is everything. Chardin said, 'One paints not with colors but with sentiment.' This is what this young man has done. His water colors, which show a dreamy tenderness, each one of which is a confession of extreme sensibility, and of which the general impression leaves a recollection of the most sweet, subdued and attractive chamber music."

"That Mr. Hall Thorpe is a real painter cannot be doubted. One sees his landscapes along the Thames in which there is such an unusual and such an accurate light, or his London parks, wet with rain but nevertheless distinct, conceived with a fine sense of simple yet decorative order. The same remarks apply to his sea shore views or to the old houses he has painted, which give a decidedly Whistlerian effect, owing to the delicate refinement of the work and of the tints. This may also be said of his damp and rich greens, and his fleecy and changing clouds where the vapor and the light meet in such delightful conflict; and to the fine and at the same time mysterious studies of the female figure. What, however, attracts me especially in this artist is his ability to present all aspects of nature as though they were conditions of his own individual life. He does not paint what he sees but what he thinks. It is for that reason that his art has so nothing real in it, that which gives a sense of something confidential, and it is, perhaps, when art speaks to us in a subdued voice that it appeals to us the more profoundly."

"CAMILLE MACLAIR."

From a critic of M. Camille Maclair's standing this is considerable praise.

### RULES FOR POLICE VACATIONS

Police Commissioner O'Meara on Friday ordered that the vacations for members of the police force during 1912 shall begin May 16 and end Nov. 4. Two weeks will be allowed all men who, on May 15 next, shall have been members of the force for one year, while one week will be allowed reserve men.

year, but they are very fine for all that. Of the four canvases by D. W. Tryon, two small ones, "Autumn—Moonrise" and "Autumn—Twilight," are fully as good as anything he has shown for a long time, particularly the latter, which strikes an especially happy note. As much cannot be said for a large "Springtime," occupying the post of honor. It is a big and literal transcript from nature, but leaves one unimpressed.

"A Showery Day," by J. Francis Murphy, is one of the best of his current productions, but its companion, "Afternoon in October," is extremely sketchy and has not the subtle appeal that we are accustomed to look for in his best work.

W. L. Lathrop shows three examples, the "Summer Afternoon" being especially successful in rendering the heavy, sultry atmosphere of an approaching thunderstorm; Elliott Daingerfield's "Christ Stilling the Tempest" is very typical of his mystic feeling and strong color; "November," by Henry C. White, is good in its rendering of autumn tints, both in foliage and sky; Alexander Schilling has three misty landscapes, and these, with "The Sphinx," by Charles A. Winter and "The Japanese Screen," by Edward A. Bell, complete a collection that is worthy of a visit. The exhibition will remain on view through the 20th.

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## HIGH CLASS SCHOOL DRAMATICS ACHIEVED BY NEWTON CHILDREN

Remarkable Advancement Made Since the Study Was Introduced Some Years Ago and Hours Given to Playing Regarded as Particularly Well Spent

### SPELLS DEVELOPMENT OF THE PUPIL

Some half a dozen years ago dramatics was introduced as a study into schools at Newton, Mass., in the belief that it might prove helpful. At that time the plan was regarded as largely experimental, but since then the results attained have been no less than notable. The following article portrays the work along this line in one of the schools, shows how it has been brought to a state of high efficiency and describes to some extent what it is accomplishing for the development of boys and girls.

A LITTLE girl was huddled under the teacher's table, her face shining with suppressed glee. Two boys on all fours wandered about the schoolroom swinging their heads and hunting for their dinner. The boys and girls in their seats leaned over their desks, following every movement with rapt attention. The teacher stood at one side, safely out of the way, and looked on in smiling appreciation of the graphic portrayal.

"Fox," said the boy with the blue shirtwaist, on all fours, "I can't find anything for my dinner." Fox swung his head dolorously and remarked to the wolf on the food scarcity of the times, and the two humped along together. Then they pounced upon the little girl under the table. Here was a dainty morsel! They called her a turtle, and told her they were going to eat her. Her eyes danced with mischief, her lips dimpled with irrepressible smiles, but she hugged her knees closer with her small arms and begged them to let her alone. They would not let her alone. They scratched the shell of her back, tried to poke their paws between the upper and nether shell and, finding that she defied them, seized upon her arms and carried her off to throw her into the water. She kept herself in a small jump, and resisted and twisted, and pleaded, "Please don't throw me into the water! Please, Mr. Fox, Mr. Wolf!" But Mr. Fox and Mr. Wolf were obdurate, and pulling her to a board in the schoolroom floor which served as the edge of the pond, they shoved her in. Then up sprang the turtle, head, arms and feet all aglow; she climbed upon a chair that was supposed to be a rock, and waved in triumph to the wolf and fox standing astonished on the shore. "That is just what I wanted you to do," she exclaimed, "the water is my home! Here is where I live! You cannot get me here!"

Everybody looked happy at the way things had come out and satisfied with the way they were done, and the fox, the wolf and the turtle turned into two little boys and one little girl again, and went back to their seats.

### Introduced Into Schools

It was decided next to have the story of the little mouse who went to fairyland—but before going into that it would be well to tell what the game just depicted is all about, and why it is the precious hours of school-time are given over to vivid playing. It comes under the head of "dramatics," and dramatics is one of the new things that is occupying the attention of up-to-date pedagogues all over the land. Six years ago little, if anything, was heard about the study of dramatics, even in the most advanced pedagogical circles, but it was then Supt. Frank E. Spaulding recommended it for the Newton (Mass.) schools. It was introduced at once into the Horace Mann and Clafin schools of Newtonville by Principal Frank E. Carr, who has brought it to a state of efficiency that has been said by certain persons who have recently visited the school to be equalled by none, perhaps, in the United States.

The Newtons, as they are called, are several residence suburbs of Boston, quite as beautiful but slightly less famous than Brookline. The Horace Mann and Clafin schools are attended by a class of children that are representative of American public schools and therefore afforded excellent material for trying the experiment. Some of the children come from families of culture and refinement and others from homes that are marked by the flat monotony of little education and by hard labor.

As the game might imply, dramatics is not stagecraft. It is literature, language, reading, biology, ethics, humanities, self-development, self-control—the life of people, human beings, of the great nature-world of animals, birds, flowers and bees, the sun, moon, stars, summer and winter, spring and fall. The child's life is brought into intimate relationship with the world and incidentally he becomes master of himself, a larger, more self-reliant and resourceful self than he would be otherwise.

### The Possibilities

"You can do limitless things for and with the child through dramatics," says Mr. Carr. "It develops 'in morally and intellectually, as well as brings him in touch with the whole world. It has also an excellent disciplinary effect, acting as a safety valve for the child's high spirits. It is not well to repress them.'"

The dramatics are begun in the kindergarten and carried right through the school. No schedule of work has been planned, each teacher being left free to carry out her own ideas, Mr. Carr wishing to develop the teacher as well as the child. In the first grade they begin with very simple things, little stories that come in their reading books, or which the teacher tells them, but very different stories than obtained in school

readers of not a great many years ago. One that is much liked by the pupils of Miss Gertrude J. Bigelow is the story of the little seed that grew to be a tall plant. When Miss Bigelow said they would play it almost everybody had a part he or she wanted to take. It was, "Miss Bigelow, let me be the sun," and

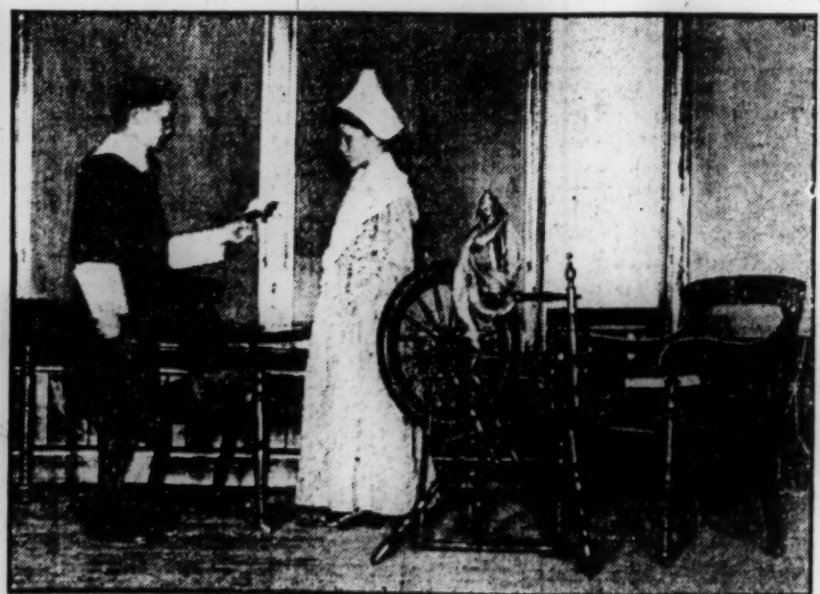


"The Moon's Silver Cloak," by grade 111. Orb seen rising over mountains, child standing represents sky, and stars are crouched upon floor

"Oh, Miss Bigelow, let me be the little seed," or "I want to be a raindrop." It required considerable discrimination and a memory of who played the parts last time and the time before that and who had never played them at all, so as to give every one an opportunity. At length the little seed was found lying on the hard ground, with the sun looking down upon it from the distant sky, the wind, the birds and the raindrops gathered about, ready to do their parts when the time came. "Little seed, little seed," began the sun, bending over, "Why don't you grow?" "I can't grow," said the little seed. Then the little birds came and asked her and called back mockingly that she didn't try. "I do try," said the little seed, pathetically, "but I can't grow." Then the wind decided to help her. He blew and he blew, but he blew so hard that the tender plant, which had come up a little way, was blown right over on its side. The birds and the trees mocked her once more. They said she was lazy and didn't try. "Indeed I do try," the little plant defended herself, "but the ground is so cold and hard I can't." The little rain drops had compassion upon her then and splashed their silvery sheen upon her and the sun shone warm upon her. The little plant responded at once to the loving care; she straightened up and grew and grew until she became a beautiful linden tree.

### Perfection of Work

There are other stories about the goats in the cabbage field, and the very funny one about the elephant and the whale and the little rabbit who played a trick on them. There is also the story of the billy goats and a dozen others which the children have at their tongue's end. The remarkable thing is, not that the children play them in school time or that they do it with such manifest enjoyment, but that they do it so well. The varying expression given to the "I can't grow" of the little seed, each one of them so natural, so true to life, exhibiting such a keen insight into human emotions that it was difficult to believe they came from a child of 6 years, while the mocking



Scene in costume from the "Courtship of Miles Standish," in which appear John Alden and Priscilla

tones of the birds and trees when they declared the little seed was lazy and didn't try were equally surprising. The children worked it out themselves with only such aid from the teacher as would awaken and direct their thought. She might say, "Do you think the little seed would speak like that?" or, "Who thinks he can do that better?" But it is, after all, their own concept, and not an imitation of that of the teacher.

It has a marvelously awakening effect upon the children. It is commonly but erroneously supposed that every child knows how to play. It is natural for him to play but not every child knows how. The environment of some little folk is against play altogether while others, surrounded by grownups all the time, leading artificial lives in the city, do not know how to throw themselves into the play natural to childhood. This is surprisingly evident to those who have to do with little children. The kindergarten does much to lead the child into his own but not all children go to the kindergarten. A large number do not enter school under the second and third grades, and dramatics go deeper

rection, recites the tale sometimes to the class or for visitors. Any of the children can recite it, but they like to hear Dorothy, for she does it so well. According to the tale the little mouse was trying to get away from a pussy cat, and thought he surely would be safe in Fairyland if he could only find it. In the course of time he comes upon the swan, who agrees to take him to the longed-for region. When the little mouse reaches the brink of the pond he bursts into song:

"Now I am happy,  
No ugly old cat can ever catch me.  
For here there are posing willows dear,  
And then we never have to fear."  
When the swan reaches Fairyland she calls:

"Come little fairy,  
Come out of your dell,  
Here is a little mouse,  
With a story to tell."

When the tale had been written they dramatized it. The children chose their characters and waited in the wings, as it were, until their turns came. The little mouse started out, unknowing, to find the way. The first person he met was a man, so he asked the man the way to Fairyland. The man said there was no such place. The disgust of the little mouse with this statement could not be better expressed by a John Mason or a Viola Allen. The acting of the story thus gets at the heart of things, vitalizes

the reading and broadens the experiences and sympathies of the child. What previously was a written word now becomes a vivid reality. He opens his eyes upon a new world, as it were, and finds himself a part of it. The principal of a school in New York city, visiting the Clafin and looking over some of the stories, could hardly believe that such little people wrote them. To prove that they could, some one present drew a word picture of a store window she had seen in Germany last summer, and when she had finished Dorothy was called upon to tell a story about it. "A long while ago, in a far-away country called Germany," began Dorothy. The New York principal capitulated. "Who would have thought it," he exclaimed.

The children collect pictures, cutting them out of magazines, papers and books, and bring them to school either to illustrate stories they are writing or for the general work. From time to time they are permitted to select a picture and write a story about it. One day Dorothy was given a picture of a small boy and a big rooster. She had never seen the picture before, but she easily wrote off the story. It was carefully paraphrased and was called "How Ed Managed His Rooster," reading as follows:

Once a little boy named Ed, asked his mother, if he could have a dog. His mother said, "I do not like dogs, but you may have a rooster." "O goody! goody! goody! I would like a rooster better than a dog," cried Ed. One day when Ed went out to play with his rooster, he found him in the pen with the chickens. "Come, little rooster, of that pen or I'll whip you!" cried Ed. But the rooster didn't come. "Come out of that pen or I'll whip you!" cried Ed. But still the rooster didn't come. "I'll hit you hard if you don't come out of that pen," shouted Ed. But still the rooster didn't come. Ed didn't know what to do. He could not whip his rooster, because the wire fence was in the way. So Ed ran in to his mother and said, "Mother, I can't make my rooster come out of the pen with the chickens." "Have you called him?" asked Ed's mother. "O yes, mother," answered Ed. "Then I'll show you how to get him out," said Ed's mother. Mrs. Kent followed Ed to the barnyard. She went into the barn. When she came out her hands were full of corn. She gave it to Ed, saying, "Sprinkle it and see what will happen." Ed did. "The rooster flew right over the fence and began to gobble up the corn. 'That is the way,' said mother with a smile. After that little Ed always knew how to manage his rooster. Sometimes he flew into a tree, but Ed always got him down the same way.

Correcting Manuscripts  
In looking over the manuscripts Miss Melard will sometimes say, "Here are two 'ands' together. Do you not think you can leave out one of them?" Or she helps them to begin a sentence without a "then" or a "there." Louise wrote a very successful story which was afterwards dramatized. In looking it over when she first handed it in Miss Melard

said, "It seems to me this boy ought to say something in this place. Don't you suppose a boy would say something under these circumstances?" "I know what Dick would say," he would say, "an answer Louise, and proceeded to affix it to her story. Miss Melard did not care for the ending of the story, either, and Louise thought she could improve upon it. She thought about it for three days before she undertook to alter the manuscript. This while it was changed the story is wholly the child's work. The subjects are divided into groups appropriate to the time of year, such as Halloween, Thanksgiving, fables, myths, legends, fairy tales, etc. The constructive work of the children is always preceded by literature bearing on the subject which they have in their reading lessons and language work.

The story of the rat, princess whom her father agrees to give in marriage to the strongest person in the world, is a favorite with the third grade children under Miss Banker. This brings in the sun, the clouds, the wind, the stone wall, the gray rat, the rat priest and her father. The "Moon's Silver Coat" is one of the prettiest that they have. Many children can play in this. It is in three scenes. Josephine likes to be the sky. She climbs upon a chair and stands very tall, with her arms outspread. The little stars crouch upon the floor and watch for the moon, which is the part sometimes taken by Roger. Roger meanwhile has curled himself up on the seat of a chair and when the time comes he rises up over the back with his arms held out, curving like a crescent. The stars admire his beauty as he beams benignantly down upon them, and promise to make him a fine coat. The moon bids them good night and disappears, and all the little stars go to sleep. After a while they wake up and talk with the sky. Presently the moon rises again, but this time she comes form a circle about his head. They give him his silver coat, but he complains that it is too small. Then he goes away again, and again they go to sleep. When he appears the next time the coat is too big. It is a pretty little story and the children enter into the poetry of the moonlight as readily as they do into the frolic of the frogs.

Choosing Parts  
The fourth grade is but a step beyond the third grade, but a new kind of story is introduced there. They have the talking animals and the wishing well, with all their poetic possibilities, but a new element is brought in. They had been reading the story of Hetty, the colonial maid, and her cousin Griswald, who was sought by the British soldiers, and how Hetty, who would not tell an untruth, thought of a better way of saving her cousin and hid him in her clothes basket. They had dramatized it with their books but "now," said Miss Babcock, "we will give it without our books. First we must think of the characters in the story. Who are they?" As the pupils thought of them they answered, "Hetty," "Griswald," "the guide," "the boatmen," "the soldiers." Then they chose their parts and came forward to take them, the soldiers going out one door and the boatmen out another to wait until wanted, and Griswald seeking a far corner from which to come upon the scene. "What is Hetty doing when Griswald finds her?" asks Miss Babcock. Upon being reminded Hetty kneels on the floor and pretends to sprinkle clothes. "And how does Griswald feel?" Up speaks Catherine, who is taking the part, "Oh, he's scared to pieces." Hetty turns to her basket of clothes and declares (for there is a great clatter of horses' hoofs on the pavement), "I can hear the clink of horses' feet." Griswald rushes in breathless, calling upon her to save him.

When they had taken their seats after the fun was over, Miss Babcock called for criticisms. Elizabeth, who had taken the part of Hetty, was prompt with one of her own performance. "I should have been more surprised and excited," she said. Catherine, who was Griswald, said she ought to have been more frightened in the part and spoken with more precision. Hartman thought Elizabeth had held too closely to the lines of the book, but Miss Hancock thought in this instance that was not a fault. They are not supposed to memorize the lines, but unconsciously they retain more or less of the phraseology of the printed page, thus enlarging their vocabulary and enriching their expression.

Intensity of Interest  
It was in the fifth grade that a boy took a crying part. He walked up and down the schoolroom wailing and acting very much like a peevish baby. "Just look at that!" said Mr. Carr. "A boy of that age usually thinks it a disgrace to cry, and wouldn't even pretend to for the world, but they lose themselves so in their parts they are wholly unconscious of self."

The sixth grade pupils were rehearsing quite an elaborate piece under the direction of a student at one of the colleges in town. She has written the play and wants these children to produce it. The boys and girls of the seventh grade have advanced to a study of literature as such and were up in the hall dramatizing plays from Hawthorne's "Wonder Book," ending with Longfellow's "Courtship of Miles Standish." These were given with a curtain and electric lights, which added much to the effectiveness of the whole. The "Courtship of Miles Standish" was given in two scenes. The first showed John Alden at his desk and Miles Standish blustering about the room. It was given in a dignified way even in the sentimental parts. The next scene was between John and Priscilla and was carried through to its winsome end. "Would you have taken a part like that when you were in the seventh grade?" asked a visitor, turning to Mr. Carr. "I guess not!" he answered. "Even if I could have scraped up courage to go through the part, I wouldn't have been able to stand the jeers of the boys." These children went through it in a way as simple and lacking in self-consciousness as the little first graders in the parts with the stone wall, the fox and the billy goat. One reason for this undoubtedly is that from the first grade up no distinction is made in the selection of parts as to whether they shall be taken by boys or girls. The one question is fitness. It is found the children like to try the different roles, sometimes a girl's part and sometimes a boy's. As to the stories themselves, they are taken in a natural way. No silliness over parts has ever been known in the school. The eighth grade carries its work just a little higher. Last year one of the grades produced a play all by itself, giving a creditable performance of it in the school hall without having been seen in it previously by a teacher.

The uses of this work? For one thing the children love it. Given an unexpected half holiday on Saturdays and after school, they rehearse. Their vocabulary is improved, their taste for good literature cultivated, their outlook on life enlarged, their sympathies enriched; self-expression, self-poise and self-control cultivated. The work occupies only one or two periods each week.

When I came to this school seven years ago," said Mr. Carr, "not a child here could get up and speak without his knees shaking and a fear of breaking down. Look at them now! They will go through any kind of a part as easily as though they are playing in their own back yard, and it makes no difference whether one person is watching them or 100. I wish I had had such training." In the high school they say that the pupils who have had this training make

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Size 6x9 feet. At.....	4.50

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superior English scholars, with sound judgment and critical power, and an eminent literary man who engaged a pupil of the school to do some typewriting and secretarial work for him a short time, said that boy was the most accurate and in that way the most efficient helper he ever had.

In the high school they do dramatic work, too, carrying it through to its logical sequence of development. In the Newton high school, they—but that is another story.

Theta Chi Men  
ARE BUSIED WITH  
CONVENTION WORK

Delegates of the Theta Chi fraternity from all parts of the country are meeting in business sessions of the sixth annual convention at the Copley Square hotel today. This morning's session opened at 10 o'clock and there will be another this afternoon. Election of seven members to the grand chapter, who in turn elect their own officers, will take place today.

The annual dinner will be held at the hotel this evening at 7 o'clock, at which speeches will be made by active delegates from the 13 chapters represented at the convention. The convention virtually opened Friday evening when about 200 enjoyed an informal reception and gathering.

Theta Chi was founded at Norwich University in 1856. Theta Chi is now represented in Norwich University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, University of Maine, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, New Hampshire State College, Rhode Island State College, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Colgate University, Polytechnic Institute and the University of Pennsylvania.

### OFFICERS ELECTED BY ART ALUM.

Members of the Alumni Association of the Massachusetts state normal art school met in the school building last evening and elected as president for the ensuing year Theodore M. Dillaway.

Brief speeches were made by Dr. David Snedden, state commissioner of education; Frederick P. Fish, chairman of the state board of education; Mrs. Ella Lyman Cabot, Miss Sarah Arnold, C. A. Prosser and William Orr, members of the state board of education; John Frederick Hopkins, principal-elect of the school; Leslie W. Miller of the Philadelphia art school; Walter S. Perry of Pratt Institute; Henry T. Bailey, Augustus F. Rose, Albert H. Munsell, Frank F. Frederick, Theodore M. Dillaway, Frederick Whitney and Miss Georgia Norton.

Other officers elected were: Vice-president, Miss Minnie S. Seaver; secretary-treasurer, Miss Lillian K. Walsh; assistant secretary-treasurer, Amalie F. Grutzback; executive committee, James Hall, Alexander Miller, Charles Richert, Miss Diana Blair and Miss Evalina Dean Hausman.

DR. MANN IS TO SPEAK  
The Rev. Alexander Mann, rector of Trinity church, will address the Boston Methodist Social Union in Lorimer hall, Tremont Temple, on the night of April 22.

superior English scholars, with sound judgment and critical power, and an eminent literary man who engaged a pupil of the school to do some typewriting and secretarial work for him a short time, said that boy was the most accurate and in that way the most efficient helper he ever had.

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## KNIT GOLF COAT

The golf coat known to sporting women for the last six years or more has but lately become so distinctly popular in England, the land from which we get our sporting fashions and fads, that the modish outfit of today is considered incomplete without one hand-made wrap of wool, says the Washington Herald.

These coats are either long or short, single or double breasted. The last touch to this excellent style has been found in a Norfolk jacket shape knitted of worsteds to match the dark tweed skirt. The separate pieces of a Norfolk jacket or a coat should be made in whatever stitch desired, and then joined together with crochet stitch, so that an elastic seam is obtained.

Stained leathers are used for belt, collar, cuffs, and buttons for the golf coats, and the colors of both leather and yarn vary from olive or bottle green to russet and even old rose.

## HER PET ECONOMY

One of my pet economies is in the use of cooking fats, writes a contributor to Harpers Bazar. When dressing a fowl I carefully remove most of the fat before cooking and try out separately. To three parts poultry fat I add one of fresh beef suet and blend. The combination is of the consistency of butter and really better than butter for cake and cookies.

Pork fat is better kept by itself, clarified and used for pastry. Bacon fat, beef fat and that from seasoned meats, as sausage, is set aside until there is a quantity, then melted, and sliced, raw potatoes fried in it until browned. This removes every particle of color, making it suitable for frying doughnuts, etc.

Mutton fat is tried out and saved for hard-soap making, which provides the home with a white, hard and perfectly clean soap at no expense.

## GIRL'S FROCK

A lovely frock for the girl in her teens could be fashioned from wedge-wood-blue nixon. Under this should be used a foundation of silk. This could be copied after the demure, dainty fashion of a French schoolgirl's uniform, says the New York Press.

The severe lines might be relieved by a front panel of lace, with a row of tiny ribbon bows outlining this on either side. These should match the color of the nixon.

The high waist line should be finished by a girdle of the wedge-wood-blue nixon. Long cash ends weighted by silver tassels, make a charming finish to the frock.

## SLEEVE HELP

A good rule to follow when determining the proper position of sleeves when placing them in a blouse is to fold the sleeve along the forward seam and crease it at the top of the fold at the opposite side, says the Philadelphia North American. This crease marks the point of the sleeve that is to be sewed to the shoulder seam. After this measure one inch back of the shoulder seam and crease the blouse at a point exactly opposite. On this crease the forward seam of the sleeve is pinned. It is then an easy matter to baste in the under part of the sleeve, and gathering the upper part of the sleeve, baste that in even with the edge of the armhole.

## TAPE FOR HEMS

The use of tape for hems for children's yokes where they are closed makes a very neat finish, as there are no bulging double edges, and it makes the yoke stronger where the hooks and eyes or buttons are attached.—New Haven Journal Courier.

## INFANTS' ROBES

Dresses for the very tiny infant are not the voluminous affairs of 10 or 15 years ago, but only extend to about six or eight inches below the little feet.—Philadelphia Times.

## FASHIONS AND

## SPRING GARB OF PARIS WOMEN SMART SHIRT WAIST AND SKIRT

Costumes seen at recent festivities

Suited alike to linens, cottons, silks and flannels

PARIS is thoroughly alive and enjoying the festivities which presage the "season," clad in the smartest spring garb, writes a New York Press correspondent.

A smart suit of beige-and-white striped cloth was trimmed with plain beige. This fashioned the collar, cuffs and bands trimming the skirt.

Another charming model was in shades of gray. The coat was cut in directoire fashion. The collar and wide revers were of ribbed silk. Crystal buttons were used to fasten the coat and trim the sleeves.

Blue serge was used for a stunning costume. The skirt was cut double and had plaits across the back. The coat was embroidered with old-blue silk and fastened at the side with a rosette and buckle of copper-colored satin.

Callot Soeurs display a wonderful assortment of one-piece "trotteur" frocks. One of bright blue and dark blue checked material had collar and cuffs of plaid silk.

Tan-colored cloth was used to fashion another smart model. Plain brown cloth added a charming note to the bodice and skirt.

An afternoon gown by the same designers was a delightful combination of chiffon and taffeta. The skirt was of the bright blue color. It was cut rather wide and trimmed with bands of shirring. With this was worn a bodice, Russian blouse in effect, fashioned of a lighter blue chiffon. The sleeves

were long and narrow, fitting the arm closely. A wide frill of net finished these and fell over the hand. The hat designed to complete the costume was of blue straw trimmed with a cluster of black aigrettes.

An uncommonly pretty gown worn by an artiste of the Comedie Francaise, was of pansy-colored chiffon velvet. The corsage was of the tunic order and was cut to come a little longer in front than at the back. The sleeves, cut in one piece with the bodice, were plainly turned back at the elbow. A small V-shaped opening finished the neck line. This was outlined by a fascinating frill of finely pleated white net. The bodice was adorned with small mother-of-pearl buttons tinted mauve.

A dinner gown of unusual beauty was shown by Dreyer. The foundation was of gold tissue with an overdrape of old-blue chiffon. This was bordered by Arabian lace of a deep cream tint. The waist line was slightly raised toward the back and finished by a girdle of black velvet and two buckles of brilliant. The V-shaped corsage was cut rather low and revers of the lace extended from the center of the back to the front, where it was finished by a pale yellow satin rose. A train of medium length was cut in two panels.

Green is to be a decidedly fashionable color this season, especially when combined with tones of brown, tan and ecru.

## ELABORATE BACKS TO FROCKS

Great possibilities in drapery and sashes

NO one has done justice to the modish frock this spring who has not walked around it. The back of it is quite likely to be even more interesting than the front, and particularly in the elaborate evening gowns a comparatively simple front may consort with the most unusual and original of backs. Drapery movements may have freer scope in the back than in the front. Flowing lines may be more freely used. Sashes and coat-tails have amazing possibilities.

Yes, by all means, one must walk around the fashionable woman this summer unless one is on sufficiently intimate terms with her to ask her to turn around for one's edification, says the New York Sun.

Where the skirt back hangs straight without any drapery movement it is on the up-to-date frock very likely to hang in full folds or plaits. The tailored skirt and the one-piece trotting frock of some material that will not fall in graceful folds, are almost the only exceptions to this rule among the new models from authoritative sources, and even these show a leaning toward frankly side-plaited backs in place of the habit or the flat box plait back.

Where the material is supple enough to permit the introduction of drapery movement without changing the silhouette too radically the designer's fancy has freer play, and some of the noted French designers experimenting with modified period effects have achieved interesting results.

Paquin, for instance, has an altogether picturesque and lovely model whose loosely fitted bodice back extends below the waistline in a rounded basque. To the edge of this basque two separate very wide lengths of the supple silk which is the frock material, are folded, the two widths meeting in the middle of the basque bottom, but not attached to each other.

The end of each width is then taken by a double back up to the basque edge, so that the two widths form two great loops, falling about to the knees and separating from each other slightly as they descend, because the shirring of each around the upslipping side of the basque gives a soft drapery movement. On the

underskirt in the slender V where the two great loop draperies part a little there is hand embroidery.

This sounds complicated, but in reality it is simple and effective, though of course somewhat extreme for general approval in this tentative stage of the skirt drapery modes.

A full skirt back merely looped up by being turned under and in a soft puff arrangement at knee height, the lower part of the skirt hanging in straight, full folds, is seen upon some of the quaint flowered models, and panier side draperies, with the fulness caught on each side of a full back and giving to this back fulness a little draped movement, are numerous.

## SEEN IN SHOPS

A handsome salad set has the handles of china, while the bowl and tines are of silver.

Reversible blankets, white on one side and some soft coloring on the other, are bound with satin ribbon matching the color.

A desk accessory in silver is shaped something like a large-sized conventional clover leaf. With the silver for a background is a barometer, a thermometer, a clock and calendar.

Washable polishing mitts are excellent for cleaning the stove. They are of lamb's wool.

Fancy beddings have figures of colors woven on a white or black background.—Newark News.

## PARTY NOVELTY

Among the latest novelties for finger bowls at a children's party are Japanese water flowers, says the Minneapolis Tribune. These should be thrown in the water as the bowls are placed in front of the guests. The bits of painted wood of any apparent form or shape gradually unfold and expand into flowers or other quaint conceits.



PRUNE BREAD

Prune bread is as nourishing as it is good, according to an exchange. First soak a cupful of corn meal, and then mix it with a pint of whole wheat flour, a cupful of sour milk, half a cupful of molasses, a teaspoonful of salt, and a teaspoonful of soda. Have ready a cupful of prunes, washed, pitted and chopped fine. Put the mixture in baking powder cans, cover and steam for three hours.

## SEED APRON

A seed apron will be useful to a woman who works in a garden. Such packets are liable to be mislaid or overturned, but an apron designed especially for them will keep them safe, says Ladies Home Journal. Make it of strong material, adding little pockets in the hem, leaving a margin of eight inches all around.

## HATS TAKEN FROM PAINTING

Picturesqueness in the season's millinery

THE English masters of the eighteenth century provided models for many of the charmingly picturesque hats now displayed. Veritable Gainsboroughs, Reynolds and Romneys are perched temptingly in the hat shops and the broad tilted shapes are very becoming to most women.

The fine Milan, Neapolitan and Tagal straws are used and they are often faced or partly covered with taffeta. One hat of black Milan straw is turned sweeping up on one side in Duchess of Devonshire fashion and is faced with black taffeta with a shirring of the silk around the edge. On the turned up side is a prim black taffeta bow and on the other side springs a fountain of beautiful dull pink ostrich plumes.

While ostrich plumes are used extensively on these picture hats, it is noticeable that there are few if any black plumes, says the New York Sun. Colored plumes are used on black hats as well as on hats of their own color, and exquisite shaded plumes trim hats in which the same shades are usually repeated.

The plume trimmed straw hats sometimes have on one side an eighteenth-

## EGG PASTE

The white of a raw egg is the most satisfactory of pastes. Papers used for covering down jam will hold securely and be quite airtight if brushed over on the inside with white of egg, says the San Diego Union. White of egg is also useful for mending glass or china ornaments, but, of course, it will not stand water. Still, it is not always necessary that a cement should do this, and white of egg has the merit of being quite imperceptible when dry.

## SOILED COLLARS

To clean coat collars try the following way: instead of a cloth, which has to be kept in motion for a long while to avoid leaving a ring in place of a spot, use an old tooth brush. Dip it into the naptha then thoroughly saturated, then a few brisk rubs and the spot or grime has left for parts unknown, says the Louisville Herald. The most delicate velvet can be cleaned in this way, though it would not be advisable to use a brush on any fabric like satin.

## LACE TUNICS

The tunics of lace, or sleeveless Russian blouses, as they are sometimes called, are extremely pretty, says an exchange. They quite dress up a very simple costume. These separate blouses of black lace, worn over white, are very effective.

## WEED SALAD

There is a common weed in the So that makes a delicious dish, says a contributor to Harpers Bazar. The cold people call it poke-salad, but it is the ordinary poke-weed, the berries which appear in early autumn. Cut it as you would spinach, first allowing to soak in cold water for an hour more. The tough part of the stem should be removed, so that there is little left but the leaves, and it should be picked in the early morning. For the best results, poke should be gathered before it grows to be much more than a high. If cut down, it will grow again. In taste, it is midway between spinach and kale.

## PLAILED SKIRT

I have found the following the easy way to make a skirt with plaits, says a writer in Needlecraft. Have your right side and baste the plaits carefully to it; put on the skirt and have some one pin each plait in place four or five pins. You can then stitch them without basting, making your afterward. Sew belt and band on right side of goods first, then turn on right side and stitch both edges.

## MATCHES IN JAR

A safe place for matches is a jar which has a screw top. Unless you use safety matches, it is better not leave them in the box in which they come from the store.—Ladies Home Journal.

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## SAVING GAS

I have found out from six years' experience in housekeeping that I can save about one third on gas bills by a little forethought in preparing my meals, says a contributor to Harpers Bazar. For instance, I think it a waste of gas to light the oven for one dish. I plan to bake several things which require a long, slow fire at the same time, as baked beans, brown bread and rice pudding. If I am going to have an escalloped dish, I bake a cottage pudding or something requiring about the same length of time to bake. Again, I will have a steamed meal, using a sectional steamer and getting the entire meal on one burner. It is really wonderful how much can be saved in this way.

## BUTTONS ON HATS

Buttons have invaded the realm of millinery, and in unusual ways. There are cockades of ribbon with tiny white or colored buttons for ornaments. Bows of ribbons have buttons on the cross-piece, and one hat has a row of buttons placed coquettishly around the crown. Tiny white crochet ball buttons shake back and forth around the brim of a smart black hat.—Newark News

## TAPE FOR HEMS

The use of tape for hems for children's yokes where they are closed makes a very neat finish, as there are no bulging double edges, and it makes the yoke stronger where the hooks and eyes or buttons are attached.—New Haven Journal Courier.

## INFANTS' ROBES

Dresses for the very tiny infant are not the voluminous affairs of 10 or 15 years ago, but only extend to about six or eight inches below the little feet.—Philadelphia Times.

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# THE HOUSEHOLD

## PLEASING LEAF MOTIF TO WORK UPON AN EMBROIDERED BOW

The clover leaves are done solid in white or shades of green



### SEVERAL GOOD DINNER SALADS

Peas, anchovies, eggs and dandelions

THE following salads are recommended by a chef of experience.

**Green Pea Salad**—One pint of cooked green peas, a firm head of lettuce, two thirds of an ounce of cold fowl, free from skin and bones, and salad dressing. Have the peas ready and drain them on a sieve to cool. Wash and well drain the lettuce, pull the leaves apart and break them into convenient pieces, and arrange them in a salad bowl. Chop the fowl rather coarsely, spread this over the top of the lettuce, and then arrange the peas neatly on top. Prepare a plain salad dressing, using vinegar, salt, pepper, oil, and chopped parsley for the purpose; pour over the salad and serve. A sprig of mint boiled with the peas is a decided improvement to the flavor of this salad. In place of cold fowl, cold lamb or veal may be used, or, if preferred, meat can be left out altogether. Instead of plain salad dressing, mayonnaise or mayonnaise cream is frequently used, and is found an improvement by many.

**Salade Nantaise**—Two heads of lettuce, half a cupful of asparagus tips (cooked), one cooked crab, one hard-boiled egg, two ounces of smoked salmon, vinaigrette dressing and seasoning, parsley and chives. Trim and wash the lettuce, divide the leaves into small pieces and drain them well; mix with the asparagus tips. Remove the meat from the crab, shred it finely and put in with the above. Cut the egg into slices, remove the yolk and mix the latter with the vinaigrette dressing. Season the salad with salt and pepper and mix carefully with the vinaigrette dressing; arrange it neatly in a salad bowl. Garnish the hard-boiled white of the egg and smoked salmon cut into fine shreds, sprinkle with chopped parsley and chives and serve.

**Salade à la Rostand**—Six hard-boiled eggs, half a gill of cream, one fourth of

a gill of mayonnaise sauce, chopped parsley, one beet, half a pimiento, a quarter of a teaspoonful of capers, salt and pepper, one head of lettuce and toasted bread. Shell the eggs and cut them across into slices; whip the cream till stiff, add to it the mayonnaise and a teaspoonful of chopped parsley. Wash and trim the lettuce, place a round of toasted bread in a salad bowl, dress on this a layer of lettuce leaves, add a layer of mayonnaise, then a layer of slices of eggs, and so on until the eggs and lettuce are used up. Season each layer to taste. Pile up high, sprinkle over with chopped parsley. Garnish tastefully with slices of beet, the capers and the pimiento.

**Salade d'Ancovies**—Fillet the required quantity of anchovies, cut each fillet into two, lengthwise, and arrange in lattice fashion on small glass dishes, garnish with quarters or slices of hard cooked eggs and capers, pour over a little olive oil, sprinkle with chopped chives or parsley, and serve.

**Dandelion Salad**—Rub a salad bowl with a cut piece of garlic, then a look cut into thin rings, and season with salt, pepper, and a dash of mustard, and mix with a tablespoonful of vinegar. Next blend with olive oil, cut a hard cooked egg into rings, and add to the dressing. Put the dandelion leaves, previously washed and drained, with the above, and toss together with fork and spoon.

**Salade aux Oeufs**—From four to six hard cooked eggs, lettuce leaves, mayonnaise sauce, olive oil, vinegar, tarragon and chervil leaves, and parsley. Shell and cut the eggs into slices. Line a salad dish with small lettuce leaves, pour over a layer of mayonnaise dressing; upon this neatly arrange the slices of egg, pour over a few drops of oil and vinegar. Sprinkle over some finely chopped tarragon and chervil leaves and parsley.—Chicago Tribune.

### AN embroidered bow is always an acceptable present.

The clover leaves are done solid in white or shades of green. The clover leaves are worked solid in white, or shades of green, and the stems are done in the outline stitch. Mercerized cotton No. 25 should be used.

### CRUST CLEANS

Soldiers use a crust of bread often to clean the white stripes of their trousers. This is an excellent idea when applied to light felt hats, gloves, or even a woolen gown.—Louisville Herald.

### NEW YORK'S HONEST POUND LAW

Housewives to know what they are getting

IN the midst of all the rejoicing about the passage of the Brooks bill on the last day of the New York Legislature's session the average housewife probably has not had time to acquaint herself with its exact significance to herself, says the Tribune. Perhaps she does not even know how much the measure was needed.

According to the new law, which, however, does not go into effect until June of next year, all meat, meat products and butter must be sold by weight, and all other products not in containers by weight, measure or numerical count, such weight, measure or count to be marked on a label or tag attached to the goods. Vegetables are an exception to the rule. They may be sold by the head or bunch. The bill also establishes a standard barrel something that has been needed. All containers of foodstuffs must have a statement on the outside as to their net contents. This covers not only the goods sold in packages but those in bottles and cans.

Little glass jars and packages containing fancy cheese, jams and other good things will after the law goes into effect have the amount that is contained within registered on the label. The chafing dish cook who trips around the corner to the grocery to buy a little jar of fancy cheese will see that she is paying at the rate of 70 or 80 cents a pound for it, and the housewife who buys her preserves in glass jars and wide-mouthed bottles will realize that they cost her 20 or 25 cents a pound. A good many factories have for some time past been marking their packages with the weight of the contents. Now all will be compelled to do it, and thereby manufacturers and tradesmen who want to give honest weight and measure will be protected as well as the consuming public. Many of them have, in fact, expressed as much gratification as the housewives over the passage of the bill.

While some brands of raisins sold in packages contain exactly a pound, other brands in packages of exactly the same size and style and at the same price weigh less than a pound. Housewives when making a cake save themselves the trouble of weighing a pound of raisins by stirring in one of these packages, and then they wonder why the cake is not as good as it used to be. Yet heretofore the manufacturer and grocer could not be blamed because they did not state that the package weighed a pound, and

### WORTH KNOWING

Lamps will not smoke if with a sharp pair of scissors the wick is trimmed the shape of burner and a small V is cut from the center.

If furs are put into new-paper before the moths have begun their work they will never be eaten, for they will not touch printer's ink.

Starch will not stick to irons if boiled 20 minutes; neither will a thick coat form over the top if stirred occasionally until partly cooled.

A pair of cotton blankets make better lining than cotton batting. They require little tacking and can be washed successfully.

When baking potatoes, rub dry and grease. This causes the outer skin to peel off very thin, thus saving the most nourishing part.—Memphis News-Scimitar.

### INFANTS' SACKS

Quite different from any sacks infants may have worn in former years are those which have just come from Japan, says the Philadelphia Times. Nothing could be cooler for the summer days than these little wisps of Japanese silk in solid color or in white bordered with pink or blue. Sometimes there are embroideries of cherry blossoms.

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### TRIED RECIPES

**ENGLISH BEEF BROTH**  
PUT into the soup kettle a pound of coarse beef chopped with a beef bone well cracked. Cover with 1½ quarts of cold water and simmer very slowly at the side of the range until the liquid is reduced to a quart. Set aside until very cold, skim off all the fat, and strain out the meat. Peel and cut into small bits one onion, one carrot and one small turnip; parboil them and drain. Soak half a cupful of barley for an hour. Put the cold soup stock into the kettle, add the minced vegetables, soaked barley, pepper and salt to taste, and a pinch of sweet marjoram. Boil very slowly for an hour; stir in a little minced parsley and thicken with a heaping tablespoonful of browned flour rubbed to a paste with a tablespoonful of butter. Warm smooth and thick serve.—Detroit Free Press.

**TRANSPARENT PIE**  
Beat together one whole egg and the yolks of two others. Then add two tablespoons of melted butter, one cup sweet milk, one cup of brown sugar and one half of a grated nutmeg. Mix all together, beat thoroughly and bake with an under crust only. When done cover with a frosting made of one half cup of sugar and the whites of two eggs, flavor with lemon and place in the oven for two or three minutes.—Portland Express and Advertiser.

**BURN SUGAR CAKE**  
Take one half cup sugar, burn black, then add one half cup of boiling water, boil till like molasses. For the cake take one half cup butter, creamed, one and one half cups sugar, yolks of two eggs, one cup water, two cups flour, all beaten for five minutes. Then take three teaspoons of burnt sugar, one teaspoon vanilla, one half cup flour with two teaspoons baking powder, last add the whites of two eggs. Bake in hot oven. Frosting: One cup sugar, one half cup milk, one teaspoon burnt sugar. Boil together till stiff in cold water. Beat till ready to spread.—Washington Herald.

**CLEVER HOUSE FISH BALLS**  
Boil the required quantity of codfish in two waters to freshen, and while hot, pick it very fine and feathery. Mash hot boiled potatoes thoroughly and cream them with milk and a good sized piece of butter. Three cupfuls of potato to one and one half cupfuls of fish will be the right proportion and the mixture should be moistened with a lightly beaten egg. Make into small balls by light handling, roll in flour and drop into smoking hot fat to cook to a golden brown. Drain on brown paper.

**SARDINE TOAST**  
Free the fish from oil, removing the bone from each. Mash the sardines with the back of a wooden spoon. Season with salt and black pepper and spread liberally on each slice of toast which is buttered or not according to taste. Lay upon the surface of each a small leaf of the heart of lettuce and sprinkle lightly with a little more fine salt. These are generally served cold.—Montreal Star.

### BUTTER MAKING

When you have a small amount of sour cream on hand it may be churned, making a nice little cake of butter, says the New York Press. Place the cream in a deep bowl and beat with a Dover egg-beater. In a very short time it will become stiff. Immerse the bowl in a vessel of warm water, and collect the small grains of butter into one large lump. Knead the butter with a spoon until the water is separated from it. Mold into a cake ready for use.

### TO CLEAN FOWLS

Chickens or other fowls are rendered white and clean by the following method: After the feathers are all removed take about two cups of hot water, add a level tablespoon of baking soda and with a small clean cloth scrub the fowl well. This removes the outer thin skin or cuticle. Then rinse in large pan of clear water.

### BATH SHEETS

Large sheets or coverings of bath towel, measuring two yards in width and half as much again in length, come in the soft colorings, such as blue and pink, in combination with white, says the New York Press. They are used after the bath in place of a robe or blanket.

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12½c FINE GINGHAM, whole pieces and short lengths; among the lot are 5 cases of Red Seal Gingham in lengths of 5 to 15 yards; price.....	7½c	50c FINE MERCERIZED TABLE DAMASK, fully 60 inches wide; it has a very high luster and looks like \$1.00 linen damask. Price, per yard.....	32c
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The Monitor Is the Paper for the Home

### CONSERVATISM IN FOOTGEAR

Trend shown by most exclusive houses

UDGING from the shoes displayed at the spring openings, the Cuban or military heel is as popular as ever and will be worn on all occasions when it is not discarded in favor of the Louis quize. The latter is little used for street wear, although it is considered the smartest model for every variety of evening slipper.

The short vamp and the medium round toe are out of fashion. The modish foot must be dressed in a manner to make it appear long, narrow and highly arched. The season is now sufficiently advanced to make it safe to predict that the Colol model will take the lead for street wear. It is distinguished from the vamp which has been in vogue for both winter and summer wear for the last two years by a wider tongue and a little higher cut, but the variation is enough to produce a marked difference in effect, especially in the models which are secured by ribbon run through one or two eyes.

Patent leather is the favorite material for dress occasions, but will probably yield precedence later to the after kids and to buckskins, which will be fashionable both in black and colors. There is a tendency to make the foot appear smaller, but this advantage is lost in the eyes of the practical woman for one or two wearings. Much the same thing can be said of the bronzed others, but they will be worn to a certain extent with afternoon frocks and always more or less in vogue for evening wear.

All the shades of tan will be used for general street wear, but the lighter yellowish tones bid fair at present to be the most popular. White colonials and slippers will be worn almost exclusively with lingerie and tub frocks, the lighter shades of linen suits, and with all white

costumes of whatever material. White satin and white kid slippers are used for general evening wear with frocks of all colors, but it is smarter to have the slippers match the gown.

There is a marked tendency toward conservatism in the footwear shown by the most exclusive houses, says the New York Sun. Whatever originality is permitted must take the form of individual designs in buckles which are shown in a large variety of shapes and materials. Gold, silver, rhinestones, gun metal, pearl, both smoked and white, and all the fashionable leathers are seen in the various modifications of the square, round, oblong, oval and diamond shaped buckles. Chiffon rosettes and butterfly bows studded with gold or silver sequins or rhinestones are extensively used on evening slippers, and one of the season's distinct novelties is the application of a gold or silver filigree design to the Louis Quize heel.

One of the smartest models shown at a recent opening was a black satin dancing slipper with a border of rhinestones around the top, a rhinestone buckle and the highest type of Louis heel studded with tiny rhinestone nail heads.

### STRING BELT

A belt made of colored string is a novel accessory to milady's toilet. It is made by crocheting the string, using a plain stitch, into the shape of a belt, having the two fronts narrower than the back, says the New York Press. For light-colored wash dresses natural colored string is used, but if it be a dark gown or you wish to match the color of your tie in the belt, make it of a fine wrapping cord that can be bought in almost any desired shade. Fasten it in front with a plain metal or pearl buckle.



## BOSTON'S RETIRING TEACHERS ARE CARED FOR BY TWO ASSOCIATIONS

How Provision Is Made for Those Who Leave Service and Others Who Require Temporary Assistance

### PAYING ANNUITIES

Sources of the Income That Enables Organizations to Carry on Work Now Growing in Importance

Many persons, doubtless, are not aware that the 30 or more organizations of Boston teachers for social, intellectual and financial welfare figure largely in maintaining the present high standard of school efficiency. Some are unofficial and voluntary and others are under the direction of the superintendent of schools, with whom the members are expected to work in unison, being called upon to serve with committees or take up other special activities, and to make recommendations in connection with studies. In fact, Boston teachers do much toward arranging the class room work and courses of study in the system. A series of articles dealing with these teachers' organizations has been prepared for the Monitor, the third appearing today.

A QUARTER of a century ago the teachers in the Boston public schools had no organized means of providing for themselves after they had left the service, or of giving such temporary relief as might be needed from time to time by any of their number.

Such relief was so obviously desirable that the question of forming some organization for that purpose began to be agitated about that time, but it was not until 1890 that any adequate attempt to meet the situation was inaugurated. Since then several different plans, having in view one or the other of the aims mentioned, have been put into operation, and one has been officially connected with the public school system. This is known as the Boston public school teachers' retirement fund and the teachers included by the act of the Legislature providing for its organization are known as the Boston Teachers Retirement Fund Association. The measure was passed on April 17, 1900, after a committee of the teachers had been laboring for it with successive legislatures for the three previous years. The membership of this committee was somewhat changed from year to year, but George W. M. Hall, then master of the Washington Alston school, its chairman, and Alfred Bunker, then master of the Quincy school, were members of it from start to finish and their untiring efforts are credited with having been powerful factors in securing its establishment. Mr. Hall and Mr. Bunker were chosen members of the first board of trustees, and in 1901 Mr. Bunker became secretary of the board, in which position he still continues.

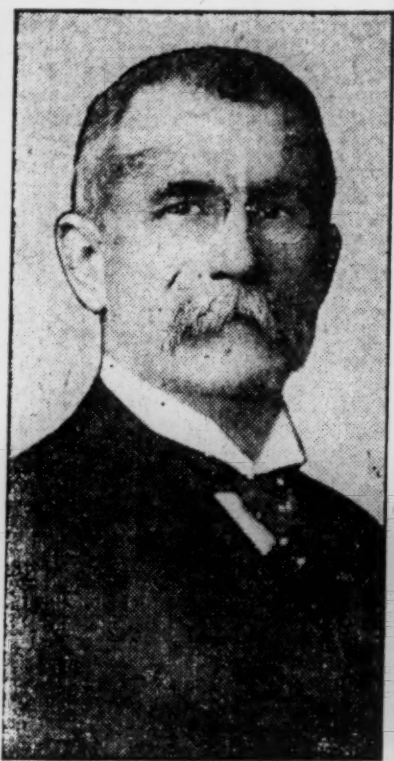
The fund is composed of two parts: (a) A general fund made up of gifts and legacies specifically given to said permanent fund, and sums added to it from time to time by the board of trustees. (b) A general fund made up of gifts and legacies not specifically given to said permanent fund, amounts retained from the salaries of teachers under the provisions of the act, and the interest derived from the permanent fund. As the purpose of the fund is to benefit all the teachers in the city the term "teacher" in the act includes all superintendents, principals and regular instructors in the public day schools. Membership is in a way compulsory and in a way it is not. Teachers occupying positions in the Boston schools at the time that the act was passed could become members of the association or not, as they chose, but all teachers entering the service after that date by that very act accepted membership in the association. Up to March 12 of the present year 1247 had joined the association by application to the superintendent of schools, that is, under the first provision for those already in the schools. Those becoming members by accepting appointments by the school committee number 2200, making a grand total membership of over 3400. Of these a number have passed away, some have retired and others are annuitants, leaving upward of 2500 contributing members. In three schools every teacher is a member of the association. There are nearly 300 of the older teachers who have not yet joined.

The general fund is made up chiefly of

### Books and Writers

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Monday's Monitor



MAURICE P. WHITE  
President of the Boston Teachers Mutual Benefit Association, established before days of retirement funds



GEORGE E. BROCK  
Member of the board of trustees of the retirement fund whose term expires next year

sums reserved from the salary of each teacher who is a member of the association. This is done by the city treasurer of Boston, whom the law makes custodian of the fund. Every other month he reserves \$3 from the salary of each teacher and pays the sum into the retirement fund. This makes a uniform reservation of \$1.50 a month or \$18 a year from the salary of each member.

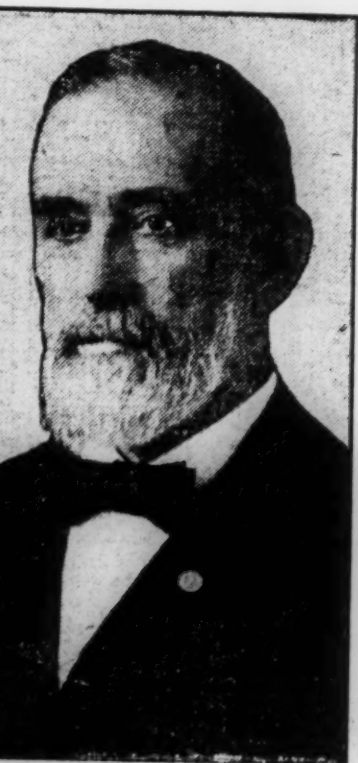
Annuitants are granted upon application to members retiring from the service who have taught 30 or more years in the aggregate, including 70 or more years in Boston public schools, and to members retiring from the service on account of disability who have taught two or more years in Boston public schools. No annuity can be granted until the applicant has paid into the fund an amount equal to the reservations for 30 years, viz. \$540. Therefore, upon applying for an annuity a member who has not contributed this full amount pays to the custodian a sum which, added to the previous reservation, will make up that amount.

The board of trustees has ordered that a sum of \$180 per annum be determined as the amount of the annuity to be paid during the calendar year 1912, and that the sum be payable in monthly payments of \$15 each.

Refunds are granted to retiring members in accordance with the regulation which permits any teacher who has been a contributing member for two years or more, on retiring from the service of the city and not being entitled to an annuity, to receive one half of the sum paid in. This is generally taken advantage of by women who leave the service on account of marriage. This is considered by many to be the one weak point in the organization, as the fund was intended to provide annuities and it was supposed that persons who thus retired would leave in the fund for the benefit of future annuitants all that had been reserved from their salaries.

During the last year and a half annuities have been granted to 61 members, making the whole number of annuitants 248, and the number of those still receiving benefits 226; in this same period 80 members retired from the service and applied for and received one half of the reservations from their salaries. A total of \$14,000 was thus refunded by the association.

As yet there have been no gifts, legacies or donations to the association except one by the will of Miss Florence J. Bigelow, who made this association and the Boston Teachers' Mutual Benefit Association residuary legatees of her estate, with equal shares. The amount coming to each association was more than \$900 and by vote of the trustees of the Retirement Fund Association this sum was made the beginning of its permanent fund, whose income only can be expended. It now amounts to nearly \$1000 and it is the intention of the



ALFRED BUNKER  
Secretary of the board of trustees of the Boston Public School Teachers' Retirement Fund

trustees to put all gifts, legacies and donations into this permanent fund.

In the last annual report, issued in October, 1911, the receipts for the year were given as follows: Reservations from salaries \$44,121, payments to complete 540 individual payments \$11,731, income from interest \$11,826.08, total \$67,678.08. Payments, annuities granted 39, paid to annuitants \$36,076.50, refunds granted 50, paid for refunds \$2,563.30, expenses \$864.15, totals \$39,408.15, balance \$28,179.93.

The board of trustees is composed of the superintendent of the Boston public schools, as ex-officio member; three men teachers and three women teachers, elected for terms of three years, one man and one woman elected annually, and four members of the school committee, two elected annually for terms of two years each.

The present board is composed as follows: Ex-officio, Stratton D. Brooks, superintendent of schools; members elected from the school committee, Joseph Lee and Thomas F. Leen, whose terms expire in 1912; George E. Brock and Michael H. Corcoran, Jr., whose terms expire in 1913; members elected by the association, Lincoln Owen and Gertrude E. Bigelow, whose terms expire in 1912; Fredric A. Tupper and Celia A. Scribner, whose terms expire in 1913; Leola P. Howard and Laura B. White, whose terms expire in 1914.

Mr. Brock is president of the board. The city treasurer, Charles H. Slattery, is custodian of the fund, and Alfred Bunker secretary. The committee on finance is composed of Mr. Owen, chairman; Miss White, clerk; Mr. Corcoran, Miss Bigelow and Mr. Lee. The committee on annuitants is composed of Mr. Tupper, chairman, Miss Scribner, clerk, Mr. Howard, Dr. Leen and Mr. Brooks.

The amount paid to annuitants is now nearly \$40,000 a year. The general fund, derived from the bi-monthly reservations from the salaries of the teachers, serves as a sort of savings bank in which they gradually accumulate and from which the monthly payments of annuities are drawn. In the earlier years, when the number of annuitants is comparatively small, the drafts will naturally be less than the reservations into the fund, and the fund will increase. Later on, when the number of annuitants is larger, the income will balance the outgo; still later the outgo will be larger and the accumulations of the earlier years will gradually be withdrawn, and the fund will diminish until, as it is calculated, the annuitants dropping off will about equal the additions to their ranks, and the fund will remain constant from year to year, with but little change in its amount. The amount at the present time is nearly \$350,000.

Careful computations by competent actuaries render it probable that the maximum point will be reached in about 15 years from the beginning, and that by the thirtieth year the gain by new annuitants and the losses will about balance each other, and the fund reduced from its maximum, but still adequate to meet all emergencies will remain nearly constant in amount, fluctuating but little from year to year.

The Boston Teachers Mutual Benefit Association was established in 1890, before the days of pensions or retirement funds for teachers. It is a purely voluntary association. The members pay 1 per cent of their salary up to \$1000 to the fund and upon retirement may receive whatever annuity the funds allow, as the entire income is devoted each year to the annuitants. Since the retirement fund and the pension fund have come into existence teachers upon retirement are not dependent alone upon the mutual benefit. There are a great many, however, who have left the service before these other funds were established and many of them have nothing to depend upon except the annuity from this association.

There are now about 600 members and about 250 annuitants. There is a permanent fund of \$125,000 which came from bequests and from efforts of the teachers in the form of bazaars, theatricals and similar undertakings. Of late years the only increase has been through bequests. Since its organization the association has paid out about \$235,000, which may be taken as indicating what an immense amount of good it already has done. Many cases could be cited to show how

## MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

### HIGH SOUNDING

Of types of men, I cannot name  
The largest or the smallest.  
But this I know, 'twould seem as though  
The Poles should be the tallest.

THE road that runs by the front door of the humblest farmer boy's home in the remotest corner of the land leads to every one of the great centers of the earth. "The little gray cabin appears to be the birthplace of all your great men," was the comment of an English reviewer after he had read a volume devoted to the biographies of the eminent men of America. It was the path that led down from the rude log cabin in the mountains of Kentucky in which Abraham Lincoln was born that finally, by many turns and angles, brought him to the door of the capitol of a great nation. Included in the long journey were the 44 miles which, in his eagerness to know the contents of Blackstone's commentaries, he walked to procure the cherished volumes, 100 pages of which he perused while on the homeward half of his journey.

There is no door, however plain and humble, that is not in some way connected with every other door in every part of the world. A glance at the records of achievement of the men whose names are written the most luminously across the pages of history clearly shows that no one need regret that he was not born in a house beside one of the world's broad highways. Every faint little by-path through the forest or over the mountain leads to a more numerous traveled track and that to a turnpike which connects with the ways that encompass the centers of population. It is said the difference in the mental attitude of a boy with a purpose in all he does, and one who is without a defined working plan is shown in the manner in which the two will whittle a stick. While the former will attempt to fashion some object of use or ornament, the latter will produce only shavings. Sam Cunard was a whittling Scotch lad of Glasgow. With his jack-knife he produced many old contrivances none of which brought him any profit for a time. But they attracted the attention of others. They were the small, obscure by-paths that were leading to the highways along which he was to go forward to success. When the firm of Burns & McVicar wished to increase their facilities for carrying foreign mails they employed Sam Cunard to whittle out for them the model of a steamship. It was finally copied for the first vessel of the great Cunard line of steamships and became to a great degree the standard type for all the ships since built by that company.

The path of daily opportunity begins at the side of the bed from which one arises every morning. To what great heights of endeavor and goals of achievement it will lead can be known only by those who follow it most thoughtfully and purposefully.

WITHOUT asserting that all mankind is vain, it can, no doubt, be truthfully said that every one would like to be "good looking." As a matter of course, persons are sure to have different points of view regarding what constitutes "good looks." Purpose must enter very largely into our consideration of all things. To be truly useful is to be beautiful; yet beauty, of itself, has its own excuse for being. Things may be purposeful without being directly practical. The turnip is of more direct and palpable use to men than is the rose, yet the latter is, without doubt, a far more potent force in molding the lives of those who can appreciate its subtle but all-pervading influences. The daughter who keeps her hands soft and white by permitting her mother to do all the heavy tasks of the household can hardly expect those who know the circumstances, to praise the beauty of her finger tips.

There is a beauty of honest toil and achievement that surpasses all other graces. "Cheerfulness and content," says Dickens, "are great beautifiers, and are famous preservers of good looks." The truly handsome person is the one who does "handsome" deeds. Beauty cannot be laid upon the outside; it must come from within. There is much truth in the words of Marguerite de Valois, "Gentleness, cheerfulness, and urbanity are the three graces of manners." While chance passers-by might think him plain featured, still if one's intimate friends do not think him good looking it is his own fault. Surely with years and years given to one in which to shape his thoughts and the expression of his features, who but one's own self is responsible for what they finally are? Since any man who is prudent in his endeavors is likely to be quite able to provide himself with garments which do not set him forth in a false light to those about him, how much more able must he be to give to his features an expression that is all he would have it to be as an adequate expression of the man within.

The style of the hat is not so important as the style of men beneath it, although it must be admitted that there is likely to be some sense of harmonious relationship existing between the two. To the one who feels a desire to be "good looking" it might prove interesting and edifying were he to think over the qualities of his friends who have impressed him with thought that they are beautiful characters with whom to dwell. Perhaps he may find that the most of them are in their purely physical features quite unlike the Greek gods and goddesses, notwithstanding they are the most admirable and fascinating of all the persons whom he has met. Would we be truly beautiful? Then must we remember that homely saying: "Pretty is as pretty does."

### TAINTED GOLD

While poverty is no disgrace,  
'Tis easy, quite, to see  
(As that too often is the case)  
That riches will may be.

### APPARENTLY

Some chaffeurs come from England,  
And some of them are Prussian;  
While some are Dutch, Dane, French and  
And such.  
But most of them are "Rushin'."

## PLAN TO TEST VALUE OF CHILD TRAINING SYSTEM

THE value of the Montessori system in the training of little children is to be put to a test in a private kindergarten now being conducted in the home of Mrs. Henry Copley Greene in Chestnut street, Back Bay.

This kindergarten is composed of little children of Mrs. Greene and others in the neighborhood and now Montessori material is to be ordered and Montessori methods are to be applied in order to see how they compare with those already in use.

The actual work will not be undertaken until after the visit to Boston next week of Miss Anne E. George of New York. Miss George was a student of Dr. Maria Montessori at her school in Rome, Italy, and her only American graduate. She has translated into English Dr. Montessori's book, "Scientific Pedagogy," which came from the press yesterday. She also is overseeing the making of the

It has kept incapacitated teachers from absolute want.

Connected with the Boston Teachers Mutual Benefit Association is a special fund called the Billings fund, consisting of \$8000, the income of which is used to assist any members, whether active or retired, in case of strenuous need. It is used entirely for those who seem in absolute want.

The cost of conducting the association is small, and, therefore, almost the entire income can be devoted to the purpose intended. It is safe to say that in the last 10 or 12 years, at least, not a dollar has been lost in its investments. It is governed by the same laws as savings banks and reports every year to the state authorities.

To those who have known it intimately, it appeals strongly, and many of the bequests have been from teachers who knew the good done by this association.

The officers of the association are: Maurice P. White, president; Katherine K. Marlow, Augustus H. Kelley, vice-presidents; Jennie F. McKisack, recording secretary; Henry C. Parker, financial secretary; Herbert L. Morse, treasurer; Mabel E. Adams, Adella L. Baldwin, Murray H. Ballou, Florence Cahill, Lucy W. Eaton, Ella A. Macomber, Julia G. Leary, Elizabeth G. Melcher, Charlotte E. Seavey and William B. Snow, trustees, and Charlotte E. Seavey, chairman of the annuity committee.

Montessori material, which is made now in this country rather than in Italy, the demand for it having grown larger than the home country could supply. In addition to this work she has been applying the methods in a private school in Tarrytown and in New York city.

Miss George will give two lectures in Ford hall, Boston, on the afternoons of April 17 and 18 on the Montessori system.

The boards of education in Des Moines, Ia., and Omaha, Neb., have been awaiting the publication of Madame Montessori's book in order to decide whether to use the new system in their schools.

Albert L. Safford, superintendent of schools in Chelsea, Mass., has recommended it to the attention of the board of education of his city, explaining that it seems feasible to introduce many important features of the system into the primary grades there. One site in Switzerland has adopted the system in place of the kindergarten and the first primary grades.

### MODEL OF OLD STEAMER OWNED

PITTSBURGH—Timothy Barrett of Collins avenue is the possessor of a highly-prized relic in the shape of a miniature model of the steamer Allegheny, the first packet that ran regularly between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati.

The model was whittled with a jack-knife by Robert Vandervort, engineer on the packet. Mr. Barrett rode on the Allegheny from Pittsburgh to Steubenville, O., in 1832, soon after his arrival in this country. He became acquainted with Vandervort and later purchased the model which is a triumph of the whittler's art.

### LORD STRATHCONA GIVES TO COLLEGE

TORONTO, Ont.—I will contribute \$25,000 to complete the \$400,000 to be raised by subscription for new buildings for Knox College. Mr. Gandier, speaking at St. James Square Presbyterian church recently, announced he had received the above cablegram from Lord Strathcona. Only \$75,000 now remains to be subscribed.



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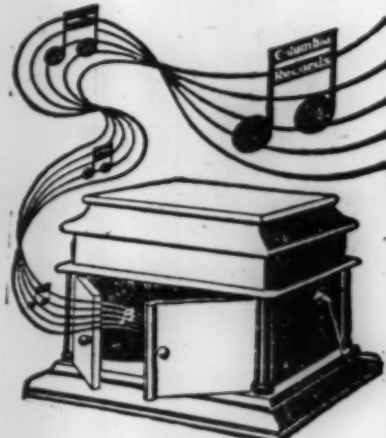
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## STATE OF WYOMING PRODUCES OIL

WASHINGTON—The Lander and Salt Creek oil fields of Wyoming are the subject of a bulletin which has just been reissued by the United States geological survey. Oil was discovered in this field by Bonneville in 1833, but until 1867 it was practically unknown except to hunters and trappers.

The first drilling was done in 1883, and although the wells were productive they were, on account of keen competition, soon abandoned. For some time the wells remained packed, but the oil that flowed from them through leaks was utilized to some extent by the ranchers for miles around as a lubricant and by the gold mines and flour mills for steam making. Recently operations at the well have been resumed on a more extensive scale.

## TECH MEN PLAN GRAND PAGEANT

PITTSBURGH—A magnificent historical pageant is planned by the students and faculty of the School of Applied Design, Carnegie Technical schools, to be held in connection with the laying of the corner stone of the new Design building, of the technical group. The new edifice is now under way. April 29 is the date set for the ceremony.

It is expected that many prominent men in educational circles from all over the United States will be in attendance. Many architects and artists will be invited. The students of the school will not only undertake the presentation of the pageant, but have already planned to build and patent the scenery for the occasion.

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## FACTORS IN PRESS WOMEN'S SHOW



MISS IDA MULLE



MISS VERA BRAY



MRS. LULU S. UPHAM

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WOMEN TO PRESENT  
JARLEY'S WAXWORKS

Several new features have been added to the program for the Waxworks Show. Mrs. Jarley (Mrs. Lulu S. Upham) proprietor, to be presented under the auspices of the New England Woman's Press Association next Tuesday evening in Copley Hall. Ida Mulle is to give her clever Dutch sketch "Lena Hogenschlager's Troubles in America." Elizabeth McClintock as a "Hieland" lassie will sing a Scotch ballad, Clara Barteaux will contribute an aria from the "Bohemian Girl," with Leslie T. Whitney as Thaddeus, Florence L. Dawson as "The Daughter of the Regiment" will "drum up" patronage, while the "Whistler etching" (Ella M. Chamberlain) will be worth seeing and hearing. W. H. Knapp has a unique sketch as Lord Mayor of London, and there is a special dance number by Vera Bray, besides the international dances by Helen Mann, Stella Best, Inez Hall and Anna Miller. The two-headed girl (Eva and Ethel Alexander), bearded woman (Abbie F. Ransom), mermaid (Ann Fisher), Uncle Tom (Bryant Hawes), babes in the wood (Garman and Jacobs), Casabianca (Dudley M. Bray), Chinese giant (Arthur T. Burbank), Jack Spratt and his wife (Frank J. Bonnelle, Anna E. F. Anderson), the bachelor who went to London for a wife (Ralph and Anna Kirtland), and classical figures, including the "Statue of Liberty" (Ida May Pierce), "Lady Macbeth" (Evelyn A. Turner), "Flora" (Esther Willard Bates), "Hermione" (Dorothy Vars), "Justice" (Elizabeth Robbins Berry), are to be exhibited.

Among the patronesses are Mrs. Alvin R. Bailey, Mrs. Sylvester Baxter, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Mrs. Charles H. Bond, Mrs. W. W. Boyden, Dr. Eliza B. Cahill, Mrs. Mary E. F. Chapin, Mrs. Emmott Crocker, Mrs. Alexander Dodds, Mrs. Eugene E. Eaton, Mrs. Frederick P. Fish, Mrs. John F. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Henry D. Forbes, Mrs. Eugene N. Foss, Mrs. F. L. Higginson, Mrs. Edward B. Kellogg, Mrs. Robert Luce, Mrs. Archibald McLellan, Mrs. Edwin D. Mead, Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, Mrs. Samuel J. Mixer, Mrs. Arthur K. Peck, Mrs. Jean Paul Sellinger, Mrs. Henry Whittier, Mrs. Roger Wolcott, Eleanor W. F. Bates, Agnes Dalrymple Bishop, Edith K. Bodwell, Jeanne Bond Chalmers, Nella May Daggett, Caroline S. DeRose, George Sheldon Downs, Ella C. Gay, Elisabeth Merritt Gosse, E. L. Gray, Janet McKenzie Hill, Marian T. Hosmer, Florence E. Hunt, Mary E. Hyde, Mary J. Lincoln, Alice Rogers Moore, Sarah Lee Mortimer, Annie G. Murray, Henrietta Paige, S. Maria Pickering, Isabella A. Potter, Ella C. Richards, Nellie D. Somers, Helen M. Winslow, members of the association, in old-fashioned costumes, will act as hostesses and assist in the tea room in Allston hall, which is in charge of Mrs. Bessie Brown Cobb. Mrs. Alice Turner Nye is chairman of the ushers, Louise Baum, Alma Brainard, Bessie Brainard, Susan Thayer Bowker, Elizabeth Burt, Agnes C. Doyle, Agnes G. Golden, Antoinette Gurney, Ann Hathaway, J. Gertrude Menard, "Mildred Champagne," Hope Wentworth Narey, Charlotte A. Powell, Agnes E. Ryan, who will peddle "pink lemonade" in genuine circus fashion. Miss Helen Maguire, Miss Doris Bray and Raymond Pugh are to act as accompanists for the various musical numbers. The entertainment will be followed by dancing.



MISS FLORENCE L. DAWSON

## LIBRARY RUN AT LOW COST

DENVER—The annual report of the Denver public library shows that it costs the city a fraction over 5 cents for every book and magazine that is passed over the counters of the library. For the year 1911 the total circulation was 776,313.

## AMONG THE SETTLEMENTS

PLANS are being completed for the presentation of a "Pageant of Patriots" on May 30 in Franklin park by about 500 children from 14 settlements and neighborhood houses. The pageant will include the Princess Pocahontas, Pilgrim Interlude, Ferry Farm Episode, George Washington's Fortune, Daniel Boone, Benjamin Franklin Episode, Abraham Lincoln and March of Players. Children from eight houses will participate in the dances in the Franklin episode. The pageant will be under the direction of Miss Margaret Shipman.

At North End Union on Monday night the Dante Club will give a dancing party for members who are soon to leave.

Civic service house members are devoting themselves to preparations for the house entertainment and dance to be given in Copley hall on April 25. It will be the largest affair of the kind that the house has yet attempted and is designed to unite all clubs and classes socially for an evening's enjoyment.

Under the auspices of the Boston Music School Settlement, Clarence Jones will give a free opera talk on "Lohengrin" Thursday night at 8 o'clock in the North Bennet street hall.

At the social service house on Monday night the Algonquin Club will have a talk on "The Education of Travel." On Tuesday night the "Crimson Club" will have an open meeting.

At Lincoln house the annual exhibition will take place Tuesday afternoon and evening. All friends of the house are invited. On Wednesday at 4:15 p. m. will take place the closing exercises and play. This will be principally for the boys and girls.

At the South End Industrial school the Mothers Club will observe Patriots day by a New England celebration in the afternoon. They will sing patriotic hymns, listen to the reading of "Paul Revere's Ride" and be served with a genuine New England lunch.

At the Robert Gould Shaw House Miss Marion Wilson's folk dancing class will

meet Friday at 10 a. m. for the last time.

Minerva Club of Hale house will give a dance in Parker Memorial on Wednesday night. The girls and boys federation of clubs will give a dance Thursday night in special celebration of the successful season in athletics.

At South Bay Union on Monday night the Pinafore Club will present an adaptation of "The Man From Home." The admission fee will be 25 cents. On Friday afternoon at 2:30 the Dramatic and Recreation Association will give the play of "Silver Thread." The admission fee will be 10 cents. On Saturday afternoon at 3:30 an entertainment of plays will be presented at the Winning farm reunion.

On Monday night at Kossuth hall the Brooksie S. and A. Club of Ruggles street Neighborhood House will give its annual dance. The proceeds will go toward a fund for a summer cottage. Several classes in summer cookery will be organized next week and there will be a demonstration class for the mothers.

At the Cottage Place Neighborhood House on Wednesday night the Civic Club will follow its discussion of civic news with an entertainment of music and the dance of the dryads. Mrs. Karl F. Heinzen will preside.

The mothers of Ellis Memorial will give a dancing party in Lincoln school Thursday night. On Monday night at the house the Mozart male quartet from Hingham will give a free concert for house members.

At the Roxbury Street Neighborhood House, Thursday night, there will be a reunion of the mothers' clubs and an entertainment by the Herford Club.

## DRY GOODS MEN TO HEAR EXPERTS

William F. Davy, formerly of London, will speak on "American Trade Methods in London" and Meyer Bloomfield on "The Vocation Bureau and the Department Store" at the meeting of the New England Dry Goods Association in Young's hotel Tuesday evening at 5:30.

## AMONG THE WOMEN'S CLUBS

Old and New Club of Malden completed its season with the annual luncheon in the banquet hall of the Malden Auditorium Tuesday. The affair was known as a Dickens' luncheon.

The program was arranged by a committee composed of Mrs. W. G. A. Turner, chairman; Mrs. J. Parker Swett, Mrs. Fred M. Prescott, Mrs. G. Louis Richards, Mrs. William H. Converse, Mrs. Charles E. Prior and Mrs. Annabelle Thorne.

Melrose Woman's Club will hold its annual meeting next Thursday afternoon in the First Congregational chapel, followed by a club tea in charge of the social committee. Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway chairman. The nominating committee, composed of Mrs. Anna T. Bush, chairman, Mrs. Susie F. Statesman, Miss Bessie Fowkes, Mrs. Addie D. P. Waterhouse and Mrs. Ethel Fletcher, will report a list of nominations.

Melrose Highlands Woman's Club had as speaker at its meeting Wednesday afternoon, Mrs. Minna Eliot Tenney of Brookline, who gave a stereoscopic lecture on "Picturesque Holland." Miss Bertha E. Lyons of Haverhill was the pianist and the afternoon was in charge of the history and travel department. The next meeting of the club will be held April 24 when Mrs. May Alden Ward will lecture on "History in the Making."

Medford Woman's Club will hold its next meeting Tuesday, when a lecture is to be given by Mrs. Leila C. Penneck on current events, under the direction of the department of education. Miss Charlotte Phillips will be the soloist. The choral class gave its annual concert in the Mystic Congregational church Wednesday evening when a large sum was realized, this fund to be devoted to defraying the expenses of a musical director. The concert was under the direction of Albert Briggs.

New Century Club of Malden will hold its next meeting April 22 when Miss Mary Boyle O'Reilly will give an address on "Being Neighbors." The meeting is to be in charge of the current topics committee, Mrs. S. M. Decker, chairman, Miss Lillian Ellsworth will be the contra- soloist and will be accompanied by Miss Josephine Chapman.

Basil King, the author, is to be the speaker at the literary meeting of the New England Woman's Press Association to be held in the Hotel Vendome on April 17. The meeting, which will be the last for the season, is to be presided over by Miss Bessie F. G. Brainard, chairman of the program committee. There will be a group of songs by Mrs. Edith MacGregor Woods, contra- soloist, and the usual informal reception will follow in charge of Miss Susan Thayer Bowker.

Montrose Reading Club of Wakefield entertained about 200 members and friends in the Montrose chapel, Monday evening, the occasion being the second guest night of the season. Edwin Day Sibley of Somerville, the author, gave readings and sketches from his books and short stories and Mrs. Ethelind Hodgkins Brown of Wakefield gave a group of soprano solos. She was accompanied by Miss Mary Blakie. The club is rehearsing for the four-act comedy, "Captain Rackett," which is to be presented in the vestry of the Wakefield Universalist church on the evening of April 25.

In place of the annual dramatic entertainment which had to be omitted this season, the Reading Women's Club enjoyed Friday afternoon an exhibition of the uses of electricity in cooking, given by representatives of the local municipal light plant and others. The Reading club has one more literary meeting before the annual election and reception in May. It will be held on Friday afternoon, April 26, and Mrs. Caroline Bancroft, Beatty of Brookline, will lecture on "The Real Mother."

Social activities of the Lexington Outlook Club came to a close in the vestry of the Lexington First Parish (Unitarian) church. A club luncheon was served to 150 of the members. Mrs. Frederick L. Fowle, who has been secretary of the club for past three years, was elected president for next term. The other club officials are: Vice president, Mrs. Charles R. Putnam; secretary, Mrs. George H. Reed; treasurer, Mrs. Allen

C. Smith; directors, Mrs. Ellsworth, Mrs. Elwyn C. Preston, and Miss Bertha M. Hutchinson.

Friday Social Club of Arlington Heights is planning to have a Dutch gift shop at the bazaar to be held in the Park Avenue Orthodox Congregational church in May. The club has named Mrs. F. W. Garrett to have charge of the decorations and Mrs. M. Luther Sherman the construction work.

Stoneham Woman's Club had its last regular literary meeting of the season, Tuesday afternoon, when a lecture on "Our friends the birds: How they help us and how we may help them," was given by Edward Howe Forbush, head of the state ornithological department. Miss Mildred Green contributed an appropriate musical program by singing bird songs. At the next meeting of the club officers will be elected.

Mrs. L. P. Howard presented current events at the Hyde Park Current Events Club last Wednesday and gave many items of domestic and foreign interest. William H. Swan is to give a lecture on "Current Events from a Newspaper Standpoint" at the next meeting on Wednesday and Mrs. W. R. Amesbury will give current events.

Pilgrim Women's Literary Club observed Original day for the third consecutive year under the management of Miss Lillian Chandler, last Monday.

The next meeting of the club will be held Monday, April 22, in the parlor of Pilgrim church.

A legislative luncheon, the third of a series which the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government has been holding, will be given at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Jay street, April 16. The subject for discussion is "Social Legislation Affecting Women and Children." Miss Marian Nichols will speak on "Civil Service Reform Legislation," C. C. Carstens on "Domestic Relations Court," Howard W. Brown on "Employment Agency Bill" and Richard K. Conant on "Uniform Child Labor Bill."

Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead addressed the study class on the subject of "Electoral methods" Friday evening.

JUDAISM AND  
MODERN TREND  
RABBI'S TOPIC

BALTIMORE, Md.—Expressing the conviction that Judaism will survive despite the inroads of modernism and socialism and other systems, Rabbi Harry H. Mayer of Kansas City, Mo., delivered a striking lecture at Madison Avenue Temple at the Sabbath service which formally opened the twenty-third annual convention of the central conference of American rabbis.

"The weakness of modern sociology," said Rabbi Mayer, "is that at times it tends to play into the hands of socialism. The Hebrew prophets escaped this pitfall by supplementing the preaching of social justice with the doctrine of individual righteousness as the inescapable condition that must precede the reign of social justice."

"The modern socialists," said the rabbi, "fall into the error of regarding individual righteousness, not as a condition antecedent to, but a condition consequent upon social regeneration. Poverty and inequality will not be wiped out when once the right kind of social conditions are firmly established, unless the value of the individual soul is clearly perceived and the tendency to magnify the importance of the aggregate many avoided."

It is expected that a radical stand against Jews becoming members of some of the more modern religions may be taken. A strong protest will also be made against misrepresentation of Jewish character in modern vaudeville.

AMBASSADOR IS OUT \$3.45  
WASHINGTON—Secretary MacVeagh has appealed to Congress to pay to Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, \$3.45 for services in unsuccessfully seeking information concerning the heirs of John A. Beck, a civil war soldier, from Wurtemberg, Germany.

## C. F. Hovey &amp; Co.

A Special Sale of  
Spring and Summer Merchandise  
BEGINNING APRIL 15, 1912

The merchandise which we offer has been manufactured and purchased expressly for this sale, our object being to give to our customers an opportunity to obtain values in seasonable articles decidedly below the usual market prices.

*Tub Dresses for Misses and Women, Costumes, Waists, Suits, Bathing Suits, Millinery, French Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Knit Underwear, Shoes, Colored Petticoats, Infants' and Children's Wear, Leather Goods and Housekeeping Goods.*

## WE HAVE JUST CONCLUDED

## A Purchase of Model Suits, Coats and Wraps

All copies of the Latest Parisian Ideas. They will be placed on sale Monday, the 15th, at about 50% discount from usual prices, and should prove extremely interesting.

## WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

A beautiful evening gown is being shown by Fiander, Inc., in his new outfitting and custom shop at 194 Boylston street. It has a foundation of lavender satin clouded with an overdress in shaded gray chiffon, trimmed with silver lace. The bodice is touched with small chiffon roses in pink.

An evening wrap is made of eiel blue meteor silk in the quaint old burmese fashion so popular some years ago and again coming into favor. It is trimmed with cordings and fringes of the same. To go with it is a head scarf of point d'esprit edged with plaitings of the same and tiny pink rosebuds set into them.

This is the first showing of advanced models Fiander has had since moving into his new quarters. It includes gowns, waists, suits and hats of both foreign and domestic make. Moderate prices prevail on all order and specialty work.

However elaborate or simple the floral decorations may be at a wedding, the wedding bouquet stands in supreme importance. If possible it is more important than the wedding gown. J. Newman & Sons, Inc., of 24 Tremont street, has made a feature of wedding bouquets. He makes them in the different fashions that are most suitable for the costume of the bride and gives an individual touch of sentiment and grace that is most appropriate for a wedding.

Newman is noted for the taste and delicacy of all his floral arrangements, whether in a whole house made festive for some special occasion, or a dinner or luncheon table.

The new English model sailor suit being shown at the Continental, at Washington and Boylston streets, is popular with the small boy and all who look at him. The blouse fastens at the side and close up to the neck, where it is finished with a high collar, in military fashion. The regular sailor, Russian and the usual junior suits are carried. A large section of the boys' department of the store has been renovated and rearranged for the sale of boys' furnishing goods, hats, caps and blouse waists. The intention is to keep there at all times a full stock of up-to-date styles. An extensive assortment of boys' Norfolk and D. and B. suits with two pair of knickerbockers each supplies good serviceable suits at moderate cost for boys from 9 to 17 years old. A few extra sizes are carried for stout boys.

A complete assortment of the celebrated Knox tailored and sailor hats is carried by George L. Griffin & Son. The entire second floor of the new Griffin building at 308-370 Washington street is devoted to the exhibition of women's hats. Exclusive hats of the finest quality are featured.

It is high time to see that one's stock of summer dresses are well under way. Although the spring has seemed long coming the days cannot be far off when the thinnest and daintiest frocks will be in demand. Often one is caught by the earliest beautiful days quite unprepared. Sometimes this is for one reason, sometimes for another, but quite frequently it is because one cannot make the gowns oneself and does not know where to have them made. Mme. Terrio of 18 Huntington avenue is making what she calls specialty dresses at a moderate figure. They are summer dresses in the pretty, diaphanous materials and the serviceable heavy linens the season calls for and are in excellent taste and style.

A visit to the Lewandows cleansing and laundry works on the outskirts of Boston convinces one at once of its claim to do the highest grade of work possible with modern methods. This means not only that the actual work of cleaning or dyeing is all that it should be, but that the welfare of the article treated is safe-

guarded at every turn. Handkerchiefs and dainty lingerie are not disguised by having the owner's name marked conspicuously upon them. The marking is done neatly in some out-of-the-way corner. All things are carefully sorted and the fine ones handled as carefully as they would be in one's private laundry at home. It is the aim to make the laundry not merely equal, but excel, the home laundry. This relates to colors that are liable to fade as well as to fine materials.

Last summer's hat looking this spring almost as good as new but sadly out of style can be made as good as new and wholly in style by sending it to Barrett & Co., 1044 Tremont street. Even hats that seem past usefulness can often be reborn so as to give another season's service.

From the famous "Yankee clipper ships" of more than half a century ago to the latest new motor boat, much of the hardware and fittings on the craft that have entered Boston harbor has been purchased at the store of the A. S. Morse Company, dealers in marine hardware and tools. This firm was established in 1844 and until Jan. 1 of the present year occupied quarters on Commercial street. Additions to the original space were frequent and the first of the present year the entire business was moved to a more convenient location at 43-45 High street, where the accommodations are adapted to present day needs of economy and despatch. It is fitted with all the new fixtures and appliances for saving the time of customers. Samples of all heavy goods are displayed so that wouldbe purchasers can be shown every desired article by one salesman. The machine shop and warehouse are located near the store. The shipping department, on the Purchase street floor, is near all express offices.

The store is a headquarters for yachting supplies. When yachting became recognized as a sport in the late sixties, this concern was the first in the country to make yacht hardware from its own designs and patterns. So excellent were some that they were in use as late as 1890, and many articles on sale today were copied from the original designs.

In woods and mountains streams that were silent during the long winter are now rushing over rocky beds and purling in quiet places, trout leap and sparkle luring the devout fisherman from his haunts in town to the wild seclusion of the woods. A week or two more and still other fish playing in the clear waters will tempt the hook and line. He who can will be off on the first warm day to tramp and fish. In the meantime he is thinking and planning ahead so as to be ready when that happy day shall come.

As with bonnets, so with fishing tackle, each incoming season brings new ideas. The Dame Stoddard Company of 374 Washington street, Boston, makes a point of collecting all the latest and best that pertain to the rod and line and carrying them constantly in stock. Everything that is needed for early fishing is ready and on display. The Bristol collapsible rod is new and well worth investigating.

Fishing rods are repaired by expert help.

She who is sojourning in Chicago as a resident or for a short stay can secure L'Orient de Luxe toilet accessories by visiting the rooms of Miss Newlin and Mrs. Remick on the sixth floor of the Stewart building. They are made from the private recipes of the late Mme. L'Orient de Paris, France, and were purchased under seal. They include an old French hair liquid, White Rose shampoo, Violet hand cleanser, charcoal tooth

paste, Tourist cleansing fluid and a cooling foot wash.

In the cleansing and coloring of other articles such as household fabrics, furniture coverings, rugs, carpets, embroideries, laces, silk, woolsens and mixtures, every precaution is taken to make the article come out as nearly like new as possible. The work takes out all grease spots and loose dirt, leaving the material as fresh and clean as when new. The pressing is done properly by up-to-date methods. The work is done so quickly articles are returned to their owners after but a few days. Suits sent to be cleansed and pressed, or dyed, will, if it is so desired, be returned to their owners with all the repairing done, rips sewed up, and buttons sewed on. The dyeing is done in such a way as to make a fabric look as though it had just come fresh from the stock of the department or specialty store.

Lewandows has branch offices distributed throughout New England, in New York state, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia.

MANY COUNTIES  
WITHOUT TROLLEY

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Sixteen of the counties of Pennsylvania have no trolley lines, according to the electric railway map of the state, which is now in press for the state railroad commission. The map was compiled from surveys and reports made for the commission.

Philadelphia, Allegheny, Lackawanna and Luzerne counties have the most trolley lines, with Lancaster, York, Dauphin, Schuylkill, Bucks and other counties in the eastern end close second, Westmoreland, Fayette and Washington being among the leaders in the West.

The counties having no trolley lines are Pike, Wayne, Susquehanna, Sullivan, Tioga, Cameron, Elk, Forest, Clarion, Greene, Bedford, Fulton, Huntington, Center, Union and Juniata, Fulton also having the distinction of not having a steam railroad.

CITY ASSESSED  
OF WATER WORKS

PRESTON, Utah—Preston is pretty well on the road to a water system, as the board has sold the bonds and let out the contracts for the construction work.

There was a difference of \$14,500 between the highest and lowest bids, the successful bidders being A. C. Bird & Company of Salt Lake City, who guarantee to complete the work in accord with the specifications in 200 days from day bids were opened for the sum of \$37,827, and they take the bonds at par and accrued interest.

**MOTOR FURS**  
COATS ROBES  
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BOSTON



# Effect of Repertory System on Acting

## HOW TRAIN ACTORS OF TOMORROW?

*Inquiry Into the Present System Leads to the Conclusion That Repertory Theaters Are Needed by the American Actor*

WHERE are the trained actors of the future to come from? This is a query that the theater-going public has begun to ask itself. It has long agitated theatrical managers and only recently one prominent producer with a conscience for the quality of acting in his plays has announced that he will give a three years' free training to promising talent.

His plan will have little value, however, since it will supply only a few trained players, who will at once be absorbed by his own productions. Among the actors who received their training under the stock company method in

force previous to 1895, the opinion prevails that only that method will ever provide an adequate supply of new material for the traveling companies of the present theatrical system.

This idea was elaborated by Henry Jewett, an authoritative actor of over 30 years' experience, well known all over this country, in a talk the other evening at the Boston Art Club. Mr. Jewett is reserving his material for lectures before social organizations in Boston and vicinity, so it is not available for newspaper use. But it is interesting to look into the subject—lacking the knowledge of many years' practice of the player's art in notable productions—from the viewpoint of the frequent playgoer who has seen most of the important productions of the last 10 or 15 years.

In that period the whole face of the American theater has changed with the superseding of a romantic type of play, which had prevailed for many years, by the naturalistic type which dominates the American drama of today. Actors trained under the old regime had the versatility to make the change, and today they are the salt of our theatrical productions, playing often in a minor role to a young "star" of the new untrained type relying on personalities instead of talent plus personality.

This versatility was acquired under the old stock company system, such as existed at the Boston Museum for half a century, a system that is not to be confounded with the stock company system of the present day, with its two daily performances, and a new play every week.

The Boston Museum stock company was conducted on much the same scheme as that followed by the new repertory idea which has developed in England during the last five years, and found perhaps its best exemplification in the performances of the Horniman players of Manchester.

At the Boston museum the leading players were "up" in a vast repertory of standard dramas, from which the plays of the week were selected when some new play was not on for a run. When these new plays were produced, and made a hit, they ran until performances became unprofitable. Then the play was placed in the repertory and revived once or twice a week or perhaps not often more than once a month, when good audiences would be drawn from those who had liked the play and wished to see it again, or those who had heard from others of the play and wished to see it for themselves.

When William Gillette, E. H. Sothera, Robert Edison, John Mason, or some other young man whose name meant nothing at the time applied in the eighties for a place in the Museum company he was labelled third walking gentleman and put into the casts in such very minor roles that he was less important to the action of the play than most of the chairs of Charles Surface's room in "The School for Scandal."

The young man learned stage deportment in the weary months of saying, "My lord, the carriage waits," or garbling the "geese" speech in "Macbeth" or being one of the merry villagers in the Irish dramas of Boucicault. Moreover he had a chance, because of the constant revivals, to perfect his work in these minor roles, and with the coming of more important parts to mellow himself in classic roles.

It was the repetition of the plays at intervals with the opportunities of applying the general development secured in other roles to the improvement of his acting in the third performance over that of the second performance, and so on that gave the youth the poise and versatility which made him the authoritative artist that is still the mainstay of the American theater. It is the lack of such opportunity for intervals of study and experience in acting a role that makes the stock company system of the present day much less valuable as a training school than the old system.

Yet our two-day stock companies are better training schools than the traveling companies, and during the last 15 years have produced many of the best young players, some of whom are now "stars."

Experience in a wide range of parts, with an opportunity to get a perspective on each part, is the ideal method of giving adequate training to a young actor. The old time stock actors might play Shakespeare one night and a bill of one act farces the next, with perhaps an Indian burlesque or a pantomime and extravaganza in the afternoon. Such training in modified form can be provided now under the repertory system, and it is to be hoped that the next few years will find a repertory company in every large American city.

From such schools will come out future stars worthy of the name. An ideal repertory theater would be without "stars." The star performer of tonight would play the comic servant tomorrow night in some play which had a leading role better fitted to the talents and personality of some brother or sister player. Such a company is the dream of both William Gillette and E. S. Willard, but no manager has yet shown the artistic curiosity to test the usefulness of ideals of these two noted actors.

But noted names are not needed for a good repertory company. All that is needed is a group of intelligent young people under the command of a hard working director not afflicted with too many traditional rules and formulas; one who has a good foundation of experience, but is willing to take that as only his own starting point for further development. Such a man, with only four or five productions to be made yearly after the first few years, would be able to perfect each new offering, thoroughly train the players in roles they had sufficient time to digest, enable a little in the new ideas of a young German progressive, and even take a vacation once in a while.

Whether tradition speaks truly in this case may not be known, for there are no records to substantiate it. The town was incorporated in 1757, but the shop described was of a much later date, as settlement was delayed nearly 40 years by the Indian wars after the charter was granted. No one in the town seems to have any reliable information as to the age of the building, but it has been used exclusively as a cobbler's shop for probably a hundred years.

Setting somewhat back and to the left of the shop is Gilmanston Academy, and for generations the students attending this ancient school brought their shoes here to be mended, as did the inhabitants of the town. For many years it was occupied as a shop by Ira Pennock, who labored here zealously for more than a generation and was one of the characters of the neighborhood. His quaint sayings and his homely ways have passed into history, and he was made famous while he lived by the cobbler's shop in New England.

## MUSICAL PLAYS IN MAJORITY ON BOSTON STAGES

With the approach of warm weather Boston playhouses are making their usual shift to light musical plays. For the first time in several years the Park theater is to have a musical attraction in "The Girl From Montmartre," with Miss Hattie Williams in the title role. Miss Williams played in "The Little Cherub" at the same theater six years ago. The new piece is a farce from abroad, with music by Henri Bereny. In the company are Herbert Corbely, Lennox Pawle, William Pruette, Emma Janvier, William Danforth, Arthur Sandford, Edna Hunter.

Montgomery and Stone will return next Monday for a single final week locally in "The Old Town," this time at the Boston theater. The piece gives these amusing players full scope for their eccentric fun, is picturesquely mounted and performed by a large company. This is the last season of these entertainers in the Laders-Ade piece.

"The Gallipoli," a brisk farce by Richard Harding Davis, recounting the adventures of a cheeky American war correspondent in Turkey during a revolution, will be the bill for 12 performances at the Castle Square theater next week. For the week of April 22 Mr. Craig is preparing a revival of Sheridan's "School for Scandal."

Colonial—Continued run of "The Siren," intelligent and tuneful entertainment, interpreted by the gracefully dancing Donald Brian and Julia Sanderson, and a clever supporting company.

B. F. Keith's vaudeville—Edward Abeles in a bright domestic farce, Eddie Leonard and his own minstrel company, Lydia Barry in songs she has made popular, and other varied entertainment.

Hollis—Miss Billie Burke for her final week in "The Runaway," a pleasant light comedy which gives full play to her delightful personality. The support is exceptional.

South End Stock company performance of "Clyde Fitch's frivolous farce comedy, 'The Blue Mousse.'"

Majestic—Final week of Dockstader and his minstrels with an entertainment along the lines that have proved traditionally popular, and presented by a good company.

Plymouth—Second week of H. R. Warner in "Alias Jimmy Valentine," Paul Armstrong's capital regeneration drama; well acted.

Shubert—Final week of "Sumurun," wordless play with music, with Max Reinhardt's original Berlin company and production.

Andrew Mark comes to the Boston theater April 22 in a revival of "Tom Moore."

A ROBERTSONIAN COMEDY

An amateur theatrical event of more than usual interest to those who have ever studied the development of the English drama, as well as to the regular playgoer will come next Wednesday evening, when the senior class of the Leland Powers school will produce "T. W. Robertson's four-act comedy, 'School,' in Union hall, 48 Boylston street.

The play is under the direction of Mrs. Rachel Noah France, who was for a number of years associated with the late Edwin Booth, Joseph Jefferson and other actors of the period to which the play belongs. Having excellent material to work with, together with her years of experience in the old Boston Museum Company, she is enabled to give a correct and polished interpretation of this delightful comedy.

"School" was written about 35 years ago and is one of several comedies by Robertson, including "Home," "Ours," "Caste," "David Garrick," "School" was first produced in London, Madge Robertson (afterward Mrs. Kendal), sister of the author, originating one of the roles. Its first American production was at Wallack's theater, New York, with Lester Wallack in the cast. Its first Boston production was at the old Globe theater, when Kitty Blanchard, Mrs. Frank Chantreau, George Griffiths, Henry Daly and James Sheridan made a distinct success. The play is not a "star's" play, but one which requires good company work.

Mrs. France witnessed its production in London two years ago during a revival of Robertson's plays in which each was played one week and she says the simple, sweet comedy was enthusiastically received by the modern audience. Seats may be reserved for 50 cents each at the office of the Leland Powers school, New Century building, 177 Huntington avenue.

OVINGTON THE AVIATOR

Earle L. Ovington will speak at Tremont Temple next Tuesday evening on "Personal Reminiscences of a Bird Man," describing his thrilling and humorous experiences, illustrated by numerous stereopticon pictures.

He describes his feelings when at a height of 4000 feet above the State House, on the occasion of the first flight by an aviator over Boston, his engine stopped and he made a deep glide to the Common. He also gives humorous incidents of his pupil experiences at the Brierley aviation school in France, and tells of his winning the \$10,000 prize in the tri-state race last September. He will answer questions from the floor at the close. The entertainment will be repeated Saturday afternoon and evening, April 20, and Wednesday evening, April 24.

OCEANA BLAMED FOR COLLISION

NEW YORK—The German naval court has decided that the Peninsular and Oriental steamship Oceana was responsible for the collision with the German vessel Pisagua in the English channel on March 16. The collision was attributed by the court to the careless watch kept on board the Oceana, says a Hamburg despatch to the New York Herald.

## IRISH PLAYERS REACH DUBLIN

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN, Ireland—At an at home given at the Hibernian Academy in Dublin to welcome Lady Gregory and the Abbey Theater Company on their return from the United States Lady Gregory gave a most interesting account of their adventures while away. She said she thought any difficulties they had encountered on their tour had been owing to the difficulty the marconigraph had in spelling the English language, and that when a marconigraph was sent from Ireland to say how much the Abbey theater was "missed" it arrived in America that the Abbey theater was very much "hissed." "And," added Lady Gregory, "I hope they won't turn this 'heartly greeting' we have received into 'heartly beating.'"

Lady Gregory expressed herself pleased that the educational centers of America had shown their appreciation of the simplicity and purity and also of the literary ability shown and kept alive by the Abbey Theater Company, and she said Ireland had shown through this channel that she could claim kinship with the thinkers of the world.

Speaking of the difference between the censorship of America and that of the United Kingdom, she remarked that in America it is the mayor and the police who decide the moral merits of a play, whereas in England it is done by one individual namely, he who holds the office of lord chamberlain. The Abbey theater players found no real difficulty with the American censorship, as even if at first prejudiced by listening to ignorant hearsay on the subject, the mayor and police in each place consented to go and see the pieces in question, and they invariably found they had been misinformed and that the plays, far from harming the morals of the community were educational in the extreme.

Lady Gregory told of an amusing incident which occurred in this connection. In one of the towns the mayor sent a representative to a rehearsal (as he thought) of "The Playboy of the Western World." He objected to several phrases and wrote out a list, asking to have them left out in the evening's performance. This list never reached its destination. As a matter of fact this gentleman had been to a matinee of "Blanco Posnet" and on returning to the theater in the evening was delighted to find the phrases he had objected to were, as he thought, left out of "The Playboy of the West," and he apparently never discovered the change of play.

HOMER'S ODYSSEY

A pictorial representation of the renowned tale of the adventures of Odysseus as related in Homer's "Odyssey" will be seen at Tremont Temple for a limited engagement beginning Monday evening. In the history of motion pictures there has been nothing heretofore to excel this remarkable series, it is said. They will show the departure of Odysseus from Ithaca to Troy, the beginning of the great 10 years war, his departure from home to meet again his wife and young son. Overlaid by misfortune for which he holds the gods responsible, he encounters adventure after adventure, and he finally reaches his goal just in time to save his wife from the many suitors who are besieging her doors. The entertainment continues two hours, and accompanying it will be a descriptive lecture and special music. Over 100 men and women were necessary in its making, and the entire expenses of the preparations amount to \$200,000, it is said. It was made in Italy by the Milano Company. The opening performance takes place in Tremont Temple at 8:15 p. m. Monday and thereafter there will be a daily matinee and evening performance. A special invitation performance is to be given Monday afternoon.

SCHOOL NOTES

"He is engaged in the great work of cheering us all up," was said of the hero of a recent popular book. The same may be spoken of the man who can furnish to his audience such pure enjoyment as was provided by Albert E. Johnstone of the faculty of the Leland Powers school Thursday evening at Blackwell hall, 200 Huntington avenue. Mr. Johnstone read Edward E. Kidder's "The Poor Relation" in admirable style. So rich in quaint humor and philosophy is the play, and so ably was each character portrayed that the artist was forgotten, and the eccentric, lovable Noah Vail, the winsome Dolly, little Rip, and all the other personages of the author's fancy trod the stage, true to the life. The audience testified heartily to its approval. The young men of the school spoke of their appreciation of Mr. Johnstone's work as an instructor by their presentation of a set of Victor Hugo's works.

An Elizabethan recital was given by pupils of the School of Expression in Irving studio, Pierce building, Thursday evening. Selections were read or acted from Shakespeare, F. Marion Crawford, John Bennett and Robert Falkstone Williams.

PROVIDENCE AGAIN DEFEATS EVERETT

Three Providence high school debaters defeated an Everett high team at the Everett high school last night. The question was: "Resolved, That the United States should own interstate railroads."

Providence had the negative and was represented by Sidney Putnam, Max Bernkopf and Willbur E. Saunders. The Everett debaters were Jackson Cannell, David Fisher and Harold Lipkin. Mayor Chambers presided. Last year Providence defeated Everett at Providence.

## BRECK-ROBINSON NURSERY CO

President, JOSEPH F. BRECK. Vice President and General Manager, ALFRED E. ROBINSON. Secretary, SHELDON A. ROBINSON. 51 and 52 North Market St. Boston, Mass. Munroe Station, Lexington, Mass.

To supply an active and steadily increasing demand for first-class nursery stock and expert advice in all phases of landscape work, Joseph Breck & Sons and Mr. Alfred E. Robinson have formed a new corporation, the Breck-Robinson Nursery Co., their nursery and seed trial grounds being located in the historic town of Lexington, at Munroe Station (which is in the nursery) on the B. & M. R. R. The grounds can also be reached by electric cars, which leave Arlington Heights for Lexington every fifteen minutes.

The nursery and experimental grounds will be under the direct supervision of Mr. Alfred E. Robinson, who is favorably known to thousands of customers whom he has served during twenty years' connection with large nurseries of New York and New England. The main office will be conducted in connection with the Seed and Agricultural Implement business of Joseph Breck & Sons, 51 and 52 North Market St., Boston, Mass. A prominent feature will be the Landscape Department, under the direction of Mr. Sheldon A. Robinson, giving special attention to the development of suburban estates and home grounds.

To say that it will be fully in accord with the high standard of excellence and reputation for fair dealing that has distinguished the house of Joseph Breck & Sons, during an existence of nearly a hundred years. In soliciting the continued patronage of friends, who have so liberally favored the Brecks and Mr. Robinson in the past, we do so with the assurance that any relations which may result will be eminently satisfactory.

A very complete and beautifully illustrated catalogue of trees, plants, etc., will be mailed on application.

## JOURNEY UP THE YANGTZE INTERESTING EXPERIENCE



(Specially drawn for the Monitor)  
The Little Orphan, a cliff in the lower Yangtze-Kiang, which has a joss-house and a monastery

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—The journey up the Yangtze, here described, was made 12 years ago, and though the country has recently passed through a revolution leaving its mark upon the towns, yet the face of nature cannot have changed.

The Chinese nation, representing the world's oldest civilization, has suddenly awakened to a sense of its backwardness, and set aside the dynasty that, for two centuries, has held it in thrall.

It was early in March, at midnight, that the steamer, loosened from its moorings in the harbor of Shanghai, sailed for Hankow, 600 miles up the river. Next morning our travelers sallied forth from their commodious cabins and, having breakfasted, went on deck. There were no other tourists, the few passengers besides, going on business or as government officials. Books helped to pass the time, or sketching the numerous boats that ply the water, their sails mostly white, or occasionally red, brown or blue. On either side, and stretching away to the horizon, are flat lands sown with crops, alluvial soil brought down by the mighty river on its course from the mountains of Tibet.

Several interesting towns are passed; Nanking, with its porcelain factory, and Chin-kiang, where time is allowed to go ashore. By and by the monotony of the scenery is relieved. A low hill reaches out to the water's edge, and terminates in a high bluff crowned with a temple. The steamer passed between two such bluffs known as the Pillars; and farther, another, high and quite detached, rises in mid-stream, and is called the Little Orphan. This has a joss-house, and on the far side, a monastery on a shelf of rock half way up. These eminences are all of the gneiss formation common throughout China. Tall reeds grow in great abundance at each side and are used as fuel, and for thatching.

Villages are seen from time to time along the banks, some with a tall, slender pagoda. Wu-hu makes a perfect picture, its harbor gay with colored sails, and its venerable pagoda dominating the town.

Hankow, the mouth of the Han, is reached at last, on the evening of the fifth day. The smaller steamer which should have been waiting to take the passengers on to Ichang had not arrived, so they were obliged to put up at a hotel. This was kept by a Frenchman. The way lay through a quagmire, unfit for wheeled vehicles; and the tourists had each to be carried in a chair. Beyond the main street there were no lamps, so the coolies set down their burdens, and set off in different directions to borrow lanterns. The haven was reached at last, and here a blazing fire and other creature comforts were found in abundance. This hotel, though primitive, possessed a magnificent orchestra by Imhoff and Muecke, providing for the guests a musical feast in the wilderness.

Hankow, a very large city, is surrounded on three sides by a wall 18 feet high, with a fine gateway on the east. The English concession, granted in 1861, faces the Yangtze, and the windows of the residences along the bund command a view of the suburb Wu-chang across the river, with its rose-tinted pagoda. On the outskirts of the town live the

poorest Chinese, in thatched houses that overhang the strand below, the bamboo poles that support them looking perilously slender. Close underneath are native junks, very numerous and closely packed; and it is not uncommon to find three generations of one family living together in them.

The most interesting of the staple manufactures are the velvets, of many colors and shades, for which Hankow is celebrated.



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Because of its guaranteed high-grade construction, its embodiment of every practical improvement and feature found in any other machine, combined with low price, the New Royal No. 5 is truly the machine the American business man has been waiting for.

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TYPEWRITER

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Model 5, \$75  
Same as for Model 1 with Tabulator. No Extras.  
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**TEXTILE EXHIBITION**  
AND  
**POWER SHOW**  
March 22-27, April 22-27  
Textile Machinery  
(in operation)  
Mill Supplies  
Finished Products  
AND GREAT  
**POWER DEPT.**

**TREMONT TEMPLE**  
Beginning Monday Evening  
Mat., Daily at 2:30. Evenings at 8:15.  
Prices: Evenings and Saturday Matinee, 75c, 50c and 25c. Other Nights, 50c & 25c.  
Announcement Extraordinary  
"The Odyssey is a Palace of Enchantment."  
—GLADSTONE.  
A \$200,000 FILM PRODUCTION BY THE MILANO COMPANY OF ITALY  
**HOMER'S ODYSSEY**  
The Wonderful Adventures of Ulysses  
Prize Contest for \$50 in Gold  
A Prize of \$50 in Gold is offered for the best essay, not exceeding 500 words, on Homer's Odyssey. Essays to be sent to the Editor of the Christian Science Monitor, Boston, by April 15, 1912. The Contest is Open to All Pupils Attending Any School or College in New England. Address all Communications to Contest Editor, Tremont Temple, Boston.

**BOSTON OPERA HOUSE**  
**ABORN**  
ENGLISH GRAND OPERA COMPANY  
First half of week will be occupied by the annual engagement of the Metropolitan Co., the Aborn Company resuming on Thursday, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 19 and 20.  
Ambrose Thomas' Charming Opera  
**MIGNON**  
PATRIOTS' DAY MAT. FRIDAY. REGULAR MATINEE SATURDAY.  
Cast includes Louise Le Baron, Domenico Russo, Lito Bernard, Alice Kraft, Mabel Bismont, Wilmet C. Goodwin, Philip Fein, John Q. Niel, Zee Jackson.  
Conductor, Carlo Niccola.  
Next Week—MADAME BUTTERFLY  
Extra matinees Tuesday and Thursday, April 22 and 24—Humpstead's "HANSEL AND GRETEL." Curtain at 8:15.  
Wednesday and Saturday Mat., 25c, 50c, 75c. Evenings and Saturday Mat., 25c to \$1.00. Seats for All Performances at Box Office, or Steinert's, 162 Boylston St.

**Anti-Vivisection Exhibit**  
TREMONT TEMPLE, IN GILBERT HALL, BOSTON, MASS.  
Open Daily from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.  
Opening Monday, April 15, at Noon  
CLOSING APRIL 20TH.  
Addresses every evening, followed by discussion.  
Monday, April 15th, at 8 p. m.  
Addresses by Mr. E. H. Clement, President N. E. Anti-Vivisection Society, and Mrs. Clinton Puckney Farrell, President Vivisection Investigation League, New York.  
Admission Free. Come and Bring Your Friends.

**MRS. W. S. BUTLER'S**  
**24th MAY FESTIVAL**  
MECHANICS BUILDING  
Saturday, May 4, 1912  
Dances Under Direction of  
**MRS. LILLA VILES WYMAN**  
Afternoon at 2:30. Evenings at 8:00  
Tickets for sale at 175 Tremont St., Room 21, and by Burke at the Adams House.

**TREMONT TEMPLE**  
APRIL 15, 16 AND 17 at 8:15 P. M.  
AND MATINEE APRIL 20 at 2:30 P. M.  
**EARLE L. OVINGTON**  
IN  
"PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF A BIRD MAN."  
With many striking pictures.  
25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00. Seats now on sale.

## COBBLER'S SHOP THOUGHT OLDEST IN NEW ENGLAND

THERE is a tradition that the oldest cobbler's shop in New England is located in the town of Gilmanston, N. H., in that section of the township known as Gilmanston corner, or the Academy village.

Whether tradition speaks truly in this case may not be known, for there are no records to substantiate it. The town was incorporated in 1757, but the shop described was of a much later date, as settlement was delayed nearly 40 years by the Indian wars after the charter was granted. No one in the town seems to have any reliable information as to the age of the building, but it has been used exclusively as a cobbler's shop for probably a hundred years.

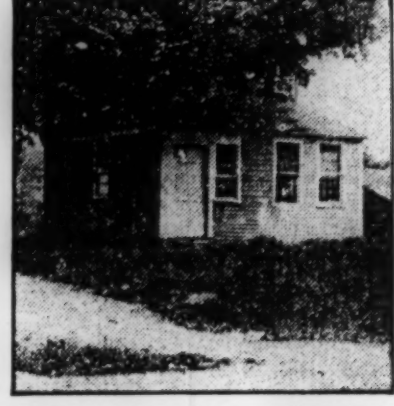
Setting somewhat back and to the left of the shop is Gilmanston Academy, and for generations the students attending this ancient school brought their shoes here to be mended, as did the inhabitants of the town. For many years it was occupied as a shop by Ira Pennock, who labored here zealously for more than a generation and was one of the characters of the neighborhood. His quaint sayings and his homely ways have passed into history, and he was made famous while he lived by the cobbler's shop in New England.

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SHOP WHERE IRA PENNOCK WORKED AT GILMANTON, N. H.

era of the summer visitant and the stories of the townspeople.

Today the shop is the home of a church organization, and so is preserved as a curiosity for the inspection of strangers. It contains but one room, but it has a large old-fashioned fireplace, and has been made attractive by its present occupants by the addition of such furnishings as are necessary and such repairs as were required.

They will thus avoid being in America at the time of the national conventions and will be back in time to join the rest of the fleet for the Kiel yachting week.

The officers include Lieut. Prince Henry of Rouss, who is on board the Moltke, and Lieut. Prince Stettin, but Prince Albert of Prussia, son of the Emperor, will not go to America.

OCEANA BLAMED FOR COLLISION

NEW YORK—The German naval court has decided that the Peninsular and Oriental steamship Oceana was responsible for the collision with the German vessel Pisagua in the English channel on March 16. The collision was attributed by the court to the careless watch kept on board the Oceana, says a Hamburg despatch to the New York Herald.



# From Every Part of the Civilized Globe Come Constant Demands for a Public-Serving Newspaper

## *What Is a Public-Serving Newspaper?*

THE public-serving journal is actuated by ideals. It not only aims to give to the press its rightful dignity and force, but seeks to make its appeal to the progressive individual in every walk one of interest and increasing usefulness.

THE public-serving newspaper analyzes all important policies and issues impartially, constructively, conscientiously, pointing with judicial thoroughness the path which according to its best light promises for the best interests of all. Its news perspective is broad, inclusive and wisely discriminating—discriminating in favor of local, national and world news which is elevating, educative and interesting

ITS business policy is to avoid knowingly the acceptance of any advertising which would militate in any way against the reading or buying public. It believes that it owes all its readers as full protection against misleading and unscrupulous advertising as against trivial, morbid or exaggerated news reports.

IN every wise way the public-serving newspaper seeks to fulfil its true mission as an essential democratic institution by championing the good, magnifying the good and doing all the good it can.

The Monitor is a public-serving Newspaper and its aim is to conscientiously fulfil the above ideals in each of its issues



The  
Christian Science  
Monitor



A Daily  
Newspaper for  
the Home



The time to decide is now—

Will you secure inexpensive, pleasurable mileage, or—  
"just tires"?

"Goodrich Service" is no abstract phrase. It means, first of all, GOOD WILL service—and a square deal to all. It is backed up by the greatest organization ever provided to keep in touch with and care for the tire user's wants.

"Goodrich Service" is neither new, patentable nor sensational; it is as old as

# GOODRICH TIRES

MADE OF REAL RUBBER

The Original American Clincher  
The integrally molded tire; built as a unit and cured as a unit—combining the qualities which only FORTY YEARS of rubber manufacturing experience could produce.

One Hundred branches and service stations take care of the tire user after sale. A complete system of distribu-



With the White Tough Tread  
ting houses—supplied with tires in all styles, to fit all rims, to suit all purposes—where replacements are always convenient and adjustments

There has never been a season when the direct unforced demand for Goodrich Tires did not exceed BY THOUSANDS the utmost capacity of our factories. The issue has been met this year by a TREMENDOUSLY INCREASED CAPACITY which will enable us to care for dealers and users to the fullest extent

The  
B. F. GOODRICH CO.  
AKRON, OHIO  
Largest in the world

## No-Rim-Cut Tires 10% Oversize

### Decide Which Tire

Will you have tires that rim-cut, or tires that never can?

Will you have oversize tires—10 per cent extra capacity—or tires just rated size?

Some 200,000 motor car owners have chosen the Goodyear No-Rim-Cut Tire.

Those men have found that these patent tires cut tire bills in two.

### Outsell All Others

Here is a tire which, in the last two years, has come to outsell all others.

Over one million have gone into use. Some 200,000 separate users have tried them.

The resulting demand for No-Rim-Cut tires has become the sensation of Motorodom. Our sales today are three times larger than one year ago.

#### After 13 Years

This No-Rim-Cut tire is the final result of our 13 years spent in perfecting tires.

It marks the zenith in pneumatic tires. We never can hope to improve it.

This patent type—which we control—is built so that rim-cutting is ended forever. It is built, in addition, 10 per

**GOODYEAR**  
No-Rim-Cut Tires  
With or Without Non-Skid Treads

Our 1912 Tire Book, based on 13 years of tire making, is filled with facts you should know. Ask us to mail it to you.

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Radiator, Lamp and Wind Shield REPAIRING.

PLATING, OXIDIZING, ENAMELING

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REPAIRING  
(Highest Cash Prices for Old Tubes and Tires)

GEORGE E. CAHILL, 35 Dundee St., Boston.  
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Packards, Peerless, Pierce-Arrows.

TELEPHONE OXFORD 696

Allen C. Woodside, 222 Elliot St., Boston

#### TO REPLACE VALVE SPRINGS

Instead of using a lifter when replacing valve springs there is a much quicker and easier method. Insert the spring in a large vise with each end resting against a jaw and compress the spring by screwing up the jaws, leaving enough of the spring above the top of the jaws for a string or wire to pass through the center of said spring. When compressed so that the coils of the spring are touching, tie it in two places with string. After it is tied it is taken from the vise and put in place on the engine and the washer or pin or whatever is used can be inserted and the strings cut. There are those who advocate using copper wire. Instead of string, but the wire is likely to catch in the spring and affects its proper operation, while string will work itself out in short time if it does not come out readily when cut, and will not affect its working in any way.

#### CAUSE OF STIFF STEERING GEAR

Immediate investigation should follow the discovery of any unnatural stiffness in the steering gear. Sometimes the cause may be lack of adequate lubrication in the knuckles or in the reducing gear. Again it may be due to something more serious such as a bent steering column or loss of some adjustment necessary to the proper meshing of the gears.

#### CARBURETOR CHOKING

Sometimes, particularly in a new machine, a great deal of fine matter can get through the separator in the gasoline line and cause trouble at the carburetor. It is by no means a rare thing for a little scrap of waste or rag, or a shaving, or a pellet of solder to interfere with the flow of gasoline sufficiently to starve the motor.

# News of Interest to Automobilists

## MOTOR TRUCKS WILL REPLACE MULES IN ARMY, SAYS OFFICER

Captain Williams Tells of Government's Plans for Modernizing Road Transportation

### TESTS BEING MADE

Captain Williams of the quartermasters' department of the United States army tells of the government's plans for modernizing the army road transportation service in a recent issue of the Power Wagon. He asserts that motor trucks will play a great part in army transportation in the future. After denying that the army authorities of this country are far behind those in other lands in this matter, Captain Williams says in part:

"More than a year ago the war department took up the question of developing a field wagon which would be better adapted to the needs of an army, and at the same time obtain one which could be built from standard parts carried in stock by the various wagon manufacturers in the United States. To accomplish this each of the principal manufacturers was given the requirements of a wagon, designed to meet the given requirements, and which could be manufactured from the materials, of stock sizes, carried at the factory for the manufacture of commercial wagons."

"After all replies were received, they were carefully gone over and the specifications submitted by three firms were selected. A wagon has been built by each of these concerns in accordance with the specifications submitted. These wagons have been shipped to Fort Riley, Kan., where they are being tested on a 500-mile march. Two 1½-ton motor trucks have been sent to Fort Riley to participate in this 500-mile march, in order that they may be compared with the wagon."

"The object in commercializing the field wagon is to make it possible for any manufacturer to build wagons in accordance with army specifications, and made of seasoned materials according to sizes such as are carried in stock for commercial use. In the present escort wagon the sizes of the parts are not the same as those used in commercial vehicles, therefore it is difficult to get escort wagons in large numbers on short notice."

"The change to a commercialized wagon would enable the war department to purchase its vehicles in large numbers on short notice; because each factory could build them from parts which are carried in stock for commercial use. The change would also result in wider competition under ordinary conditions."

"Power wagons are now being used by the army at many supply depots and other places where it is not necessary to maintain mules and wagons as a part of the field equipment for troops. This policy was recently extended to the Philippines, when seven motor trucks were sent to Manila to replace mules and wagons used in the city."

"For such service, where one motor truck can be used to perform the work of two or more animal-drawn wagons over paved streets or macadam roads, the machine is unquestionably far more economical than the old-time horse or mule wagon."

"Steps have been taken by the war department toward developing a motor truck of special type designed to replace the mule wagon which accompanies troops in the field. Various automobile manufacturers were consulted and specifications prepared, in accordance with which two machines have been ordered for test."

"Should the experiment with motor transportation prove successful, it will be economical, and in the interest of the service to supply motor trucks as the mules now on hand become unserviceable or are condemned. The escort wagons left on hand as the change is effected can be utilized as trailers for the trucks."

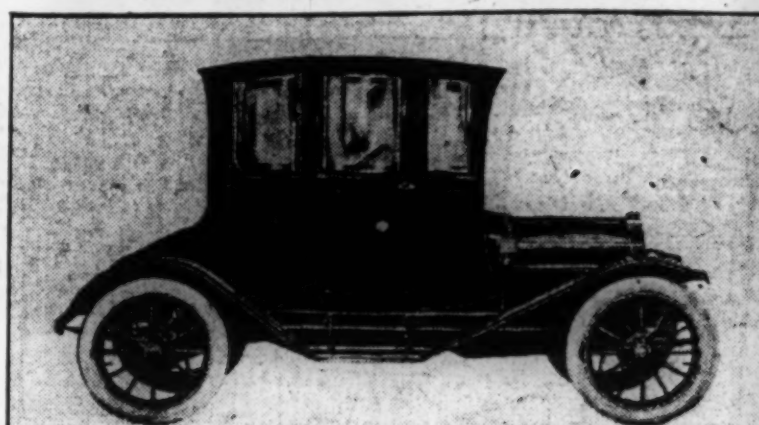
"In the case of mule wagons the existing regulations require that three days' grain be taken for the animals. This grain is necessarily placed in the wagon, taking part of the available loading space."

"Motor trucks will have another very decided advantage, from a military point of view, in that they will require only one third of the road space required for mules. Besides reducing the road space required, the use of machines will make it possible for the army to operate farther from its base than would be done with animal-drawn transportation, it being practicable to operate motor trucks continuously during 24 hours and at greater speed than attainable with the mules."

### SEE TO METER CONNECTIONS

Motorists whose cars are lighted electrically should remember that volt meters should always be connected between the positive and negative poles of the battery or dynamo, or placed in a shunt. Ammeters, however, should never be shunted, or their comparatively delicate winding will be ruined by the heavy current. They should be connected in series on the line. Watch the pointer heads, as they sometimes are shaken off.

## OVERLAND COUPE FOR 1912



## PROPOSED CHANGES IN BAY STATE AUTO LAWS

### President L. R. Speare of the Massachusetts State Automobile Association Takes Exceptions to the Rating of Trucks by Horsepower and Change in Registration

Bay State automobilists are taking much interest in the proposed changes in the state laws relating to motor cars which are now being considered by the Legislature. The Massachusetts State Automobile Association is keeping in close touch with the situation and actively working along the lines of having laws passed which will be equally just to the general public and the automobilists.

There are two bills which are now being considered that are receiving marked attention. Senate Bill No. 451 which has been reported by the committee on roads and bridges and which relates to the registration fee for motor vehicles is one of these, and while the bill is drafted according to the ideas of the state association, there are one or two features of it which the president of the association, Lewis R. Speare, takes exception to. These exceptions are taken against the motor-truck part of the bill which would rate these vehicles by horsepower rather than carrying capacity and the registration fee for manufacturers and dealers.

In speaking of these features, Mr. Speare says: "Some criticism has been made of the fact that the percentage of increase on small cars is larger than the percentage of increase on large cars under this bill. We claim in all fairness that this bill is as the law should have read in the first place, and feel that a man owning a 12-horsepower car should pay just one half the amount of registration that a man owning a 24-horsepower car pays, and that the owner of a 48-horsepower car should pay twice as much as the owner of the 24-horsepower car. Why is this not fair, and why should a man owning a 12-horsepower car pay less per horsepower than the man owning a 48-horsepower car? The man owning a car under 20 horsepower would not pay at the most over \$9.50, and if the power is low enough he can secure his registration for \$5, while in many states \$10 is the lowest registration charge, notably New Hampshire, and in New Hampshire there are undoubtedly a larger percentage of small cars than in Massachusetts. Under this proposed law the very small cars can register for \$5, and above 10 horsepower they pay at a uniform rate per horsepower. This registration is manifestly fair, will raise a large amount of money for the roads of the state, and has endorsement of all fair-minded automobilists."

"We do not consider the bill a fair one, however, except insofar as the pleasure vehicle is concerned. When it comes to the motor truck we still believe that this class of vehicle should be rated on carrying capacity and not on horsepower. Heavy trucks, especially, are not fast moving vehicles."

"We believe that the registration for motor trucks should be based on the carrying capacity as follows: For one ton \$5, two \$7.50, three \$10, four \$12.50, five \$15, six \$17.50, seven \$20, eight, \$22.50, nine \$25, 10 \$27.50, over 10 tons \$50."

"We note, however, with great regret that the registration fees for the manufacturer or dealer in motor vehicles are raised from \$25 for five cars, to \$45. This is an enormous increase and all out of proportion to the raise on the pleasure cars of private owners. It becomes a direct extra burden on the business of our manufacturers and dealers located in this state. Under the present law \$25 is charged for each dealer, which includes five sets of number plates, and \$5 is charged for each additional set thereafter. Under the proposed law \$25 is charged for one set and \$5 for each additional set thereafter. Practically every dealer and manufacturer will want at least five sets and in a great many cases many more, and it amounts to a net raise of \$20 to every dealer in the state. These cars are not generally used over the state roads. In many cases they are only driven from the freight yard to the warehouse of the dealer."

"We sincerely hope that this clause can be changed so as to read, 'Not more than five automobiles,' instead of 'Not more than one,' which would make the fees for the dealers the same as at present. The law would then read, 'For the registration of the motor vehicles owned by or under the control of a manufacturer or dealer in motor vehicles, if such person operates upon the public ways not more than five automobiles, \$25 and \$5 for every automobile in excess of five so operated.'

"With this change in the manu-

## NEW RECORD MADE BY STUDEBAKER DURING MARCH

Over Four and a Quarter Million Dollars Worth of Automobiles Were Produced During That Time

All records for quantitative manufacturing were broken during March by the Studebaker Corporation whose Detroit factory produced an almost equal number of E-M-F "30" and Flanders "20" automobiles, to the combined value of \$4,270,000—a figure far in advance of anything ever before attained by any of the world's motor car builders.

Across the Detroit river, at Walkerville, Ont., the Studebaker Corporation of Canada was increasing this record by an output marketed at \$325,000 more. The grand total for the month's work was, therefore, exactly \$4,600,000.

This record was set despite the fact that a freight car famine was prevalent in Detroit throughout the month, rigidly limiting the number of automobiles which could be marketed daily. But for this handicap, the value of the March Studebaker product would have been increased by at least \$500,000.

In addition to the month's record, the Studebaker plants also established a new figure for one day's shipments. On March 30 a total of 374 new motor cars were loaded at the Studebaker sidings and started on their journey to the sales-rooms of 98 Studebaker branches and dealers in the United States and abroad.

Despite the setting of these world's records for production, the Studebaker plants closed the month as far behind orders as at the start of the spring. This makes it almost certain that production in April will surpass that of March, even though the latter month contains one more day.

As a manufacturing achievement, aside from its interest to motorists and students of business conditions generally, the Studebaker feat is of great importance. To produce more than \$4,500,000 worth of goods in 26 working days is a labor so immense as to stagger imagination, particularly when the article of manufacture is a creation as complex as a motor car.

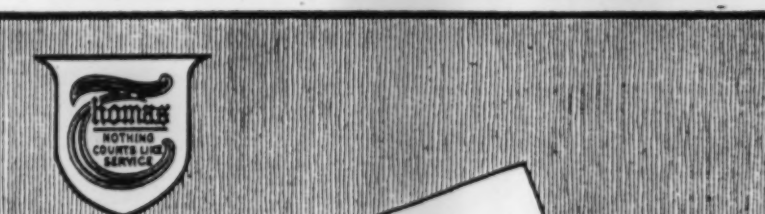
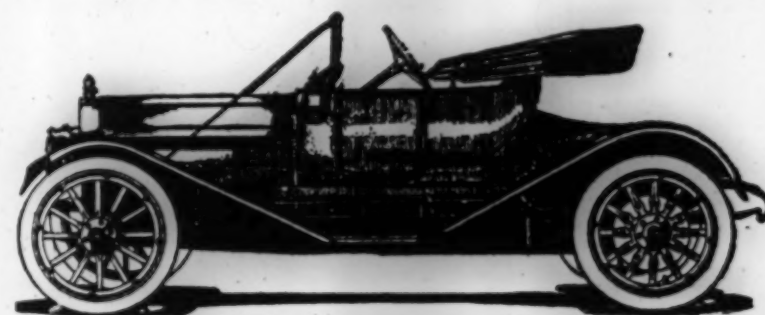
## MILWAUKEE SURE OF BIG CONTESTS

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—All doubt as to Milwaukee getting the Vanderbilt cup race and the grand prize event ended Friday with the receipt of a letter from William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., announcing that Milwaukee's offer had been formally accepted by the executive of the Motor Cups Holding Company. The race will probably be held in September.

No difficulty in getting the sanction of the Automobile Club of America and the American Automobile Association is expected.

### M'INTYRE SIGNS CONTRACT

CHICAGO—Outfielder McIntyre of the Chicago Americans signed his contract with Manager Callahan Friday.



### Thomas Declarations Number Four

We assert that the 1912 Thomas Six-Forty goes further than any other car into the important details, known as refinements, which are intended to enhance the pleasure, comfort and convenience of the owner, the passengers and the operator.

Included in the Thomas price is the Thomas Technical Service for Thomas owners.

THOMAS MOTOR CAR CO. OF BOSTON  
915 Boylston Street



# Ignition System Needs Much Consideration

## WINTER AUTOMOBILE SHOWS DISCUSSED BY THE MANUFACTURERS

Manager Chester I. Campbell of the Boston Exhibitions Gives Views Favorable to System in Use

### A HELP TO INDUSTRY

The question of the automobile show of the future is one that is today receiving quite a little attention from some of the manufacturers of the motor car. Shows have become a winter event in many large American cities and that the general public has found much of interest in them is fully attested by the large attendance figures which have been reported each year.

That the show has played an important factor in the development of the automobile cannot be questioned. It has brought the possible customer into close touch with the various makes of cars and given the manufacturers chances to show their products to many thousands of persons.

That some of the manufacturers of motor cars are considering the future of these shows is apparent from a statement recently made by R. C. Hupp in which it is said that the automobile manufacturers are somewhat opposed to the show circuit for exhibition purposes and it was strongly hinted that outside of New York and Chicago it was hardly necessary to give an annual show for the public to look over the new creations in motor cars, accessories, etc.

It was also stated that an automobile show given in the month of June instead of the early spring would be more suitable and agreeable to all concerned, particularly the manufacturers, as by June the buying season is practically over and manufacturers and dealers can give more time and attention to the showing of their products.

That the idea of holding a show in June or of not including Boston in the show circuit does not meet with the general approval of the leaders of local automobile circles is well attested to by Manager Chester I. Campbell of the Boston Automobile Dealers Association, which has been conducting the Boston shows. Mr. Campbell, in speaking of the situation, says:

Any person who visited the Boston pleasure car and commercial car exhibitions in March of this year and saw the vast hordes of people who were present and could take the time to make inquiries as to the immense sales made at the two shows, could hardly reach the conclusion that the Boston shows were not given at the proper time of the year to suit the wants and requirements of the buying public. With an attendance of 300,000 at the pleasure car show, which exhibited from March 9 to 12 (one week), and from 50,000 to 75,000 (one week) at the commercial car show the following week, March 13 to 20; with sales of pleasure cars amounting to over \$1,000,000 for the week and a tremendous sale of commercial vehicles, it would hardly seem that March could be counted as too early a date to give automobile shows.

While the statement that June would be the proper time for such exhibitions might well be considered from the standpoint of the dealer and the manufacturer as suiting their requirements the best, the fact must not be lost sight of that at that time of the year, nearly, if not all, the buyers of motor cars are enjoying vacations and would hardly care to journey to the large business centers in order to see the latest models in automobiles.

That the automobile show which is given in Boston annually is a gigantic success in every way is easily proved by the news which is given out by the Boston press, and by the fact that the attendance has increased by leaps and bounds each succeeding year until it has become a most perplexing problem just how to accommodate the public. In addition to this, owing to the late date when the Boston show occurs many dealers and manufacturers are enabled to exhibit their models which are not on the market at the date of the Chicago or New York shows.

Naturally Mr. Hupp takes the stand he does, as his western interests may appear paramount to him, but he must not forget what the East has meant to the western manufacturer. Were it not for New England there would hardly be quite so many automobile manufacturers in the West. The conditions are wholly different here and these conditions are being met by the trade which is conversant with these conditions as found, and the statement by Mr. Hupp "that conditions are fundamentally wrong practically every one will agree" as applied to the show proposition is untenable. Possibly, from the viewpoint of the western manufacturer, "it would be infinitely better to have a central show some time during July in Detroit because of its excellent geographical location—the logical place," but Mr. Hupp entirely overlooks two important facts: It is too far West to expect consumers or smaller agents to attend. It is only a question of time when the East will be more strongly represented in the manufacture of high class cars, and the great point is also lost sight of what the show in New England has accomplished. It has created an interest and a mammoth sale that would have been possible in no other way and given the motor car the popularity it now enjoys.

It will be many a year before the Boston show shall have outlived usefulness as a business getter and general boom to the trade.

## LOZIER MODELS FOR 1913 WILL HAVE NEW FEATURES

While discussing the evolution of the motor car in America at a gathering of automobile men in Detroit today, H. A. Lozier announced a number of striking innovations in the 1913 cars which will be brought out by the Lozier Motor Company in the near future. These features are especially interesting at this time, because they offer a probable solution to several traffic problems which have been much discussed by motoring enthusiasts everywhere.

"American motor car manufacturers have proved beyond all question of doubt that American cars are superior to the foreign importations in meeting conditions in this country," said Mr. Lozier. "Improvements which are being made from year to year on American cars of the higher grades are more in the nature of refinements, all tending to add comfort, safety and luxury to motoring. With this in view, we have incorporated in our 1913 car a number of features which we believe will be highly appreciated by many American motorists. This season's model which we have designated as type 72 will have among other innovations left-hand drive, automatic oiling system and triple ignition. The first two improvements are the result of careful study of the traffic situation in our larger cities and the last is an outgrowth of our racing career, which will undoubtedly prove as advantageous to the tourist as it has to racing drivers in the great contests of the past two years on track and road.

"At almost every gathering of experienced motorists during the past year one heard a discussion as to the merits of the left-hand drive car. Tourists who have made a study of conditions in this country and abroad and the large majority of motorists whose trips have been confined to American soil agree that traffic and road conditions in the United States favor the left-hand drive car, yet few manufacturers of high priced cars seem to have given the subject the consideration it deserves.

"Believing that popular taste had reached the point where a closed car of the Berlin type, with left-hand drive and center control as features would meet with approval, we placed a car designed along these lines on sale in the early part of the past winter. The success of this car worked out somewhat differently than we had reason to expect for not only did the closed car meet with immediate favor, but demands for touring models with left-hand control were soon arriving at our offices. This led to our serious consideration of adopting the left hand drive on all our models and we have at length reached the decision to market only cars of that type in the future, beginning with our 1913 Type 72.

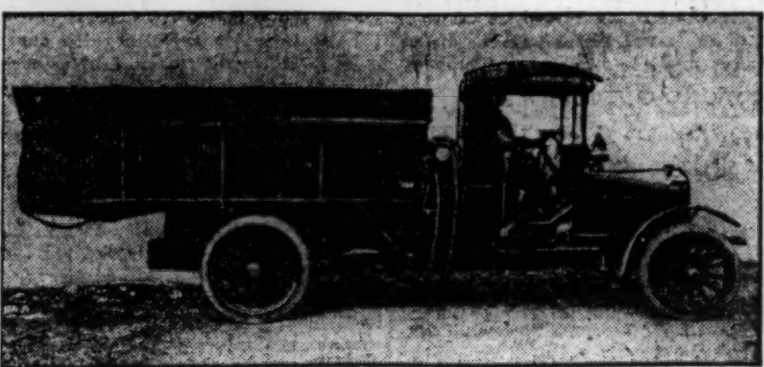
"We believe that by using the left-hand drive the final solution of the fore-door problem has been found. When we first introduced this type of body in America designers were confronted with the task of placing the operating levers on the chassis in such a position as to be easily accessible and, at the same time, in harmony with the lines of the body. In adopting the torpedo body, various makers have marketed cars some with the quadrant containing the levers on the outside of the doors, and others with the operating devices enclosed, but all have been found unsightly in appearance or difficult to manipulate. By moving the steering wheel to the left and the levers to the center of the car, we have succeeded in keeping the operating mechanism in the same relative position to the driver as before. This also makes possible the construction of flush side bodies of pleasing appearance, and is another step toward the clean design which is constantly sought after by the progressive makers of motor cars.

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## PIERCE-ARROW TRUCK FOR 1912



## E. P. HOWLAND DISCUSSES MOTOR TRUCK PROBLEMS

Choice of Make Should Be Last of Important Decisions, Not First, He Says—Efficiency, Cost and Type Must Be Considered

"The first consideration in the mind of the intelligent buyer of trucks is whether his traffic needs can be performed by a motor truck; this quite independent of the element of cost," says Ellis P. Howland in a paper which he read before a recent meeting of the Motor Truck Club in New York. "Service and efficiency are the progressive business man's first thought. Next, perhaps, comes cost. Both are elements in successful competition. The third consideration, logically,

is as to what kind of truck will best do the work, for well informed business men are coming to realize that there are distinct and undeniable advantages claimed and probably possessed by both gas and electric trucks, each in its own place and class of work. How large shall the truck be and what kind of a body should it have comes next.

"Having settled all these comes the last consideration—sellers are disposed to regard it as the first—viz., what make of truck shall I buy? In the minds of experienced users of trucks this is really one of the last points requiring attention; the others must be settled before the buyer can intelligently consider the actual truck he is to buy. Here come in such questions as relative cost of installation, relative cost of operation, ease of control, flexibility of service, accessibility to efficient service station, simplicity of construction, comparative costs of repair and the clearly defined measure of responsibility the rival sellers are willing to assume with a substantial guarantee.

"It is at this point and not till then that the salesman enters the buyer's problem, and because buyers' advisers or experienced, have come to recognize this, there has lately come about a radical change in the character and caliber of the truck salesman. The men who possess the greatest records as salesmen of trucks have been men who put themselves in the place of the buyer, who helped him study his problem, honestly endeavored to make their product fit his needs, advised him as to methods of use and generally played the part of friend and adviser. Such men have themselves learned valuable lessons from the experience, and sales based on such methods have usually resulted in a cooperative effort between buyer and seller to make motor truck installations succeed.

"That trucks intelligently made, intelligently sold and intelligently used are succeeding, no man with an open eye and an open mind can doubt. Cases are multiplying fast where first trucks are selling two, five and even 50 on orders from the same establishments. Manufacturers who have adopted the program of cooperation with the user are today finding it almost impossible to keep pace with the demand for their product.

"There is an immense field for discussion in connection with the various forms of guarantees and maintenance agreements in use in the relative responsibilities of buyer and seller: in the question of whether trucks should be sold fully equipped, ready to run or on the unit system of a divided contract, in which chassis-maker, body-maker, tire-maker and various others shall have a part in the responsibilities and guarantee.

"There is the question of 'quantity price' on trucks; whether the owner of several trucks should enjoy a lower price on reorders than the buyer of one; whether it is desirable for the owner to confine his equipment to one make or several. I find that opinions on these points differ among users, though there appears to be a general opinion that, with a liberal manufacturer, a user would prefer to trust his traffic with one, rather than with a variety of brands.

There is also a common opinion among buyers that trucks today cost more than they should, and it might be well to speculate on the probable influence on first cost which will result when manufacturers feel justified in making trucks in larger quantities in order to secure a lower cost of production per unit. We might also consider tire costs and the prospects, if there are any, for lower tire prices and higher tire efficiency—both very important factors in the growth of motor trucking.

### Republic Tires

Staggard Tread  
No trouble about getting the higher price for them from people who know them.

Republic Rubber Co. of N. Y.  
735 Boylston Street, Boston

"Staggard Tread," Pat. Sept. 15, 22, '08.

## IGNITION SYSTEM IS ONE OF FIRST ITEMS TO BE CONSIDERED

When Car Is Overhauled This Feature Should Receive Careful Inspection—Connections Should Be Tight

### REWIRING THE CAR

One of the first items taken into consideration in going over a car should be the ignition system, says George V. Roham in Motor Print. On Mr. Roham's own car there is a four-unit coil and the usual type of wipe contact-maker at the front of the cam shaft operating the inlet valves. Some time ago a wire broke off at one of the terminals here, the strands being worn by the movement taking place during the advancing and retarding of the ignition.

The wires at the contact-maker were fitted with ring terminals of the type almost universal on low-tension cables, and thus all the strain was thrown on the strands themselves, the insulation taking no part of it. To remedy this, four pieces of brass tube 1½ inches long and 3-16 inches internal diameter were requisitioned. They were then sawn through lengthways, so that they practically formed a bent piece of sheet brass (where the tube is not seamless it is advantageous to make this cut along the brazed joint); next, half-way along the tube, a transverse cut was made about two thirds through the tube.

One end was then opened out (using a punch as a mandrel) and flattened in the vise. This end was then cut in a circle, and a hole drilled in the center of the flat portion, so that it would just slip on the shank of the contact-maker terminal. The other end was then opened a little, the "rag" filed off the edges, and the clip slipped over the wire and closed in place. The old ring terminal and new clip thus fitted together, and the wire was firmly supported. The wire taken from the end of the contact-maker spindle, or, rather, from a spring terminal bearing on it, to the frame, was also fitted in this manner, so now there is very little chance of a broken wire occurring at these points. In going over the high and low-tension leads care should be taken that there is no chance of their fouling any moving part, such as the fan, or touching the water jackets or piping.

On a good many cars the accumulators are under one of the front seats, and the wires from them exposed to oil and grease which, even in the best-kept engines, is generally to be found under the footboards.

Mr. Roham recently rewired the portion of the circuit from the two accumulators to the two-way switch, and the frame connection, with lead-covered bell wire (tested to carry 50 volts). As this is not as flexible as ordinary rubber-covered wire, a little distributing board was fitted just above the accumulators, and from this, flexible leads were taken and fitted with fork terminals made in the manner previously described, only with the wire soldered to them and wiped over so as to make a level surface. With this system the putting in of a fresh accumulator is a matter of a very short time, as the nuts have only just got to be slackened back, and the wires from the marked distributing board connected up to their proper terminals.

With regard to the packing of accumulators, a very satisfactory method is to have a box with compartments, allowing about an inch all round the accumulator; this space is then filled up with cotton wool. If the tops of the accumulators are perfectly dry and clean, and the vent plugs in place, very little leakage of electrolyte should take place. Attention should be paid to all the connections, and care taken that they are quite tight and properly insulated. All doubtful places should be wrapped round with the black tape sold for the purpose. Bar metal staples should not be used to fasten down the ordinary wire.

Comfort  
Mileage  
Security

WE GIVE YOU

### PROTECTION

—AND—

### SAVE YOU MONEY ON YOUR TIRES

—SEND FOR—

### 3 WAYS

—YOU'LL FIND IT VALUABLE—

TO REDUCE YOUR TIRE EXPENSE

PREMIER SALES CO.  
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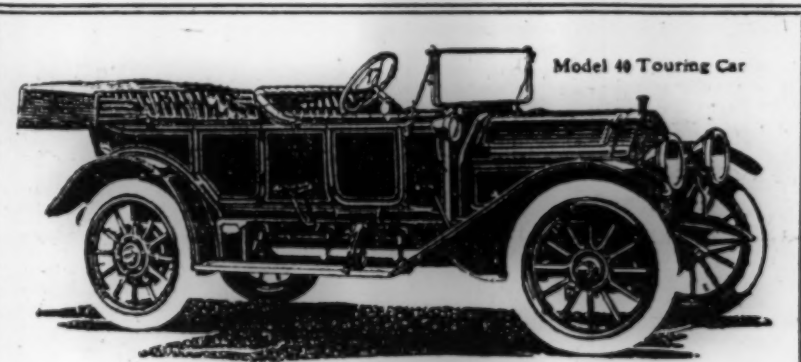


The car that brought them all to Shaft drive

IN this day of rapid changes in the electric vehicle industry, when new cars are springing up every season, the long Baker record of efficiency stands out as a known and well tested value for the purchaser's guidance. This record is more than a dozen years old.

Special electric pneumatic or Motz high efficiency cushion tires. Exide batteries standard equipment.

THE BAKER MOTOR-VEHICLE COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.  
Manufacturers, Oldest and largest manufacturers of electric vehicles.  
A. F. NEALE, BOSTON DISTRIBUTOR, 21 MOTOR MART.



The Only Car Built with a Faultless and Complete Electric System for Starting, Ignition and Lighting



THE Inter-State Electric System, on Models 40 and 50, performs all the hard work of starting, regulating and lighting the car, leaving the driver free for enjoyment, making motoring a pleasure instead of work, and a satisfaction instead of worry. The powerful Inter-State is handled by a woman as easily as an electric coupe. Without moving from the driver's seat or shifting gears she starts the engine with a turn of the steering column; regulates the mixture by a simple movement of the lever on the steering column; lights any or all of the lights—front, side, rear—by merely turning a button. It is not even necessary to bend over to get the Inter-State under way and under perfect and absolute control.

### OTHER INTER-STATE MODELS

Models 40, 41, 42—40 H. P. ....\$2400 Models 50, 51, 52—50 H. P. ....\$3400  
Also two moderate priced cars with self-starter and of Inter-State Quality.  
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All Inter-State Models Have the Long Stroke Motor.

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"This one thing I do"—that's the spirit that has made the Ford the universal car. All Fords are alike in essentials. Only the bodies are different. We make but the one car—seventy-five thousand of them this year. Therefore the low cost—and high excellence.

Nowhere is there another car like the Ford Model T. It's lightest, rightest—most economical. The two-passenger car costs but \$590, f. o. b., Detroit, complete with all equipment, the five-passenger but \$690. Today get Catalogue 101—from The Ford Motor Company, 650 Beacon Street, Boston, or from our Detroit factory.

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Interchangeable Core 75c  
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# Music Auditors Are Growing More Critical

## AMERICAN LISTENING PERFECTED

Two Public School Music Supervisors Give Their Views on Problem of National Art Advancement

PUBLIC school teachers of music say that the nation has made up its mind to enlarge its listening powers. Americans want to stand on an equal with the Germans, the French and the Italians in musical endeavor and they are conscious that they can do so only by training their ears to the point of German, French and Italian efficiency. There are three general ways in which experts in public school music are leading their fellow countrymen to victory. They are making the school youth know the melody of the Beethoven fifth symphony andante as familiarly as he knows the story of Constance in Scott's "Marmion"; they are teaching scholars of special merit how to express their thoughts as fluently on music as

per as on theme paper; they are proving that the power to sing the vocal line of a new cantata at sight is as natural a possession as the ability to read aloud the pages of a new novel. The leaders of public school music have the long future in mind. There are no rush methods in their pedagogic propaganda. The people at large acquiesce more slowly in reform of musical teaching than they do in improvements on the practical side of the curriculum. The people make the musical pedagogues take so much time to perfect their formulas that there is small opportunity for rash leadership to assert itself. If an idea finds acceptance in any corner of the land after 10 years of agitation things are moving briskly. If it becomes

universally accepted 25 years after it is proposed a wonder has been accomplished. Perhaps no idea is taking hold more rapidly than the cultural one. The melody of the fifth symphony andante should be the possession of everybody, say the culturists; and the people agree. This idea does away with music specially manufactured to meet the supposed lack of capacity in the young to comprehend great melody. "Music," said E. L. Coburn, supervisor of public school music in St. Louis, who has spent a part of his spring vacation in Boston, "is no longer composed down to the talents of children; on the contrary, children are trained toward a knowledge of the master compositions. And the new method both

works better and pleases the scholars better." Mr. Coburn has abundantly tested this idea. He has given concerts of classical choral pieces with pupils of St. Louis and the St. Louis Symphony orchestra, and such concerts are more successful than any devised on the old juvenile scheme.

### Self-Expression Sought

This idea, of course, contains the interpretative, as well as the cultural element, and so gives much scope for the scholar's self-expression. But does not give rein to the youth's origination powers. Within the narrowest possible limits, the idea of a youth attaining complete self-expression through composing music is taking hold. There is a city in Massachusetts where civic conditions are genial toward the idea, and that city is Chelsea, where Osbourne McConathy is supervisor of music. Confidently the men who began 15 years ago to urge this idea thought that by this time it should have national acceptance; but if the school system of any other city but Chelsea is seriously doing anything with it the fact is not universally known. The Chelsea high school has made a conspicuous success of incorporating the study of composition into its curriculum. In so doing it leads all the other schools of the country musically, for it is accomplishing the final thing in musical art: it throws down all the barriers that stand between the scholar and his complete expression of himself and of his community through the medium of voices and instruments.

The success of the self-expression idea is not to be measured through a comparison of school productions with that of studio productions, any more than the success of the cultural-interpretative idea is to be measured through a comparison of the St. Louis director's concerts with those of the famous choral societies of the land. Mr. McConathy has had his scholars present a cantata of their own composition this season, and his record of accomplishment, so far as can be ascertained, stands alone in the history of American public schools. On Jan. 31 of the present year "King Sol in Flowerland," a dramatic piece consisting of 20 musical numbers, all the work of pupils of the music department of the Chelsea high school music courses, was sung in Williams school hall. This little partnership composition, judged on its absolute merits, may not have been worth the trouble the school went to of publishing it, besides performing it; but judged as the beginning of a new tendency in national origination effort, it has great meaning.

### Music Language Learned

The third idea has to do with the American youth's acquiring a universally applicable technique of note reading. And this idea goes down to the very foundation of the question of national listening efficiency. It is a pedagogical endeavor to meet the difficulties offered by modern types of melody. School children today are, for the most part, working on the method of do, re, mi, with which Lowell Mason and the singing school masters of 60 years ago made their national art triumphs. If they are not using precisely that method they are using an adaptation of it which is the same in principle. This method fixes in the scholar the habit of reading all notes as essential or variant elements of the major scale. It worked finely with the music into which the singing societies of America put their energies half a century ago. It works imperfectly with the music of the modern era. In fact it does not work at all. The habit of thinking in keys is a positive inconvenience to the student who takes down from the shelf a Wagnerian opera and tries to read any of its melodic lines.

"I have taught by this method for 30 years," says Samuel W. Cole, supervisor of public school music in Brookline and sight-singing teacher in the New England Conservatory, "and I have been compelled because of its inadequacy to the demands of the times, to devise another to supplant it. I still use it in my public school work, but I abandoned it long ago in my conservatory classes."

"Music students should have precisely the same command over note-reading that language students have over word-reading. And they must have a method of doing it which works not alone with melodies written according to the old major key conception; they must have a method that will enable them to read melodies of which a key-analysis can not be made on sight. In modern music and in much of the old music, too, the note-reading using the do, re, mi method meets difficulties which he cannot cope with, except after deliberate study; and even then his analysis of the shifting tonality is often uncertain. The only method I have found which works with every melody ever composed, is that of reading by interval. The reader has the initial note sounded for him on an instrument;

and from that point to the end, he finds his way unerringly. The interval method I have found suited to the beginner, and I have found it sufficient also for the most gifted musician. It enables a child to start note-reading with assurance, and it enables an advanced student to develop to the full extent of his inclination and ability."

"After acquiring the interval method of reading the learner does not have to change to a new method as soon as he is out of the realm of the strict old-school music. The interval method serves him as well in Debussy as in Haydn. And to turn the proposition the other way around, the interval method is just as easy for beginners reading a chorus in 'The Creation,' as it is for expert musicians reading a passage in Bossi's 'Paradise Lost.'"

### Interval Reading Mastered

Mr. Cole has syllable names for all the 13 possible intervals within the range of the octave. These are simply short, arbitrary sounds which can be uttered instantaneously. They are convenient representatives of the words by which the theorists have named the 13 interval effects, that enter into melody. Learning to recognize instantly the interval that separates successive notes in a vocal or instrumental line of melody, is the fundamental requirement that Mr. Cole's pupils have to meet. The second requirement is to sing this interval with the syllable name he has prescribed for it. A perfect fourth has the same name, wherever it lies on the staff; a minor seventh always has the same name, and so on through all the 15 possible relations of two written notes within an octave.

### Sight Method Tested

Mr. Cole conducts practice work with the Intervalla Singing Society at Sewall hall every Friday at the noon hour. The society numbers 60 young men and women and is organized solely for the purpose of studying sight reading by the interval method. The members are mostly former pupils of Mr. Cole in the New England Conservatory, though some of them are from his present classes. At the last meeting of the society, Mr. Cole was found putting the 40 members who were in attendance through portions of "The Messiah." He had the chorus sing by syllable names an unfamiliar and difficult selection, and by way of easing up, a familiar and simple one.

"Thus," says Mr. Cole, "pupils do their observing through the symbols of absolute pitch, but their vocalization through relative pitch. By relative pitch I mean the relation of one tone to another as component parts of an interval. Studying by this method pupils are on the road to the most difficult things. They are given the power to think in music. Their training in notation and their training in tone-making go on together. Professional musicians and pedagogues have long been out of accord on the question of note reading. The advanced musician knows that students reading notes the old way eventually come to a gulf which they cannot cross. They bestow great labor on acquiring their do, re, mi technique, but if they ever try to pursue their studies beyond an elementary stage they will have to throw away all this technique as useless. The interval method of reading brings practical musician and teacher together, for the practical musician sees that all elementary training after this manner serves as a never failing foundation for any type of advanced study whatever."

The pianist gave only the initial chord of each piece. Mr. Cole then opened a book of dictation exercises which is used in the Paris Conservatory, and had his pianist play melodies, one phrase at a time, while the class wrote them down in blank books. At the end of the dictation the members reported what they had written; telling the interval successions, if the melody was dictated without their knowing the pitch of the first note; and, telling the ordinary letter names, if the pitch of the starting note was told. One of the sopranos sang from the dictation book a melody of a fairly complicated structure, vocalizing it on the sound, "ah," and reading it off phrase by phrase. As fast as she sang a portion of the music, the other members wrote it down. At the close of her singing, all the members sang the melody in chorus reading it from their manuscript. Mr. Cole asked a visitor to pick out a four-part selection from "The Messiah" for the Intervalla singers to perform with syllable names. The visitor chose a number which is never given in ordinary presentations of the oratorio, the chorus beginning, "Let all the angels of God worship Him." Mr. Cole said that he himself was quite unfamiliar with it; so the exercise was one in sight reading all around. The pianist played the opening bars and stopped. The director started beating time and the choir at-

(Continued on page nineteen)

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# Metropolitan Opera Here Next Week

The Metropolitan opera company of New York gives a season of four performances at the Boston opera house, beginning Monday, April 15. Many of the first artists of the company take part and an opera new to Boston, "Koenigschilder," is produced. The repertoire follows:

Monday, April 15, at 8 o'clock, Wagner's "Tannhauser," with the following cast: Landgraf, Putnam Griswold; Tannhauser, Leo Slezak; Wolfram, Hermann Weil; Biterolf, William Hinshaw; Heinrich, Julius Beyer; Reinmar, Basil Ruysdal; Elizabeth, Johanna Galski; Venus, Olive Fremstad; Shepherd, Leonora Sparkes; Conductor, Alfred Hertz.

Tuesday evening, April 16, at 8 o'clock, Humperdinck's "Koenigschilder" with the following cast: King's son, Carl Jörn; goose girl, Geraldine Farrar; fiddler, Otto Goritz; witch, Florence Wickham; woodcutter, Adamo Didur; broom-maker, Albert Reiss; child, Cleo Gascoigne; senior councillor, Marcel Reiner; inn-keeper, Antonio Pini-Corsi; inn-keeper's daughter, Rita Fornia; tailor, Julius Beyer; stable-maid, Marie Mattfeld; gate-keeper, Benno Rudell; conductor, Alfred Hertz.

Wednesday afternoon, April 17, at 2 o'clock, "Cavalleria," with the following distribution of singers: Santuzza, Mme. Galski; Lola, Mme. Maubourg; Turiddu, Mr. Martin; Amos, Mr. Gilly; Lucia, Mme. Mattfeld.

Followed by "Pagliacci," with the following artists: Nedda, Miss Nielsen; Canio, Mr. Caruso; Tonio, Mr. Amato; Rocco, Mr. Reiss; Silvio, Mr. Gilly; conductor, Mr. Sturani.

Wednesday evening, April 17, at 7:30 o'clock, Wagner's "Lohengrin," with the following cast: Heinrich, Putnam Griswold; Lohengrin, Leo Slezak; Elsa, Olive Fremstad; Friedrich, Otto Goritz; Ortrud, Louise Homer; herald, William Hinshaw; knights, L. Burgstaller, Adolf Fuhrmann; Marcel Reiner; esquires, Lina Kesper, Lilla Snelling, Henrietta Wakefield; conductor, Alfred Hertz.

Miss Alice Nielsen thinks American opera singers ought to be known by their own names, instead of affecting Italian sounding stage names. She does not like to think that the American musical public any longer wants native artists to hide their nationality behind all sorts of euphonious names in order to gain approval. She would have any Nortons who can sing call themselves Norton and not Nordica.

"The day when Americans want purely Italian opera has passed," said Miss Nielsen. "Our opera houses give works by German, French and American composers, and in the roster of an operatic company more than 50 per cent of the singers are usually Americans. Why then hide our identity? As it is, we have quite enough foreign sounding names without going to work and inventing new ones."

When the Aborn company resumes its season next Thursday, April 18, it will present Ambroise Thomas' opera "Mignon." It will be given five performances, for in addition to Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights and the usual Saturday matinee, there will be a special holiday matinee on Friday, Patriots' day. "Mignon" is new to the Aborn repertoire and is to be sung in all the cities of their spring circuit.

In the title role of Mignon, Louise Le Baron will have a part said to be admirably suited to her talents. Two new sopranos will be introduced as Filina—Alice Kraft and Mabel Siemon—each of whom will sing at alternate performances. Domenico Russo and Lito Bernard will divide the presentations of the tenor role of Wilhelm, Wilmet C. Goodwin, basso, will be the Othello, Philip Fein the Laertes, John O'Neill the Giarro and Zoe Fulton the Frederic. Carlo Nicolia will conduct at all five performances and the stage will be under the direction of Charles H. Jones.

The usual eight performances of the following week will be occupied with "Madam Butterfly," in addition to which there will be two extra matinees on Tuesday and Thursday, April 23 and 25, when Humperdinck's fairy opera, "Hansel and Gretel," will be given.

Miss Johanna Christoffy, an Austrian soprano, appearing for the first time in opera with the Aborn company sings the title role in Massenet's "Thais" the week of April 29, alternating with Miss Helena.

The twenty-second program of the Symphony orchestra, which will be played Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, April 19 and 20, will present as soloist, Sylvain Noack, the second concert master. Mr. Noack will play Mozart's concerto in D major for violin and orchestra, a work which is new to the Symphony concerts. The program presents three novelties to Boston. Arthur Foote will be represented by four character pieces which are still in manuscript. A new name is that of William Wallace, one of the progressive English composers of today. He will be represented by a symphonic poem, "Villon." This was played in New York a year ago, with much success. The third novelty will be by Frederic Delius. It is entitled, "In A Summer Garden." Other numbers will be the Mozart overture to "The Magic Flute" and the Wagner prelude to "The Mastersingers of Nuremberg."

The last piano recital by Vladimir de Pachmann will be given in Symphony hall Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Mr. de Pachmann will give the following program: Sonata, op. 22, in G minor, Schumann; gavotte from sonata, No. 6, for violin, Bach-Saint-Saens; songs with out words, op. 30, No. 6, op. 32, No. 1, Mendelssohn; ballade, No. 2, in B minor, Liszt; Nocturne, op. 55, No. 1, in F minor, op. 25, No. 1, in F major; mazurka, op. 17, No. 1, in B flat major; valse, op. 64, No. 3, in A flat major;

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## HOFFMANN'S VERSATILE GENIUS

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THE Tales of Hoffmann" was the work on which Offenbach labored so long and lovingly, and his last. It is by far the most excellent music that he had written, as the plot, too, is of a more highly imaginative sort. Hoffmann seems all along to have had a strong attraction for gifted people. The strange fantasies that engrossed him seemed to lead their thought from the commonplace into regions of imagination and of a curious sort of rapt idealism which, while it never rises far above the earth, does at least hint of possibilities and powers that transcend the humdrum human round. It is this quality of imagination and search after the super-sensible that made the strange kaleidoscopic variety of his personal experience and gave thus to the most freakish of his writings a touch of verisimilitude and

berceuse, op. 57; second scherzo, op. 31, in B flat minor, Chopin.

Mr. Kubelik, the violinist, and Mr. Bonci, the tenor, will give a second concert in Symphony hall on Sunday afternoon, May 5.

The music department of the city of Boston gives an orchestral concert at Longfellow school, Roslindale, Monday evening, April 15, at 8 o'clock. The soloists are: Miss Ida McCarthy, soprano, and Carl W. Dodge, violinist. The program includes: Overture, "Die Entführung aus dem Serail," Mozart; "Adagio Allegretto" (for solo violin), Jacques Benavente; Cavatine from the opera "Queen of Sheba," Gounod; symphony in D major, first movement, Haydn; solos for violinello: Allegretto from concerto in A minor, Saint-Saens; tarantelle, Popper; Valse triste, Jean Sibelius; vocal selection, "Birdsong," Woodman; torch dance from suite "Henry VIII," German.

The music department gives an orchestral concert at Franklin Union Wednesday evening, April 17, at 8 o'clock, with the following soloists: Ernest W. Harrison, pianist. The program comprises: Overture, "William Tell," Rossini; barcarolle "Venetian Nights," John A. O'Shea; solos for contrabass, "Air," Bach; "Concion de la Vieja," Valls; fantasia on themes from "The Flying Dutchman," Wagner; valse triste, Jean Sibelius; serenade from "Les Millions d'Arlequin," Drigo; solo for contrabass, air with variations, Torello-Bottesini; valse from "La Reine de Saba," Gounod.

The music department gives an orchestral concert at South Boston high school, Thursday evening, April 18, at 8 o'clock, with soloists as follows: Antonio Torello, contrabassist; Ernest W. Harrison, pianist. The program includes: Overture, "Jean de Paris," Boieldieu; preludio, Dionisio Cerisola; solo for contrabass, grand fantasia, Valls; elegia, for string quartet, Strube; canzonetta, from the quartet, op. 12, Mendelssohn; barcarolle, "Venetian Nights," John A. O'Shea; valse triste, Jean Sibelius; solo for contrabass, air with variations, Torello-Bottesini.

almost autobiographic authority. One feels, reading, as if the writer had in his own twisted and tormented thought himself passed through the wild dreams and fancies with which his work abounds.

### Carlyle's Estimate

Carlyle found his work, no doubt, a congenial mental association on one side of his nature. It was Carlyle who said, "See deep enough and you see musically," and while Carlyle's actual knowledge of music or his interest in it seems to have been unremarkable—as witness his light dismissal of Hoffmann's musical accomplishments in the brief biography in the German Romance collection—Carlyle's estimate of Hoffmann's genius, with all his stern Scotch moral reprehending of his seamy side, shows the artist nature that understands a brother of the on-earth-unappeasable temperament.

Hoffmann's bringing up was doubtless largely responsible for his irregular after-living. He seems not to have had the training which might have harnessed his remarkable talents into some sort of harmonious obedience to law and order and made of him either a great writer or composer or painter—or for he showed ability to become any one of the three. To be sure, he had schooling, but evidently was not understood by his teachers. He became early able, as Carlyle phrases it, to fantasy to admiration on the harpsichord, and there was no comic visage in Koenigsburg which he had not caricatured, to admiration. He studied law and was admitted to a post in the court at Koenigsburg, but his leisure was full of his artistic pleasures. He wrote two not successful novels and gave piano lessons. He took the name of Amadeus from his admiration of Mozart.

### Hoffmann in Poland

After a season at Berlin he finally went to Posen in Poland, to some legal post. He found his wife here, and excellent Polish woman. But at last he affronted everybody of any account in the city by sending to one of the gay masquerades of the town a bundle of caricatures satirizing in his keen and brilliant manner everybody against whom he fancied any grudge (and these were many) among the influential folk of the place. These were distributed by some one in disguise as an Italian hawkman, but they were recognized as Hoffmann's work and presently the better post which he hoped to get was denied him and he was sent to a small town instead, where he languished for companionship.

Then influence was used to get him a post at Warsaw. The life here was a post at Warsaw. The life here was a picturesque sort, the streets thronged with a gay procession of folk who made it like a perpetual masquerade, and this brilliant crowd of folk, with the vivid, intense animus of the place, no doubt prepared the parti-colored and bizarre pictures which he wove into his stories later on.

He and some friends started a musical institute called the Musical Resource at Warsaw, which flourished till the wars and Napoleon came by and all was changed. He left his large house and fled with wife and child and piano-forte to the attic of the Ressource building, where he lived for some time in happy oblivion of political strife. It is said that when this building was being erected Hoffmann made the decorations in the interior and would sit aloft on a scaffold, painting all kinds of fantastic creatures with faces that caricatured his future patrons. When any one wanted to see him on the legal business of his post he would climb down from his paint pots and transact the business as rapidly and correctly as if he knew nothing outside the formulas of the legal profession.

The war brought about what he had

long desired, his separation from the legal work. Now he could devote all his time to art for a livelihood as well as a delight. But he found little to do and it was only after wandering about from pillar to post that he at last got a place as music director at the little Bamberg theater, to which he went most joyfully, humble as it was. Here he gained the impulse for musical composition.

At last he wrote to Leipzig and got, by virtue of his nonsensical and lively letter of application an appointment to send a letter a week to the Musikalische Zeitung. These letters built up his fame, and the series was afterward published as the famous "Fantasiestücke in Callot's Manier." Callot, by the way, was a painter of the seventeenth century who painted things of the wildest and most unaccountable description. Hoffmann signed the name "Kapellmeister Johannes Kreisler" to these articles and it is from this title that Schumann's famous "Kreisleriana" took its name.

Jean Paul Richter, whom Hoffmann once visited, and who is said to have been the only really uplifting personal influence he ever felt, wrote the preface for this collection of old and remarkable sketches. These pieces dealt with by with art and largely with music and forwarded Hoffmann's success as a composer of music. He was called after this to Dresden as director of an opera venture, and after many vicissitudes we find him presenting his "Undine" with such success at Berlin that Weber himself reviewed it with praise. Fougui made the verses for the opera.

### Berlin's Welcome

Berlin opened her arms to him, or at any rate the doors of the afternoon receptions, but here the little man, always so captious of mediocrity in others and so ready to snap his wit at the expense of any one, made so many enemies that he found himself again a social outcast and perhaps this is the reason why he sought more dangerous associations and low companions. No magazine editor was at this time content to be without his writings and several volumes succeeded one another of the weird writings that are so characteristic, so expressive of his wild genius and yet all lacking in the balance and finish which make a true work of art.

Carlyle chooses for his selection in his volumes of German romance the story of the "Golden Pot," which may very well have been one factor in the plot of the libretto of "Tales of Hoffmann." For in the "Golden Pot" the hero, Anselmus, is for a long time torn between his love of the sensible and pretty daughter of a good burgher whose influence can easily set him in the post of Hoffrath, and the wonderful Serpentina, a child of the line of the marvelous Lily. The story is a melody of imagery and of a fancy so delicate and daring that it is difficult to find anything to match it save, perhaps, in oriental tales. It seems as if in the story Hoffmann is trying to show how his hero was being dragged back to the humdrum materialism of mere creature comforts and middle class respectability, while the vision of beauty and joy and love in things which the world counts as nothing, indeed which the world cannot see at all, was alluring him to "fairy lands." But his faith in beauty—which is apparently his ideal of art symbolized in a mysterious way by the beautiful Serpentina and the Lily and the Golden Pot—at last prevails. Anselmus is set free from the prison in the glass bottle and out of the golden pot the marvelous Lily flowers in flame. He has discovered that the heart of all things is love and that the Lily is "the type of the knowledge of the sacred harmony of all things."

Though all his symbols here are very materialistic and his life plainly shows how disordered his sense of happiness

had become, it appears as if shining through all the fantasy was the light of some purer and higher destiny for man. Indeed it is said that Hoffmann could never bear to hear religion discussed—and this points, perhaps, to his shrinking from what he longed to know but dared not hope to understand—even as Rousseau said to music, "Away, thou speakest to me of things that in all the years of my endless life I have not found and shall not find."

There seems to be in all the history of music and of literature no more pitiful example of the artist nature that loves beauty and strives for it and fails miserably ever to find the harmony for which he is impelled still to be seeking. Carlyle says of him, "The glitter of his fine mind is not sunshine but fireworks." He saw in his fellow men only their "extraneous and their ludicrous distortions." Carlyle says that he do not read him without high amusement, but the second reading pleases less; "for there is too little meaning in that bright extravagance." It is but "the hurried copy of the phantasms that forever masqueraded through the master's mind." "But Carlyle finds that the product of a talent 'so brilliant, wild and singular,' deserves to linger in the memory of the world as objects of curiosity—and on the whole of partial approval. Carlyle finds that the story of 'Golden Pot' reflects the individuality of the writer, and this is his reason for choosing it. The story as found in the 'Tales of Hoffmann' is further elaborated, but it has the same notion of the man who goes from one experience to another looking for the ideal beauty, and at last is left alone with his art, as the only true lady of his love.

## SCHOOLMASTERS GIVE THEIR VIEWS ON ART ADVANCEMENT IN U. S.

(Continued from page eighteen)

tacked the introduction, which is written in the ordinary choral style. After the prelude four measures, the music becomes florid and the voices lead in one at a time. The intervallic singers performed the music to the end of the piece with entire success, the sopranos vocalizing their line with its syllable names and the altos, tenors and basses doing the same with their lines. The four parts were fitted together as accurately as if the tone medium were a choir of stringed instruments instead of a choir of voices.

"What you witnessed," said Mr. Cole to the visitor after the lesson was over, "is what ought to exist in every choral society in the land. It was an exhibition of knowledge of pitch and of rhythm—not mere parrot work—on the part of the individual members of the chorus."

### Technique Discarded

It is plain to see that the Brookline music supervisor and conservatory teacher believes that a sight reading technique is an absolute necessity to all who would understand music aright. The school music masters who put the cultural aim above all others are inclined to let the sight reading technique take care of itself. The attitude of E. L. Coburn, the St. Louis supervisor of music, toward the question of national listening efficiency does not coincide very closely with Mr. Cole's.

"Any child can be taught to sing," said Mr. Coburn, "if the teacher will simply play or sing the strain often enough in company with him. That is the basic principle on which we work—the child is started to singing by singing to him, not by making him learn the scale. In the end, technique comes to him easily, almost unconsciously, with the result that the new method of teaching singing by singing actually develops more sight-reading of music than did the old method of teaching singing by practising the scale."

"As early as the seventh grade children in the St. Louis schools are given selections from the easier arrangements of oratorios and grand operas and from music of a like character and training in such choruses is continued through the high school. In this way we inculcate a love and understanding of classical music with such good effect that among our 80,000 school children there are few advanced pupils who would not much rather sing the music than rag-time. However, we shall not be satisfied till the children are brought to the point where they will understand and enjoy symphony music, a training in which is very nearly the Ultima Thule of the music lover's education. At the present rate of progress the children ought to reach this stage of music culture in five years."

### Cultural Work Broadened

Mr. Coburn explained that as a result of the instruction in music given in the public schools of St. Louis each graduate of the high schools of that city is familiar with 50 grand opera choruses or selections from oratorios, in addition to a wide range of less pretentious songs of merit. This work has been carried on in its present form for five years. In the course of this time a great chorus of 2500 school children, accompanied by the Damrosch Symphony orchestra, sang with great success selections from classical compositions and music of the highest character. Several orchestral concerts have been given jointly with the St. Louis Symphony orchestra, the vocal pieces being divided equally among three choruses of about 400 chil-

## BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT

METROPOLITAN OPERA COMPANY

Beginning Monday, April 15

3 NIGHTS

1 MATINEE

OF

GRAND

OPERA

PRICES

Orchestra \$4.00  
1st bal., centre, A, B, C, D, E, 3.00  
1st bal., side, A, B, C, D, E, 4.00  
1st bal., F to S, \$5.00 | 2d bal., F to S, 2.00  
2d bal., A to E, 3.00 | 2d bal., L to K, 1.00  
Boxes \$50.00

HARDMAN PIANOS USED.

Down-Town Ticket Office, STEINERT'S, 162 Boylston St.

MONDAY AT 8

TANNHAUSER

Galski, Fremstad, Sparkes, Slezak, Weil, Griswold, Reiss, Hinshaw, Ruysdal, Conductor, Hertz.

TUESDAY, APRIL 16, AT 8

KOENIGSKINDER

Farrar, Wickham, Fornia, Mattfeld, Jörn, Goritz, Didur, Reiss, Pini-Corsi, Conductor, Hertz.

WED. MAT., APRIL 17, AT 2

CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA

Galski, Wickham, Mattfeld, Martin, Gilly, Reiss, Conductor, Hertz.

Followed by

PAGLIACCI

Nielsen, Caruso, Amato, Conductor, Sturani.

WED. EVE., APRIL 17, AT 7:30

LOHENGGRIN

Fremstad, Homer, Slezak, Griswold, Goritz, Hinshaw, Conductor, Hertz.

Leading makers of textile machinery of the country will exhibit at the textile exhibition to be held in Mechanics building the week of April 22 to 27 inclusive.

The present exhibition will be the third held by this association, the Textile Exhibitors Association, and the list of exhibitors is far in excess of any previous year. It will also be held at the same time as the annual convention of the cotton industry and members from all over the United States are expected.

The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers is one of the strongest in the country and the meetings are always largely attended, but added to this the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers and the Knit Goods Manufacturers Association have received open invitations which will undoubtedly result in large attendance from those bodies.

Another new department has been added this year. The first power show, under the direct auspices of the New England Association of Commercial Engineers, should prove of interest. In connection with this department will be held the annual convention of the Master Mechanics Association of America and upwards of 10,000 will be in attendance.

## BLUE GRASS MADE KENTUCKY EMBLEM

FRANKFORT, Ky.—After it had been shown to the satisfaction of the state senators that the blue grass has a flower, the upper House of the Legislature recently voted to adopt the blue grass as the Kentucky state flower and the tulip as the state tree.

Advocates of the golden rod were able to muster only 12 votes to 16 for the blue grass.

## PRICE OF COAL IN ENGLAND DROPS

NEW YORK—The price of coal has been reduced 10s. (\$2.40) a ton on the London coal exchange, bringing the best coal down to 34s. (\$8.16) a ton. This was the largest drop in price ever recorded at one time, says a special despatch to the New York Times.

## MALDEN MAN TO TEACH IN GERMANY

Arthur Lee, principal of the Malden high school, has been appointed exchange instructor in the gymnasium in Berlin by the Carnegie Foundation. He has been granted a year's leave of absence by the school committee and will sail for Germany early in July.

Mr. Lee will teach conversational English to the pupils of the Berlin schools. He will remain in that city six months and spend the following six in visiting the schools in Europe. Thornton Jenkins, submaster of the high school, will be acting principal during Mr. Lee's absence.

EVERY ADVERTISER NATURALLY SPENDS HIS MONEY IN PUBLICITY IN THE HOPE OF GETTING THE MOST OUT OF HIS INVESTMENT. SOMETIMES HE EXPECTS MORE THAN HE HAS A RIGHT TO EXPECT, BECAUSE HE HASN'T DONE ENOUGH TO WARRANT THE EXPECTATIONS HE ENTERTAINS. BUT ANY RELIABLE AND REPUTABLE ADVERTISER IS DOING THE MOST IMPORTANT PART OF HIS PUBLICITY WORK WHEN HE SELECTS THE PUBLICATIONS WHICH GO TO THE HOMES OF STRONG PURCHASING ABILITY.

IT IS BOTH THE OPINION AND EXPERIENCE OF A LARGE NUMBER OF ADVERTISERS THAT THE MONITOR GOES INTO REFINED AND WELL-TO-DO HOMES, AND THE RESULTS THEY ARE GETTING FROM THEIR ADVERTISING IN THE MONITOR IS NOT ONLY PROVING SATISFACTORY, BUT IS CAUSING THEM TO INCREASE BOTH THEIR SPACE AND THE FREQUENCY OF THEIR INSERTIONS. THE STEADY INCREASE IN THE VOLUME OF ADVERTISING THE MONITOR IS CARRYING IS THE STRONGEST ARGUMENT AS TO THE PULLING POWER OF THIS NEWSPAPER. ARE YOU HELPING THE MONITOR HELP YOU AS MUCH AS IT IS HELPING ITS REGULAR USERS? YOU KNOW THE IMPORTANCE OF DOING THINGS NOW.



**Furs Stored and Insured**  
Remodeling and altering at SPECIAL SUMMER PRICES.  
Rugs and Lace Curtains cleansed and stored.

All mail orders and correspondence regarding same receive prompt and careful attention.

Tremont St.  
near West

# Chandler & Co.

Tremont St.  
near West

All mail orders and correspondence regarding same receive prompt and careful attention.

**Furs Stored and Insured**  
Remodeling and altering at SPECIAL SUMMER PRICES.  
Rugs and Lace Curtains cleansed and stored.

## Now is the Time of Largest Selling in Women's Suits and Coats

And NOW is the time of greatest values in suits—the assortments are NOW the most complete—the styles are NOW the newest and NOW are to be found the choicest of materials in the widest range of styles.

During the past week Chandler & Co. have received many NEW models—the newest in effect yet brought out—and there are included quite a number of Novelties which have never been shown before and which will be on sale Monday for the first time.

Realizing that the next two or three weeks would witness the greatest demand for Suits of the entire season, Chandler & Co.'s orders were placed accordingly—deliveries were nicely timed—and consequently this department never has been better prepared to supply the needs of customers.

### A Superb Display of Dress Hats

At 25.00, 35.00, 50.00 to 75.00

The equal in point of style and quality of materials, of the hats from Paris, and at a half to a third the Parisian prices.



Hat Shown by Chandler & Co.

Not only do Chandler & Co.'s milliners and designers know how to faithfully copy the great Paris milliners' most successful models, but they also have the talent of being able in a great majority of instances to improve on the imported hats—BECAUSE OF THEIR GREAT ABILITY TO ORIGINATE—to this they owe the wonderful growth of their Millinery Department.

Next week's presentation, which will consist of many very new styles, includes Louis XVI, plume, paradise and flower-trimmed Hats—Cavaliers and Flaring Picture Hats—Marquise Close Hats—Quaint Pokes and Brimmed Hats—elaborately trimmed with gourd, tinted plumes and unusual flower effects. Many new and charming color combinations will be shown.

### Correct Styles in Tailored Hats at 10.00 and 15.00

London dictates the styles in tailored hats.—To Victor Jay & Co., Edward Churchill and Field Sons & Co., of London, are credited the fullest Interpretations of the Tailored Hats. "Smart" is the only term which seems to apply and briefly describe them—the artistic blending of their colors is delightful.

One of these Tailored Hats may be trimmed with only an Austrian trophy feather, or a Durbar scarf, but whatever the trimming, it is fascinating in its simplicity.

At present Chandler & Co. have the largest and most complete assortment at moderate prices they have ever been able to show, including both ladies' and misses' styles.

### A Special Offering of Over 800 Lingerie Waists

in thirty different models—these have been assembled especially for next week's selling—there are dainty waists of batiste, some showing new variations of the Casaque blouse or peplum effect—beautiful embroidered voile waists—daintily trimmed with valenciennes, eluny and fillet laces—new cotton crepe waists comfortable "going away" blouses for wear with tailored suits. Included are two or three models with the effective Pierrot collars.

Prices 1.95, 2.95, 3.50, 4.00 to 5.00 each

Sixteen Styles in New Tailored Wash Silk Waists, at 3.50, 4.50 to 7.50.

Twelve Styles in New Tailored Waists of Linen and Madras, at 2.50, 3.50 to 5.00.

Eleven Styles in New Black Chiffon Waists, at 10.00, 12.50 to 25.00.

Fourteen Styles in New Lingerie Waists of Voile, at 10.00 to 13.50.

Six Styles in new tailored Messaline Waists in black and navy, at 3.50 and 6.00.

New "Tie-on" Waists of linen, plain messaline, voile and striped silks at 3.50 and 5.75.

Fifteen Styles in Lace Waists, real Irish, Fillet, Cluny and Valenciennes, at 25.00 to 55.00.

### The Greatest Season for Silks

Never has the demand for silks been greater and never has the variety of silks been larger—Silk is everywhere—Silk Suits, Silk Wraps, Silk House Dresses, Silk Evening Gowns, Silk Street Dresses, Silk Blouses, Silk Kimonos and Silk Underwear.

The manufacturers and importers have responded nobly to this demand—new weaves—new designs—new colors and wonderful blending of shades have been brought out.

### The Silks of Newest Fashions Are Here Many at Special Prices

Chiffon Taffetas for the spring suit or the tailored dress in plain grounds, in chameleon grounds, in stripes and small checks, at 1.50 and 2.00 a yard.

Beautiful Double Width Foulards from France, for the afternoon dress; many of the Paris model dresses recently brought out show the same designs and colorings—some have broche grounds; others are in handsome bordered effects. Special offerings of 1.50 and 2.00 qualities at 1.00.

Dress Patterns of Foulard Silks; exclusive novelties in plain and figured grounds with borders—quite the mode in Paris today for afternoon Gowns. Special offering of 2.00 to 2.50 qualities at 1.25 and 1.50.

Bordered Chiffons and Fleur de Soie for evening, reception and party dresses. Regular value 5.00 yard. Priced at 2.75 and 3.50.

New Crepe de Chine for underwear, 49 inches wide, at 1.50.

### 1500 French Chemises

In Two Celebrated Designs  
1.00

750 are universally popular and the best free hand embroidered design on the market, done in the seeded stitch which has always been used on only the highest priced garments.

AND

750 are the favorite daisy design with clusters of leaves and bow knot decorations, elaborately scalloped.

The entire 1500 are of fine French mainsook and were made to duplicate 1.50 and 1.75 chemises.

They are exactly as good in quality, embroidery and shape as any at these prices, and will be sold at 1.00 each. Not more than 6 to any one customer.

Your initial in a stamping outfit free. Ask for booklet.

**NOTE**—Many exclusive single pieces will be impossible to duplicate later on as the materials and trimmings from which they are made and which are brought out only in limited quantities have been exhausted.

**Suits at 25.00** For next week there are over 175 to choose from in eighteen or twenty distinct styles. They are in tailored and tailored trimmed styles with short cutaway or straight front coats. Included are whipcords, serges, suitings and fine mixtures—the showing in navy is most complete.

**Suits at 35.00** There are probably 300 or 350 at this price, and they include more than thirty different models—a great many are in semi-dress effects. Materials include fine imported serges, whipcords, suitings and novelties from Europe. Navy, tan, gray and black are in full representation.

**Suits at 45.00 and 58.00** At these prices there are over 100 garments, all faultlessly tailored and of exclusive cut and design—quite a number are in dress styles—Besides the wool suits of etamines, whipcords and serges, there are a number of most effective models in taffeta silk—in plain and changeable effects.

**Individual Pieces** From among the many exclusive single pieces mention is made of six only—A blue Crepe Bengaline Suit with Russian blouse coat effect, at 110.00—A black and white Check Suit with high waisted coat, at 55.00—A Copy of a "Jennie" Model in navy whipcord with double scallop coat and skirt, at 75.00—A Tan Wool Terry Cloth Suit with fancy taffeta in navy, at 58.00—A Navy French Serge and Bengaline Silk Suit in striking color contrast at 78.00—And an Imported Diagonal Cloth Suit with elaborate embroidery of two-toned terry, at 90.00.

### Navy Blue and Black Coats

Of plain diagonal and serge—in plain tailored styles—in fancy cut models with silk trimmings—and with contrasting colors of terry cloth at cuffs and collars. Prices 18.50 to 25.00.

### Steamer and Auto Coats

In stripes, mixtures and plain colors of grays, tans and browns—all are long loose garments—some trimmed with cloths of contrasting shades at collars and cuffs. Prices 25.00, 35.00, 45.00.

### Suits, Coats and Dresses For Misses and Growing Girls

As this department is newly opened within the past two weeks—every style—every material—and every garment is new.

Realizing that the younger generation of today is as well versed in styles and as appreciative of correct attire as their seniors, Chandler & Co. have prepared for Misses and Juniors a department all their own—where all their wants will be supplied.

The sales are already beyond their expectations, although, as in every new department, there have been a few incomplete features which are rapidly being remedied.

Some stylish new Suits, Coats and Dresses at Special Prices are:

**Misses' Norfolk Suits** in navy serge. There are only 25 in the lot—all are finely tailored and are extraordinary values at 22.50.

**Misses' and Girls' Suits** in serge; three-piece shoe top styles for Misses and reefer suits for Girls, wide sailor collars, at 25.00.

**Misses' and Girls' Coats**, of serge, mostly in navy; included are Norfolk and short reefer models, at 10.50, 13.50, 15.00 to 22.50.

**Misses' Dresses** of Donegal Linen. A charming Norfolk style, with loose collar, suede belt and silk tie, at 10.50.

**Misses' One-Piece Dresses** of Waxford cloth, sailor collar and cuffs of eyelet embroidery, colors blue, rose and white, at 5.75.

**Girls' Dresses** of Anderson gingham and Waxford cloth, white belts and white rep sailor collar and cuffs—a pretty model, at 3.95.

### New Neckwear

New Ratine Collars, ceru and white, at 4.50.

Hand Embroidered Net Fichus, shadow lace trimmed, at 5.00 and 6.50.

Shadow Lace Stocks, butterfly bow attached, at 1.25 to 5.00.

New Jabots, cascade and triple effect at 1.50 to 7.50.

Real Irish Lace Chemisettes, Coat Sets, Stocks, Large Collars, Dress Sets, Coat Collars, Half Sleeves, at 1.95 to 25.00.

New Robespierre Hand Embroidered Collar at 1.50 to 6.50.

New Pierrot Collar in shadow laces at 1.25 to 5.00.

New Lace Caps, ribbon and flower trimmings, at 1.50 to 7.50.

New Net Ruffs, at 2.00 to 9.50.

Floral Barettes, Pendants, Corsage Bouquets, Silk and Velvet Bows, at 50c to 2.75.

### From Paris French Veils

A large purchase of samples in all silk, chintilly and hand-embroidered lace—black, and black and white—Newest patterns in figured and openwork designs—all bordered, 2½ yds. long.

Values 4.50 to 10.50 Each

2.75 and 3.50

Also New All-Silk French Crepe Chiffon Veils, imported to retail at 5.00. Special, for 2.95.

### Sterling Union Suits

Spring weight, low neck, no sleeves, knee length, fine quality mercerized yarn.....each 1.95

### New Gloves Special Prices

More of the famous Chandler glove values. Direct importations and their well known guaranteed qualities. All new and latest styles from France.

12 and 16 Button White Glace Gloves. The usual 2.50 and 3.00 1.95

20 Button White Glace Gloves. Full cut arm. Cleopatra buttons, 3.50 quality 2.15

Also Special New York Purchases.

8 Button French Chamois, white and natural. 1.75 quality, at 1.45

2 Clasp Lamb Gloves. White, black, gray and tan. At 69c

### New Jewelry Special Prices

Special Lot of Collar and Jabot Pins—in Sterling silver, gold plated and French gilt, etched, hand-cut and jeweled.

Values 1.00 and 1.50

50c

35 Fine Solid Gold Pendants—Set with real jewels, including topaz, sapphire, amethyst, pearls, aquamarine and baroque pearls—each finished with a fine gold neck chain. Values 6.50 and 7.50..... 3.95

### New Arrivals in Women's Dresses

Chiffon Taffeta Dresses for afternoon and street wear with net yoke and corded lace medallion collar at 25.00.

Striped Voile Dresses in black and white with valenciennes lace half sleeve and satin sash at 25.00.

Striped Foulard and Taffeta Silk Dresses for afternoon wear, with valenciennes yoke and self colored buttons, at 37.50.

Taffeta Coatees, to be worn with lingerie dresses, in black, flame, Copenhagen, gold and changeable, at 16.50.

St. Gall Embroidered Batiste Dresses with lace yoke and peplum effects, for graduation and confirmation, at 7.50 and 10.50.

Graduation and Confirmation Dresses of net, voile, crepe and batiste, daintily trimmed with laces and hand embroideries, at 19.50, 22.50, 25.00 and 35.00.

### Silk Petticoats at 3.95 and 5.00

Several hundred in the latest styles to choose from.

Messaline Silk—Very stylish cut, tops semi-fitted and accordion plaited flounce—street shades, also white and black, at 3.95.

Silk Jersey Top—3 different styles, tailored, semi-tailored and French straight plaits—street shades, bright colors, white and black, at 5.00.

### Sale of Real Seal Bags

129 Hand Bags—Shopping Bags—Auto Bags

Not only the face of these bags is Seal, but the gussets and frame covering as well. Regular prices are 5.00, 6.00 and 8.00 each.

Sale price 3.50

This is a sample lot of bags—they are in twenty styles, round and split bottom with double and single handles—frames are self covered, gilt, butler gray, gun metal, German silver, plain and etched. Sizes 8, 9, 10 and 12 inch. All leather lined; all warranted the best quality seal; all black; all with change purse.

The best value in real seal bags ever offered at special sale by Chandler & Co.

### Table Linens—Unusual Values

Large importations for Spring, all now received and recently opened, admit of some very low prices considering the excellent qualities and new patterns.

Customers replenishing their supply of linens in residences and summer homes can take advantage next week of an unusual selection and especially low prices.

Table Cloths		Cotton Sheets	
Size 2 x 2 yards.	2.15, 3.25, 3.75, 4.50 to 10.00	Size 63 x 99 in. Value 70c. At 59c	
Size 2 x 2½ yards.	2.80, 4.00, 4.50, 5.50 to 12.00	Size 72 x 99 in. Value 80c. At 69c	
Size 2½ x 3½ yards.	4.85, 6.00, 6.50 to 12.00	Size 81 x 108 in. Value 1.00. At 85c	
Napkins		Pillow Slips	
Size 22 x 22 inches.	3.00	Size 42 x 38½ in. Value 20c.	
Size 24 x 24 inches.	3.50 to 10.00	Size 45 x 38½ in. Value 22c.	17c
Size 27 x 27 inches.	7.00 to 13.50	Blankets, Puffs, Bedspreads	
Linen Pieces		Wool Blankets, double bed, 5.50 grade	4.50
Emb. Centrepieces	1.00	Wool Puffs	3.00
Cluny Centrepieces	2.00	Cotton Puffs	1.50 & 2.25
H. S. Tray Cloths	42c	Dimity Bedspreads	1.65 & 2.00

## Special April Values in the Departments of Rugs and Curtains

Oriental Rugs bought direct in Constantinople, Turkey and India, saving several profits to customers and showing the lowest prices known in the Rug trade—India Druggets in the splendid old fashioned qualities at lowest known prices—new Saxony Rugs—Brussels Rugs—large and small Domestic Rugs at low prices and a very interesting offering of Lace and Scrim Curtains.

Bijar & Kurdistan Rugs		Three Small Khiva Rugs		Large Oriental Rugs		Hartford Saxony Rugs		Lacert Arabian Curtains		Cluny Lace Curtains		Scrim Curtains	
Old Bijars, splendid Kurdistan and Moen rugs, rugs of Natural Camel Hair, also Long Persian Hall Rugs. They sell variously at from 50.00 to 60.00. Prices.....	35.00 and 45.00	1 Khiva Rug, 8.3 x 5.6. Value 70.00		2 Amritsars, 12 x 18.6.....	285.00	Anglo Persian Rugs		40 pairs.....	4.50	12 pairs.....	2.50	50 pairs.....	3.00
		1 Khiva Rug, 8.4 x 6.0. Value 75.00		1 Turkey, 8.9 x 7.5.....	50.00	Anglo Indian Rugs		15 pairs.....	5.75	20 pairs.....	3.00	40 pairs.....	4.50
		1 Khiva Rug, 7.9 x 4.7. Value 65.00		2 Gorevans, about 9 x 12.....	95.00	Peerless Brussels Rugs		12 pairs.....	6.50	30 pairs.....	4.00	25 pairs.....	5.00
				1 Gorevan, as is, 11.4 x 9.1.....	62.50	Azminster Rugs		8 pairs.....	12.00	65 pairs.....	5.00	45 pairs.....	3.50
				2 Amritsars, 12 x 9.....	125.00	Lyon Persian Rugs		12 pairs.....	16.00				4.50
				2 Extra Fine Kermanshahs.....	500.00								
				2 Khivas, about 11½ x 9.10.....	90.00								
Oriental Rugs		East India Druggets		35 DOMESTIC RUGS in the choicest of Oriental patterns and colorings, 3.0 x 5.3. Regular Price 7.50. Sale price 5.00		Sale of Cretonne		Renaissance Curtains		Wall Papers—\$4000 Worth for \$1000			
Marked very low. Rugs that have been in lots selling at 18.50 to 25.00. They are all good quality and the colors are desirable; but what remain are marked.....	15.00	Size 2.3x 5.0. Price.....	3.50			About 1000 yards, beautiful English and French patterns on light twilled and ribbed grounds. Values 45c to 60c.....	25c	65 pairs.....	4.50	to be sold in lots of 12 to 18 rolls, or enough in each lot to paper an entire room.			
		Size 3.0x 6.0. Price.....	5.00					8 pairs.....	9.00	150 lots, 12 to 18 rolls, value 5.00 to 8.00.			
		Size 6.0x 9.0. Price.....	15.00					7 pairs.....	10.00	40 lots, 12 to 18 rolls, value 10.00 to 12.00.			
		Size 8.0x10.0. Price.....	25.50					15 pairs.....	10.50	50 lots, 12 to 18 rolls, value 15.00 to 18.00.			
		Size 9.0x12.0. Price.....	32.50					8 pairs.....	15.00	30 lots, 12 to 18 rolls, value 20.00 to 25.00.			



BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1912

## FORT WORTH TO SEE POLYTECHNIC TURNED INTO COLLEGE FOR GIRLS

Change Decided Upon at Recent Meeting of Educational Commission of Texas Methodism — School to Be Cleared of Debt by Raising Big Fund

FORT WORTH, Tex. — Polytechnic College, is raising \$100,000 to be expended in improvements to the buildings and equipment preparatory to converting the college into a school for women. Dr. Frank P. Culver is president.

At a meeting of the educational commission of Texas Methodism here recently, Dr. H. A. Boaz, vice-president of the Southern Methodist University at Dallas, and Dr. Culver were named to conduct a campaign for the college. The commission declares in a resolution that Polytechnic always will be maintained as a Fort Worth project and vows friendship to the school and commits itself to a policy of continued improvement of the big Methodist school.

The resolution also calls for the appointment of Dr. Culver and Dr. Boaz as agents to raise the amount deemed necessary to make the needed improvements at the college. Polytechnic will be cleared of debt and will begin its life as a woman's college free and untrammelled.

"Prospects appear brighter for the college than at any time since my coming to Texas, about one year ago," said Dr. Culver. "The action of the commission in acknowledging reality to our college and launching the campaign to prepare us better for conversion into a woman's college means much. To enter the lists free of obligations will give us an advantage seldom if ever enjoyed by an educational institution."

"There are only two real woman's colleges in the South. These are Randolph-Macon, at Lynchburg, Va., and the Sophie Necomb at New Orleans, La. Those two institutions are rated by the American Educational commission as first-class colleges. Such an institution Polytechnic will be."

Polytechnic College as a school for

women will be no institution where the students will get a small smattering of the principles which we will be supposed to teach. It will be an institution where work will be stressed. The things that make for refinement and culture, real refinement and real culture, will be stressed. Our curriculum will remain unchanged. That is, our requirements for any degree will be the same as the requirements of the Texas State University, Vanderbilt, Harvard or any of the other big universities.

"Of course the fine arts department will not go to a begging. At present our department is equal to any in the South, and we will maintain that department to the very highest possible standard."

"What the woman's college will mean to Ft. Worth will be a big surprise to the business men. An institution such as Polytechnic will be a big financial viewpoint to a city from a financial viewpoint. There is no comparison in the money that the two classes of students spend. It will necessitate the retention of higher priced instructors, better accommodations and equipment and will bring much more money into the tills of Ft. Worth merchants than a mixed school."

The resolution which commands the trustees of Polytechnic for their cooperation with the commission and provides for the creation of an executive committee to be in charge of the college follows:

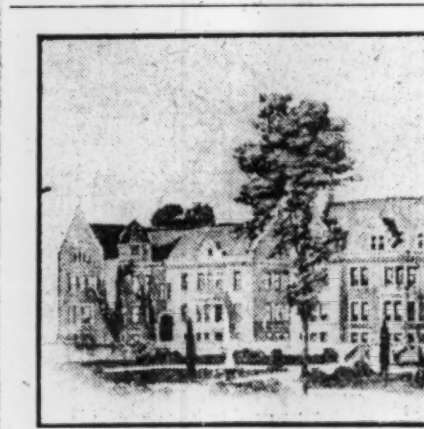
"Whereas, The commissioners of edu-

cation appointed by the several annual conferences of Texas Methodism have decided to bring all our Methodist schools into one harmonious system; and

"Whereas, It has been decided to continue Polytechnic College in its present status until the opening of the Southern Methodist University and then convert it into 'the woman's college of the system'; and

"Whereas, The trustees of the Polytechnic college have consented to the plan and have transferred the Polytechnic College into the hands of the commissioners, making them the lawful trustees of said college; therefore be it resolved,

"That we hereby express to the former trustees of Polytechnic College our appreciation for their cooperation in our plan for the unification and enlargement of our educational interests in Texas Methodism."



Decatur (Ill.) institution that has attained gratifying success in nine years — School of music located in central building.

## UNIVERSITY ADVANCES STEADILY SINCE ITS FOUNDATION

James Milliken Institution  
One of the Attractions  
in Progressive City  
of Decatur

COURSES ARE MANY

CHICAGO.—In the nine years since it was dedicated by Theodore Roosevelt, then President of the United States, the James Milliken University, beautifully located in Decatur, a progressive city of 35,000 peo-

ple, has advanced steadily as a home for all kinds of college work. The institution now includes the following schools: Liberal arts, engineering, domestic economy, fine and applied arts, commerce and finance, library, science, pedagogy and music. The conservatory of music is located on a knoll just west of the main group of buildings and is constructed along the lines of the latest and best music buildings in the country. It is thoroughly equipped, the school of music owning a two-manual and pedal pipe organ and 17 pianos, including six grands, three of them concert grands. The six grands and the pipe organ were gifts from the man who generously and philanthropically founded the institution that bears his name.

Since the opening of the James Milliken University, Albert Taylor, Ph. D., J. D., has been its president and Hermann H. Kaeper has served as director of the music school. The latter has grown from a small beginning to a place of importance through his work, and had an enrollment of 623 students for the year 1911-12.

The campus covers 35 acres, adjoining Fairview park, one of the attractive natural parks of the state and specially admired for its splendid trees. In addition to courts for lawn tennis, basketball and other outdoor games among the trees there is a fine athletic field which affords plentiful opportunity for the more vigorous sports.

parts of Minneapolis where dirt streets are numerous.

That a house to house canvass of all residents of the Minneapolis district be made for further data on tonnage, etc. That the trade district of Minneapolis be made one large district in the administration of highways, regardless of city, ward and county lines.

Results of the recent good roads census, and survey are given, with figures on actual losses given by farmers.

A significant feature is the fact that 54 per cent of the farmers questioned, according to the committee's findings, reported that the worst roads between their farms and Minneapolis markets were within the limits of the city of Minneapolis itself.

### RESEARCH TRIPS ARRANGED

PHILADELPHIA.—Authorities of the University of Pennsylvania Museum announced recently that one research expedition has been placed in a field in the island of Crete, and that plans had been completed and the money subscribed for expeditions to South America and the Philippine islands.

## PHILIPPINE EXPORTS ON THE INCREASE

Announcement from Washington that annually the United States receives from the Philippine islands 1,000,000 bales of hemp has called forth little more than ordinary comment save from the "old" trade. By what leaps and bounds this important industry has increased ever since the United States has taken hold of the industry is scarcely realized. In 1843 only 27,820 bales were exported. In

1899 there was an annual output of 500,000 bales.

The real romance connected with the bringing of the fiber to this country has disappeared to a certain extent, with the passing of the use of the square-riggers, but as sentiment sometimes proves inimical to progress the introduction of the steam vessel should not be bemoaned by the lovers of the beauties of the sailing craft. Following the Spanish-American war steamer rates became so cheap that this type of craft came to monopolize the trade.

The establishing of cable service with the Philippine islands also made itself felt in the hemp trade, but brought benefits as well. Before it was possible to cable to Manila, for instance, the old custom was to load a big sailer with a cargo for the east and have her return with a consignment of hemp, which on its arrival in New York or Boston was sold to speculators and other merchants, who in turn sold through brokers to the manufacturers of rope, etc. This process was crude compared with what it is today, when a manufacturer cables his needs to his agent and his order is filled and on its way in a few days, with only a few weeks consumed in the passage of the cargo to the United States.

Statistics give a vivid idea of the Manila hemp trade of the Philippine islands with the United States. In 1843 the exports from the island amounted to only 27,820 bales, but they increased in volume year after year until in 1899 the exports totaled nearly 500,000 bales. Today the United States receives from the Philippine islands more than 1,000,000 bales of hemp annually.

### C. P. R. TO BUILD AT WINDSOR, ONT.

DETROIT, Mich.—Plans of the Canadian Pacific railroad for improved facilities in Windsor call for the expenditure of about \$90,000, according to the statement of Resident Engineer Tapley of London. The improvements will include the construction of a freight shed 500 by 30 feet in dimensions with five tracks.

## SEPARATE TAX LEVY FOR ITS STATE INSTITUTIONS PLANNED BY KANSAS

Auditor Begins Investigation of Project to Segregate Educational Movements From Political Wirepulling — Present Methods Unsatisfactory

TOPEKA, Kan.—W. E. Davis, state auditor, has begun an investigation of the plans to segregate the Kansas educational institutions from legislative turmoil and political wire pulling by giving each of the institutions a separate tax levy.

At the close of the 1911 Legislature the university started the campaign for a separate tax levy for the higher educational institutions and the campaign is being carried on throughout the state. Mr. Davis is required to furnish each legislature with an estimate of the amounts needed by each state institu-

tion and department for the next two years, showing the amounts the institutions want for use and what the auditor thinks would be a proper appropriation.

In 1890 the Legislature enacted a law providing for a tax levy for the state university and until 1896 a levy of two tenths of a mill was made to raise funds for the school. No special levy was provided for the normal school or agricultural college. But in 1896 the supreme court declared the special levy law unconstitutional and invalidated a large number of tax deeds because of the levy.

"I am going to find out what other states do to provide income for the educational institutions," said Mr. Davis. "Some of them have special levies and some are provided for each year or each two years by the Legislature. I want to find out just what provisions each state makes and the best system which ought to be adopted in Kansas. The present method of furnishing funds to the big schools is very poor and has caused much dissatisfaction because of the political work necessary to get sufficient funds to maintain the schools. I will also find out whether or not the levy can be provided by the Legislature or whether it will be necessary to have a constitutional amendment to enable the Legislature to provide the funds without making it necessary for the schools to beg the Legislature for money."

"I will make up also an estimate of the amount of tax which should be lev-

ied for each school. Some think that the levy should be one mill for all the schools, but this too much as the three schools now cost less than \$2,000,000 a year, and a one mill levy would raise nearly \$3,000,000. There must be some basis for increasing the levies as the needs of the schools demand it and also some basis of apportionment of the total amount raised among the three institutions. I am going to gather all the facts that I can obtain from every possible source, and in my report to the Legislature will submit an exhaustive study of the proposition and a proposed plan to be worked out, either by legislative enactment, if possible, or by a constitutional amendment if necessary."

## DALLAS HAS ABOUT 1,500,000,000 GALLONS OF WATER IN SUPPLY

DALLAS, Tex.—With a billion and a half gallons of water in the new White Rock reservoir and with Turtle creek, Bachman's and Record crossing reservoirs filled to overflowing, Dallas is declared to be in better shape as to water supply than in several months.

Recent rains, although not so heavy on the White Rock watershed as in Dallas and the Trinity valley, have added seven inches to the depth of the water in White Rock, which already was estimated to contain 350,000,000 gallons.

Water Commissioner Nelms has estimated the city's water supply as follows:

Bachman's dam, 750,000,000 gallons.

Turtle creek reservoir, 100,000,000 gallons.

Record crossing, 400,000,000 gallons.

White Rock, 350,000,000 gallons.

Total, 1,600,000,000 gallons.

At the stage at which White Rock is standing, it is estimated that each additional inch rise means 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 gallons, so that the total supply now impounded by the city's reservoirs may be said to exceed 1,500,000,000 gallons.

## COLLEGE OF CITY OF NEW YORK GETS LAND FOR STADIUM

NEW YORK.—Actual steps for a stadium for the College of the City of New York were taken recently when the sinking fund commission turned over to the college the plot of land stretching from One Hundred and Thirty-sixth street to One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street on the east side of Amsterdam avenue. The plot adjoins the City College grounds.

The two blocks which the city has turned over to the college for its athletic field were formerly part of a piece of land set aside for park purposes. The park plan was never carried out and the land has long lain unimproved. President Finley, when he conceived the plan for the stadium proposed that the city land could well be used by the City College for that purpose. He secured the backing of Mayor Gaynor and Borough President McAneny, a bill authorizing the gift was passed recently by the Legislature and Wednesday the transfer was made.

Dr. Finley told the commission at Wednesday's meeting that the city would be put to no further expense in connection with the stadium. He said that Adolph Lewisohn has offered to defray the expense of laying out the field. It is estimated that the work will cost about \$100,000. Many subscriptions to a fund to build the stadium have been offered by alumni and others interested in the college.

## COMMERCE MEN IN DENVER PLAN FOR ARBITRATION COURT

DENVER.—A committee recently appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to investigate the establishment of a court of arbitration by the organization similar to those conducted by the New York and Boston Chambers of Commerce, met recently and voted unanimously in favor of the move.

A committee was appointed to draft rules and regulations to govern the work of the proposed court and will submit these to the chamber with its report and with a recommendation as to changes in the by-laws of the organization so as to make legal the establishment of the court.

The object of the proposed court is to open a way for the adjustment of differences by arbitration, thereby doing away with considerable litigation and accompanying expense, and to make the work of the arbiters especially applicable to the settlement of disputes between employers and employees.

## RAILROAD WILL OPEN BIGGER MARKETS FOR COUNTIES OF VIRGINIA

RICHMOND, Va.—Construction of the Northern Neck railroad from Doswell, in Hanover county, to a point on the Chesapeake bay, in Northumberland county, has been begun. The road will open up to Richmond one of the most fertile sections of Virginia and will mean the development of the counties of the neck—Richmond, Westmoreland, Lancaster, Northumberland and King George.

The Northern Neck's isolation has been the greatest barrier to its development, the only outlet being via Washington and Baltimore. These cities have always received the products of this territory lying between the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers. Year by year the trucking industry of the Northern Neck has increased, particularly near Coan river, in Northumberland county.

The steamers plying between Baltimore and Washington and this trucking section were unable to transport the heavy shipments of tomatoes to market in time last season. The coming of the railroad promises more prompt and adequate shipping facilities.

In addition to the agricultural wealth of the Northern Neck counties, the products of the water are unbounded. No portion of Virginia of equal size, perhaps, offers such a diversity of resources—and luxuries. Along the shores of the various rivers canneries, oyster shucking and fish packing houses have sprung up, and in Northumberland county is where breakfast fish roe is canned. This product has won great favor in northern homes.

## POWER FOR SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA INSURED BY ELECTRIC PROJECT

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—As preparation for the electrification of the Southern Pacific lines in southern California, and for furnishing power for future interurban lines, the Pacific Light & Power Company has begun the construction of a series of dams on Big Creek, 60 miles east of Fresno, which it is declared by local officials of the company will impound 102,150 acres of water and make possible plants which will generate 120,000 horsepower of electrical energy. The plans of development involve the expenditure of approximately \$10,000,000.

According to the power company officials, H. E. Huntington, Allen C. Balch and W. G. Kerkhoff, 95,000 horsepower of electrical energy is already being developed by the three steam and seven water power plants now in operation, and the addition of 120,000 horsepower more, from the Big Creek plants, will

## OLD ESCOLTA IN MANILA CITY WHICH EXPORTS HEMP FOR U.S.



Picture shows Filipino pedestrian and conveyances before American enterprise worked changes

develop sufficient power for all of southern California. All the power thus developed, it is declared, will be brought here by high tension wires, and none of it disposed of north of the Tehachapi.

The Big Creek plans call for three concrete dams, 160, 90 and 75 feet in height respectively. Excess water from the diversion works will be carried to

the remaining plants at precipitous angles, giving drops of 2100 and 1900 feet in some places, which will make for additional power. Two hundred and seventy-five miles of transmission line, consisting of double towers, each supporting six wires, will bring the 110,000 volts of current to this city, which will generate the 120,000 horsepower here.

## FUNDS BEING RAISED TO SAVE HISTORIC HOUSE IN WINTHROP



Dean Winthrop house on which society desires to pay remaining debt

Funds are being raised by the Winthrop Historical and Improvement Society to meet the debt on the Deane Winthrop house, built in 1637. The house on Shirley street, Winthrop, is the property of the society, of which Dean G. Freeman is president, and in the west room, known as the Mercy Winthrop room, are held its monthly meetings, as well as many of the meetings of the Old

Suffolk chapter of the S. A. R., and the Deane Winthrop chapter of the D. A. R. The Historical Society has repaired the house, painted the interior and the exterior, and placed on the front a reproduction of the Winthrop coat of arms. Money has been raised from individuals and societies for the purchase of trees, which have been named after their donors.



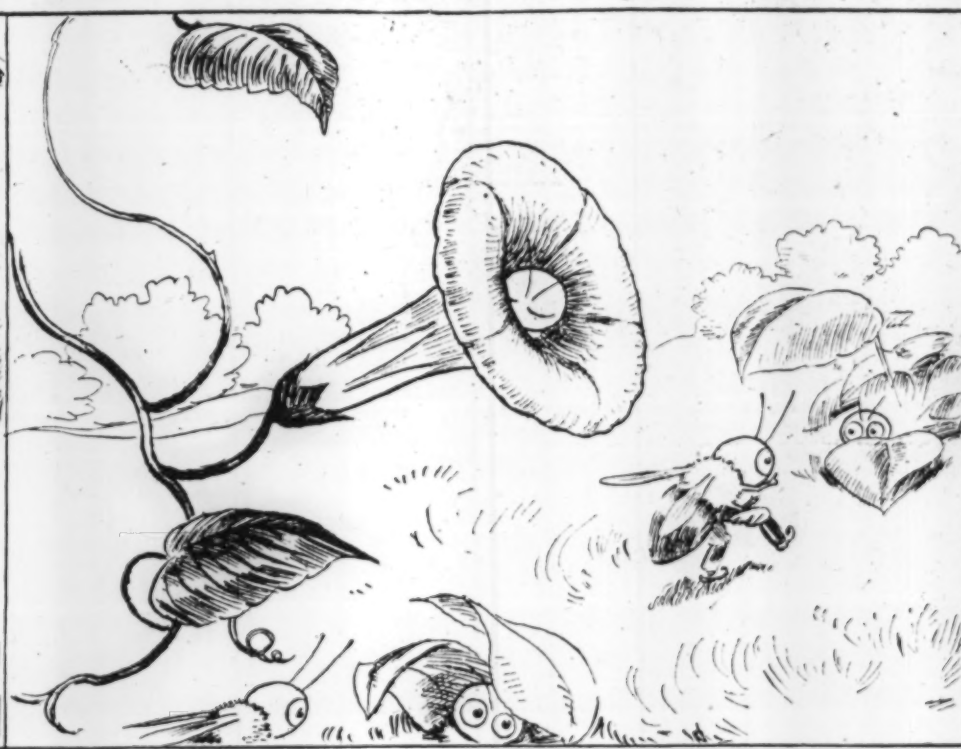
## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

DRAWINGS BY  
FLOYD TRIGGS

## THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY  
M. L. BAUM

Bees are playing hide and seek,  
Buzz has promised not to peek.  
Counts by "intry mintry," then  
"Ten and ten and double ten."

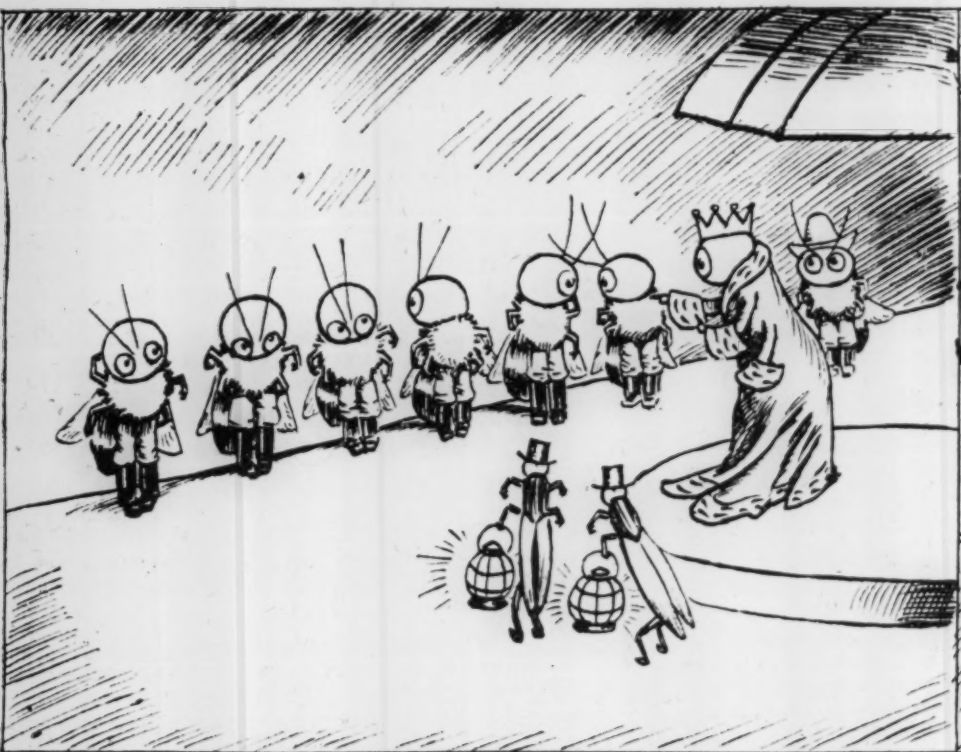


Some bees up a flower stalk slide,  
Others by the vi'lets hide.  
But the clever little Susan  
Something close at hand is choosin'.



Buzz quite soon has got "Hi-spy"  
On the others low and high.  
But he misses Sue, it's clear  
Never though she'd hide so near.

While she waits, Sue's eyes are drooping.  
Funny fancies come a-trooping.  
Blossom, too, begins to close.  
Glories always do, one knows.



Home when fly the bees at night  
They are in a sorry plight.  
For Miss Susan can't be found—  
Such a scurrying around!

Madam Queen descends her throne.  
Calls the scouts in one by one.  
Fireflies come with lantern bright—  
The policemen of the night.



Buzz puts on his thinking cap.  
He's a reg'lar Sherlock-chap.  
Asks, "When did we see her last?"  
All the scouts are thinking fast.

"Why," says Biff, with ready wit,  
"When we hid and you were it."  
"Yes," says Baff, "and Sue was there,  
For I know she pulled my hair."



Off to where they played Hi-spy  
Buzz and Firefly quickly hie.  
"Ow, Ow, let me out, I say!"  
Susie's voice as plain as day.

But there's nothing to be done,  
She must wait the rising sun;  
Buzz, though, borrows Firefly's lamp.  
'Neath the pris'ner makes his camp.

Rolls himself up warm and snug.  
In a rose leaf for a rug;  
Sue feels safe to know he's near  
Goes to sleep without a fear.

Doughty Frog at half past six,  
Frees Miss Susy from her fix;  
Home he bears her on his shoulder,  
While the bees with joy behold her.

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## GOOD ROAD CONTEST FOR BOYS

SUPERINTENDENT Jessie Field, Page county, Iowa, has enlarged the field of usefulness of boys by providing for a boys' good road contest for this season, says the Journal of Education. The contest is open to any boy of the county, 20 years of age and under, who files his name and address and a description of the location of the half mile of road he wishes to enter.

Names of contestants will be filed with the township trustee and the superintendent of dragging in the township where the contestant resides, and, if approved, the contestant will be sent two signs.

How to work—Work shall be done by the boy himself with the road drag, plow and other farm tools.

Iowa's state highway commissioner went to the county for two weeks in March and met and talked with the boys who entered. He had with him pictures, diagrams, and instructions in regard to road making. Many bulletins in regard to good roads were sent to each boy who entered. D. Ward King, originator of the King road drag, helped in the county judging. The instruction and help in regard to road making alone made the contest worth while to every boy who entered.

The boys were also paid for their dragging in accordance with the new Iowa drag law.

The half miles entered in each township will be judged by a committee of three disinterested men some time in the fall. The judges may also inspect the road early in the summer. The condition of the road when inspected will be the basis for awards.

Township awards will be: First, \$5; second, \$3; third, \$2. A sweepstakes trophy will be awarded to the boy having the best half mile in the county. This trophy becomes the property of the boy winning it.

Team work—Two hundred and sixty dollars in cash and five medals will be awarded for the best continuous stretch of road from two to five miles long. In this the length of the road will count

20 points and the condition of the road when judged, 80 points.

Work must be done by the boys under the same conditions as for the individual half mile; only in this contest a boy may enter more than a half mile if he wishes. The money will be divided among the winning team members in proportion to the amount of road worked by each member. Each team must have a leader.

Awards for the best continuous stretch of road by team work are: First, \$100 cash and medal for leader; second, \$75 cash and medal for leader; third, \$50 cash and medal for leader; fourth, \$25 cash and medal for leader; fifth, \$10 cash and medal for leader.

## SUN'S ECLIPSE

A total eclipse of the sun will occur on April 17 that will be seen to the best advantage in Europe. In this country, says the Youths Companion, the sun will rise partly eclipsed in most of the southern, middle and eastern states, and at New York city will emerge from the shadow about 6:32 a. m. During the eclipse the centers of the sun, moon and earth will be exactly in line for a moment, with the moon between the sun and the earth. The path of totality begins in Venezuela, crosses the Atlantic, traverses the northeast corner of Portugal and Spain, passes over Paris and near Liege, Hamburg and St. Petersburg, and ends in Siberia. The moon will be at such a distance between the sun and the earth that the diameter of the sun and the moon will seem to be approximately identical at the moment of the eclipse. This fact may enable astronomers to estimate more accurately the diameter of the moon. In France the eclipse will take place toward noon, when the sun is high in the heavens. Few astronomical events during the present century will present so many points of interest to European observers. It will be the first total solar eclipse that has been seen in Paris since May 22, 1724.

## EDMUND SPENSER WAS A PUPIL

IN following Mr. Henry C. Shelley's "Literary Byways in Old England," we are led to the school of the Merchant Taylors, of London, which now occupies the old site of the Charterhouse school, says the Youths Companion. This school was a gift to the public, made by the cloth dealers of the city. Edmund Spenser, the author of "The Faerie Queene," was prepared there for Cambridge University. The school had been in existence about seven years when he became a pupil.

In 1561 the Merchant Taylors decided to found a school, principally for the children of the citizens of London. The statutes framed for the administration of the school are significant of its character. Children were not admitted unless they could read and write, and say the catechism in English or Latin. The school hours, both summer and winter, were from 7 in the morning to 5 in the afternoon, with an interval between 11 and 1 o'clock. Children were not coddled in the sixteenth century! Three times each day the pupils, "kneeling on their knees," were to say the prayers appointed.

In Spenser's time the head master was Dr. Richard Mulcaster, of whom Andrew Fuller has drawn this picture: "In a morning he would exactly construe and parse the lesson of the day to his scholars; which done, he slept his hour in his desk in the school, but woe be to the scholar that slept the while. Awakening, he heard them accurately; and Atropos might be persuaded to pity as soon as he to pardon, where he found just fault."

The worthy Mulcaster was in after years head master of St. Paul's school, and his pupils often appeared in masks and Latin plays before both Elizabeth and James, according to the fashion of the times.

## GENUINE TAIL

"I don't know about this picture, Bobby," said the visitor, as he ran over specimens of the youngster's camera work. "I am afraid a dog with a propeller instead of a tail is something of a fake."

"That isn't a propeller," said Bobby. "That's his tail. He kept wagging it while his picture was being taken."—Harpers Weekly.

## NO WASTE HERE

Harry's mother had given him an apple and told him to peel it before he ate it. Returning to the room after a few moments' absence, and seeing no peeling, he asked: "Did you peel your apple, Harry?" "Yes," answered Harry. "What did you do with the peelings?" "Ate them," Western Christian Advocate.

## MUSICAL SQUIRREL

I have just read about a sportsman who one day in the woods sat very still, and began to whistle an air to a red squirrel on a tree. "In a twinkling," says he, "the little fellow sat up, leaned his head to one side, and listened. A moment after he had scrambled down the trunk; and, when within a few yards, he sat up and listened again. Pretty soon he jumped upon the pile of rails on which I was, came within four feet of me, sat up, made an umbrella of his bushy tail, and looked straight at me, his little eyes beaming with pleasure. Then I changed the tune; and, chut! away he skipped! But before long he came back to his seat on the rails; and, as I watched him, it actually seemed as if he were trying to pucker up his mouth to whistle. I changed the tune again. But this time he looked so funny, as he scampered off, that I burst out laughing; and he came back no more. I had much more enjoyment out of this squirrel than if I had shot him."—St. Nicholas.

## WHY?

WHY is a shoemaker's last in two parts?

We may have noticed, when visiting the shop of a shoemaker who makes the boots himself, that the lasts, or models upon which he builds up the boots, are in two parts, says the Children's Magazine. There is the main part of the last in one piece, with a second somewhat wedge-shaped section in the place of the instep, which can be removed from the other part. Whether the last be of wood or of iron, it is always made in two pieces. The reason for this is that when the boot is finished, the last could never be drawn out in one piece; and so the instep part is pulled out first with a hook that fits into a hole in the last, and then the rest of the last is drawn out in the same way.

## CAPE WAGON UPSET

Ned and Chester visited their uncle, who lived on a farm near Cape Town, in South Africa, where he raised sheep and cattle for wool and hides.

There were jolly, black servants at uncle's farm who taught the boys to hunt and fish and milk the cows and harness the horses or yoke the oxen into the great, clumsy Cape wagon.

One day the boys were huddled with six others into the Cape wagon. Three men and a lot of baggage were on the back end. It took 12 horses to pull the wagon and two servants to drive the horses.

The coach went rocking and plunging and tipping and bumping over sands, such a pulling of people through the back of the wagon.

Such a shouting as there was, such a snorting and stamping of horses, such a pulling of people through the back of the wagon.

Ned and Chester were pulled out feet foremost, none the wiser for their tumble, and soon the wagon was righted and jolting merrily off toward the vineyards. —Teachers' World.

## CONDENSED RULES OF WRITING

TIME clauses come first in a sentence. "He came at last," should be, "At last he came."

"However" should not be used as the introductory word of a sentence, but should come after the first natural pause.

Avoid "split" or "cleft" infinitives; bring your preposition and verb together. "To merrily shout" should be "To shout merrily."

"So" and "such" require a "that" clause. "He is so good," is not a sentence. It requires something more to complete the meaning—"that I like him."

"Which" should have a definite antecedent. "He came, which pleased us," is not sanctioned by good usage. "He came, a fact which pleased us," is much better.

When two nouns, entirely separate in meaning, occur in a sentence, the article must be repeated. Do not say, "A man and woman passed," but "A man and a woman passed."

"Which" should not be used as a demonstrative; it is a relative pronoun. "I came early, which fact pleased my wife," is not a good sentence. "I came early, a fact which pleased my wife," is a vast improvement.

"Only" should immediately precede the work or phrase it modifies. "He only laughed to please her," means that he refused to please her in any way except by laughing, when the probable idea of the writer is that he laughed only to please her and for no other reason.—Selected.

## MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

## WILD HUNTSMAN

THIS can be played by any number of players exceeding six. Each player should be named after some part of the Huntsman's equipment, as gun, dog, hat, etc. As many chairs as there are players, less one, are arranged in two rows, back to back, and all except the Huntsman sit down.

The Huntsman walks around the chairs and calls out the assumed name of some player, for instance, "Gun." That person must immediately rise and take hold of the Huntsman's hand, who continues to circle the chairs, calling out the other names, one at a time. All players summoned join hands, forming a line, and when all have been thus attached the Huntsman begins to run around the two rows of chairs at full speed, the others holding on and following as best they can. When he has circled the room two or three times at full

tilt, he suddenly cries out, "Bang!" imitating the sound of a gun, and drops into one of the chairs. His followers scramble for the remaining seats, which, of course, will leave one player chairless. Those who fail to obtain chairs in the different rounds played must pay forfeits, and all sorts of droll penalties may be required.—Woman's Home Companion.

## PASS THE QUARTER

The company sits in a circle with one person in the center. Every person in the ring holds out the left hand, open. With the right hand he makes the motion to take a quarter from his left hand and place it in the left hand of his neighbor on his right. There is actually one quarter in circulation, but with the continual motion all together it is almost impossible to find it. When the seeker finds it, the person who had it becomes "it."

The Monitor prints out in five issues each week. Cut out and paste in blank book and you will have a good collection.



## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## CELEBRATION OF ARBOR DAY

## ARBOR DAY SONG

(From Arbor Day Manual 1901)

Decorations—Secure stencils of the Charter oak, Washington elm and California giants. Draw in colors upon the board a border or branch of oak and acorns, or pine and cones. Upon rustic fruit stands place ferns or palms. Hanging baskets or vines at the windows add to the beauty of the room.

(Air—"My Bonnie")

The breezes of spring wave the tree-tops  
The flowers so sweet bloom again,  
O, joyfully birds sing of springtime,  
While flying o'er mountain and glen.

Chorus:  
Sing here, sing there,  
Sing of the springtime today,  
Sing here, sing there,  
Sing of the springtime today.

O, glorious country of freedom!  
Our lives we will make pure and sweet;  
Thou givest to us this bright springtime,  
With hearts full of love we now greet.

Chorus:  
Then shout for the oak in the Northland,  
And answer, O South, with the palm,  
And we who inherit this Union  
Sing gaily our Nation's great psalm.

Chorus:

## DRILL

The following may be given by six girls, says School Education. Each wears a crown made of colored leaves (cut from paper). Around her waist she wears a bright scarf of serim (of the color of the crown). In her hand each carries a branch of laurel.

## FIRST PUPIL

(Green crown and sash)  
A stately elm with leaves of green,  
Over-spreading far on high  
Its canopy of fresh spring leaves,  
All hail the elm! I cry.

## SECOND PUPIL

(Crown of pink and pink sash)  
I'd crown the peach with blossoms pink  
And fold its petals white;  
Bending low the pale pink buds  
Of the peach tree, I would greet.

## THIRD PUPIL

(Crown of white and white sash)  
A crown for the cherry blossom pure,  
With its little petals white;  
A pure white carpet nature dons;  
This a rare and happy sight.

## FOURTH PUPIL

(Red crown and sash)  
The early nuptials in the stamp,  
So bright, so red are they,  
My eye delights to gaze on these  
Throughout the fresh spring day.

## FIFTH PUPIL

(Gray crown and sash)  
And I the earliest to do our part  
With early buds of gray;  
Each silver bud this new-born spring  
Seems dearer every day.

## SIXTH PUPIL

(Yellow crown and sash)  
The yellow leaves of hick I like,  
All fluttering in the breeze,  
Twining, twisting, chasing fast  
And quivering as they please.

## ALL REPEAT

We have a crown for every tree,  
And let each tree to stay;  
Our boughs, unchanging as our hearts,  
All wear this Arbor Day.

Music, "Marching Through Georgia."  
Branches wave and the six girls march  
around in a circle, each depositing her  
bough on a rustic flower stand. Sashes  
(which have been tied about the waist  
but loosely) are untied and grasped in  
the hands about six inches from the ends.

All stand in line. Music changes to  
"Hail Columbia." 1. Sash held in front  
horizontally; arms' length. 2. Sash held  
against waist horizontally. Repeat four  
times. 3. Sash held above the head at  
arms' length horizontally. 4. Sash resting  
on head, held horizontally. Repeat  
four times. 5. Hold sash perpendicular

at right side. 6. Sash raised horizontally  
above head. Repeat four times.  
7. Sash held perpendicularly at left side.  
Repeat four times. Repeat the same motions  
while kneeling. Repeat first movement,  
followed by the third, four times.  
Repeat second, followed by fourth, four  
times. Repeat fifth, followed by seventh,  
four times. Repeat sixth, followed by  
eighth, four times. All rise, passing out  
to music.

## SONG OF DEDICATION

(Air—"Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean")

The tree we are planting this spring day  
Is chosen with tenderest care;  
May beauty adorn it hereafter,  
And clothe it with usefulness rare.

May green leaves appearing each spring-time  
Be leaves of a fair book of fame,  
And spread to the breezes the story  
Extolling the new-given name.

The tree is an emblem of greatness,  
As springing from one tiny seed,  
It mounts ever upward and onward  
An emblem of greatness indeed.

The birds sing the praises to others,  
The winds carry swiftly the tale,  
The tree is the monarch of forest,  
Of hill, valley, greenwood, and dale.

## APPROPRIATE POEMS

Bryant—"Inscriptions for the Entrance to a Wood," "A Forest Hymn," "Among the Trees," "Autumn Woods," "A Winter Piece," "The Planting of the Apple Tree."

Holmes—"Spring," "Spring Has Come," "Under the Washington Elm," "Longfellow—"An April Day," "Spring," "The Hemlock Tree," "Selections from Hiawatha's Sailing."

Lowell—"To a Pine Tree," "The Oak," "The Birch Tree," "Sunthin' in the Pastoral Line beginning 'First comes the blackbird,' ending 'Barb'ry droops its strings o' golden flowers,'" "The Maple."

Whittier—"April," "The Pine Tree," "A Dream of Summer," "The Mayflowers," "The First Flowers."

NATURE'S GREETING TO BIRDS  
(Tune—"And Lang Syne")

NATURE  
Come, all ye birds from hill and dale,  
We'll have a party gay;  
Come, birds, sing your sweetest songs  
On Nature's holiday.

Chorus—  
Come, Robin, Bluebird, Thrush and all,  
Come, sing your merry lay,  
For Nature's keeping carnival  
On this, our Arbor day.

BIRDS  
(entering and forming in semicircle back of Nature)

Dear Mother Nature, we now come,  
The Blackbird and the Blue,  
With Robin, Oriole and Wren,  
And many others, too.

Chorus—  
We now salute you, our best friend,  
Salute you once again;  
Our praises for your loving care  
We'll sing in glad refrain.

NATURE  
Your praise is very sweet, dear Birds,  
And all the summer long  
I hope to hear your voices raised  
In melody and song.

Chorus—  
In brightening this dear old world,  
We'll banish sadness with our song,  
And cheer the lonely heart.

Chorus—  
We birds are very little folks,  
And busy workers, too;  
With pleasure we perform the tasks  
You've given us to do.

From "The Days We Celebrate," by Marie Irish.

## AGRICULTURAL CLUBS HELPED

BOYS' and girls' agricultural clubs are organizations of young people, especially of country schools, who agree to study together about agriculture and domestic arts, make gardens for home and school, and make experiments for the improvement of the crops they grow.

Nearly all the great agricultural states of the middle West have had successful experience with boys' and girls' agricultural clubs. In some states many thousands of young people belong to them. In New England they have already gained recognition. Maine has made a beginning with several important clubs. These Maine clubs have held exhibitions to show the result of their work.

The Hon. Payson Smith, state superintendent of Maine schools, has sent out a circular in which he says:

"The superintendent of schools of each town will be glad to attend a meeting to help in the work of organizing. He will advise about school and home gardens and will help plan an exhibition of results. The teacher of the school will be glad to be a learner with the members while she leads in making plans for the work."

"The instructors in agriculture of the high schools and academies will respond by letter and, when possible, in person for the purpose of giving instruction or assistance. The United States department of agriculture will send, free of cost, valuable pamphlets that will instruct the members on any phase of work that they may undertake."

"Not all clubs will do the same things. Some will have corn growing contests. Others will be interested in potato culture. Some will leave to each member his own choice. Some will work through home and others through school gardens. All will take up a study of things relative to agriculture. The girls will make a study of things relative to home making."

"A school or a town or a group of towns through their clubs will hold ex-

## BOYS' AMBITIONS

hibitions to show what they are doing. They will display the fruit and vegetables they have grown, the bread, cake and sewing that they have perfected. Each club will formulate its own plans and rules. When several clubs or groups of towns form in contests a committee appointed for the purpose will make the rules.

"The School Improvement League of Maine is an organization whose special aim is the betterment of the country school. The agricultural club is directly related to the work and plans of the league. If a school already has a league the agricultural contests may be carried on as an adjunct. If a school has no league the club work may be undertaken independently or better still, a league may be formed and the club work included as a part of its purpose."

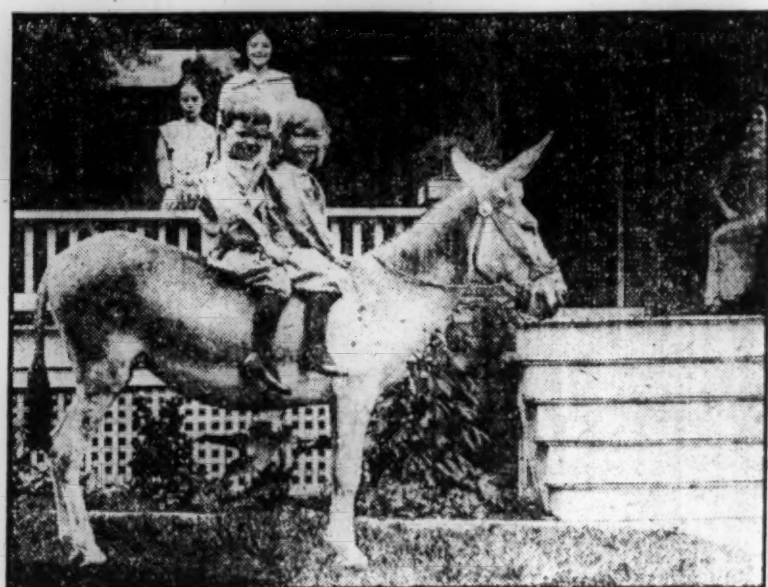
## BOYS' AMBITIONS

When a boy has ceased to wish to be a clown he desires to drive an engine, and when that ambition has passed his next want is to go to sea. It is curious to observe the uniformity of opinion among boys on these matters, says a writer in the Western Christian Advocate.

The sea is usually the boy's longest and most earnest dream. And it is not a little extraordinary that the hardest, the roughest and having regard to the routine of its discipline and the character of its members, the most prosaic of all callings, should stand at the very head of the professions as an inspiration of sentiment, of poetry and of romantic fancies. The sea has a charm for the young which men can only understand by becoming boys again in fancy.

Were it possible exactly to determine all that a lad dreams about the sea, the impulses which move him toward it, his ideas of life on board ship and the wonders of the world into which the mariner sails, we should find the picture wanting neither in humor nor in pathos.

## CAMERA CONTEST



Children of Kansas City, Mo., posing for a picture, two of them seated on a pet burro

THE smiling people pictured above have their home in Kansas City, Mo. Ruth Elizabeth Moss sends the photo, entitled "Posing for a Picture," and the following little story:

"The enclosed postcard shows a picture taken at our home that I believe will be of interest to children who read the Monitor. My name is Ruth Elizabeth Moss, aged 10, to my left is my cousin, Elsie Upton, who is 15 years old. On the burro are seated my two brothers, Paul William and Francis Jesse Moss, aged five and three years. The burro on which the boys are seated is as kind and gentle as a kitten and seems very happy when playing with children. He eats lots of things that children like, such as candy, loaf sugar, etc. He can climb a stairway in a very graceful manner and does not hesitate to go into the house when permitted to do so. He seems to stand and listen carefully to what is said to him and his ears are always turned in the direction from which the sound comes, so that he can hear what is said to him, distinctly. He seems to understand and enjoy what children say to him."

Ruth wins this week's award. Honorable mention is given Joseph Flagg, Boston; Yeta Wolcott, Fairview, Nev.; James McCall, Chattanooga, Tenn.; F. B. Putney, U. S. S. Birmingham, Guan-  
tamo, Cuba; Gladys M. Edson, Whitman, Mass.; W. Herbert Keene, South Hanson, Mass.; Mabel Haynes, Reesville, O.; K. P. Fallon, Chicopee, Mass.; A. L. Fuller, Ellwood City, Pa.

In the Monitor's camera contest \$1 will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds, or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamps if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

smell and hearing are acute, they rarely fall into the elephant pits which the natives dig to capture them. I don't suppose one pit in a hundred accomplishes its mission. When the elephants go through the forests they hold their trunks close to the ground, and by tapping every now and then they can detect any pit, no matter how skillfully concealed.

The moment they strike any ground that is the least bit suspicious they tap it carefully and make wide detours. Of course when a herd is stampeded they haven't time to investigate the ground, and then they sometimes fall into the pits.

The generally accepted theory that the calves are only to be found with cows is also a fallacy. The cows are the leaders and the fighters of the herds, so it is only natural that they should turn over their offspring to be cared for by the bulls when they themselves are busy. And that is exactly the case.

I have seen bull elephants playing with the calves and looking after them on numerous occasions. The fact that you see a couple of calves does not indicate that a cow is close by. Their papa may be in charge of them.

## KITTY KNEW

Seven sheep were standing  
By the pasture wall.  
"Tell me," said the teacher  
To her scholars small,  
"One poor sheep was frightened,  
Jumped and ran away;  
One from seven—how many  
Woolly sheep would stay?"

Up went Kitty's fingers,  
A farmer's daughter she,  
Not so bright at figures  
As she ought to be.

"Please, ma'am!" "Well, then, Kitty,  
Tell us, if you know."  
"Please, if one jumped over,  
All the rest would go."

—The Christian Guardian.

## ONLY

"Please state what part of speech 'only' is in the sentence 'The first Christian missionary in Alaska began her work as the only white woman in that immense territory.'"

"Only" is an adjective in the sentence cited. (See Murray's Oxford Dictionary, s.v. "only," adjective; "One [or, by extension, two or more], of which there exist no more, or no others, of the kind; as, 'Eve . . . is the only undraped figure which is allowable in sacred art.'")—Literary Digest.

## DELICATE WEB

Every thread of an spider's web is made up of about 5000 separate fibres, says an exchange. If a pound of this thread were required it would occupy 28,000 spiders a full year to furnish it.

## CHARLIE'S ERRAND

"A pound of tea at one-and-three,  
And a pot of raspberry jam,  
Two new-laid eggs, a dozen pears,  
And a pound of rasher of ham."  
I'll say it over all the way,  
And then I'm sure not to forget.  
For when I chance to bring things wrong,  
My mother gets in such a pet.

There in the hay the children play,  
My! but they're having such fun;  
I'll go there, too, that's what I'll do,  
As soon as my errands are done.  
"A pound of tea at one-and-three,  
A pot of er new-laid jam,  
Two raspberry eggs, with a dozen pears,  
And a pound of rasher of ham."

There's Teddy White a-flyin' a kite,  
He thinks himself grand, I declare;  
I'd like to fly a kite sky-high,  
And then—and then—but there—  
"A pound of three-and-one at tea,  
A pot of er new-laid jam,  
Two dozen eggs, some raspberry pears,  
And a pound of rasher of ham."

Now here's the shop, outside I'll stop,  
I haven't forgot, no, ne'er a jot.  
It shows I'm clever, that's plain.  
"A pound of three-and-one at tea,  
A dozen of raspberry jam,  
A pot of eggs, and—I guess—two pears,  
And a rasher of new-laid jam."  
—Children's Star.

## LITTLE PROBLEM

9. Mrs. Thompson ordered four quarts of milk from her milkman, who had eight quarts in his can, but no measure by which he could measure it. Mrs. Thompson had two jugs, one able to hold five quarts and the other three quarts. The milkman said that he could not measure four quarts with these, but Mrs. Thompson's little boy Charlie showed him how to do it. How did he do it?

Answer to Little Problem No. 8.—The clock would take 60 seconds to strike 12. Between the first stroke and the sixth stroke there were five intervals of time, each interval being six seconds. Between the first and the twelfth stroke there were 11 intervals of time, each of six seconds, so that the clock would take 66 seconds to strike 12. Children's Encyclopedia.

## LARGEST FLOWERS

The largest flower in the world is said to be the "rafflesia," a native of Sumatra. The flower is named after Sir Stamford Raffles. The great plant is composed of five round petals, the color of a common brick. Each petal measuring a foot across. They are covered with numerous irregular lines, with yellowish and white swellings. The petals are about a cup nearly a foot wide, the margin of the latter bearing the stamens.

The cup of the "rafflesia" is filled with a fleshy disc, the upper surface of which is covered with projections like miniature cow's horns. The cup, when it is free from its contents, will hold about 13 pints. The flower weighs nearly 16 pounds, and is very thick, the petals measuring three quarters of an inch through.—Wichita Eagle.

## FINGER PLAY

Begin With Thumb  
This is the mother, kind and dear;  
This is the father, standing near;  
This is the brother, straight and tall;  
This is the sister, who wears a shawl.  
This is the baby, the smallest of all.  
If you have a baby in your home, let the children feel that it is a privilege, not a task, to love and care for it. Let them know that they are partly responsible for the kind of man or woman the baby will one day become, and share with you the feeling of ownership.—Progressive Teacher.

## NO TIME TO DREAM

"When I get a whipping," said mischievous Ed.  
"It makes me so tingle and wriggle and twitch  
I can't for the life of me get through my head  
How any one could be 'asleep at the switch.'"

## SONG SPARROW

By almost any small brook with plenty of weeds on its banks the song sparrow is usually found at home, writes Frank H. Sweet in the Progressive Teacher. He is an unobtrusive little bird, never thrusting himself upon one's notice, but preferring to keep out of sight, and will often run like a mouse through the long grass, or hide among the weeds, rather than fly up; but its place is on the ground, as shown by its light colored feet; this is the characteristic mark of small ground birds. Its song is well known, beginning with three high notes, then a canary-like trill on a descending scale, ending with three more high notes, which are a little higher than the first three and a little faster. There are several other songs besides this one, with many different modulations. In the early mornings is the best time to hear the song sparrow, in which one begins and sings one of the songs, and when he has finished another takes it up, and to on till every song sparrow in the vicinity has sung, when it is again started, with the same result as before, until the sun gets well up, when the singers, one by one, leave off to hunt for breakfast.

## PIE DECLINED

Dorothy had never seen any pumpkin pie until her first visit to the country; and, to her grandmother's asking her if she would have a piece, the little girl replied: "No, I thank you. I never eat pie without a roof on it."—Judge.

## CHILD'S OWN FLOWER GARDEN

THIS article is written for the little girl who loves flowers, therefore it is written for every little girl. Let us suppose that this is the little girl's first garden. The ground should be in a sunny place and the soil should be fairly rich. It should be dug deeply and raked until all the stones and sticks are taken out and there are no large lumps left.

It is best to start some of the plants in a hotbed or a greenhouse, but as every one can't have these and as only a few plants of some kinds will be needed it is better to buy these plants from a florist or a gardener. Among these are cockscombs, balsams, China asters, pinks, marigolds, four o'clocks, petunias and verbenas.

The cockscombs are very funny because their flowers take odd shapes which look something like roosters' combs. The China asters are a little slow in getting their blossoms, but as they are such pretty flowers every child should have a dozen or 20 plants. Their principal colors are purple and white. The pinks are specially pleasing, because many of them are not only beautiful to look at but are very fragrant.

Marigolds will grow anywhere. They are loved by every child who likes yellow flowers. The four o'clocks are most interesting because they close their flowers about the middle of the afternoon. Petunias produce great quantities of blossoms from early summer until autumn comes around. Verbenas do the same thing.

There are a lot of flowers that grow quickly, and can be counted on to have many blossoms. One of these is mignonette. This is an especial favorite, not because of its color, which is only a yellowish green with tiny spots of red, but because of its pleasing perfume. If two or three sowings of this plant are made, abundance of flowers can be had until late in the autumn.

The nasturtium is perhaps the greatest favorite of all children. There are climbing and dwarf varieties. The climbing ones are the best wherever there is room for them because they usually produce many more flowers than do the dwarf varieties. The old-fashioned flowers make very pretty bouquets, and the seeds, if picked green enough, make good pickles. If a little girl wants to have a party, all she has to do is to put some nasturtium flowers or young leaves between thin bread and butter to make very nice sandwiches. The poppy is another great favorite. It will grow anywhere. The only trouble is that its flowers do not last very long, but a great quantity of flowers can be had by cutting the heads every day.

Portulaca is one of the most brilliant flowers that the child can raise. It does

best in sandy soil and the sunniest part of the garden.

If there is a chance to have climbing plants, morning glories, scarlet runner beans, moon flowers and wild cucumber vines should always be in the child's garden. The morning glories open their flowers about dawn and close them again usually in the early afternoon. Moon flowers open their blossoms in the early evening. Scarlet runner beans are especially pretty because of their beautiful flowers and the strangely colored seeds which they produce.

Another interesting climber, but not as big a one as those just mentioned, is the balloon vine. This does not have very conspicuous flowers, but the seed pods are interesting because they seem to be full of air.

The nicotiana opens its long tubular flowers in the early evening and scents the air for a considerable space with delicious perfume.

No child's garden would be complete without sunflowers. There are several kinds. The common one often has flower heads larger than a dinner plate. This plant, however, is rather a coarse grower and requires a good deal of space. The kind that most children like is the "cut-and-come-again." This produces large numbers of flowers and if the blossoms are cut frequently more flowers will be produced just as more sweet peas will come if the flowers are cut often.

For girls who are not impatient and who are willing to wait from one year to the next for blossoms, some of the perennial plants should be included in the list. Among these are, first of all, the old-fashioned phlox, peony, hollyhock, perennial pea, columbine, bleeding heart, sweet william, golden glow, oriental poppy, harkspur, foxglove, forget-me-not and perennial chrysanthemum.

These are all hardy plants which may be allowed to take their own course, provided they are first put in good soil not too wet and given a covering of straw litter in the autumn to protect them from being heaved out of the ground by the frost.

In every child's collection should be summer blooming bulbs such as gladioli, zephyranthes and red-hot-poker plant. The first two will be found most useful because they are not only rather pretty during a considerable time, but because their blossoms can be cut and used in vases.

In order to get the earliest blossoms in the spring, the child's garden should have plenty of Dutch bulbs. These should be planted between September and December for blossoming the following spring. Among the favorites are grape hyacinth, crocus, snowdrop, glory of the snow, Dutch hyacinth, narcissus, daffodil and crown imperial.

pig looks a sort of reddish brown, but if you turn back his fur you will see that each hair is colored just like the quill of a porcupine.

There is no prettier pet than a baby guinea pig, says the Children's Encyclopedia. Rabbits are born without fur and have their eyes closed, but the baby guinea pig has fur and teeth, and looks like a lovely little hum-e bee. He can squeeze through almost any wire, for where he can make his tiny head go, his elastic little body will follow. So, where there are baby guinea pigs extra fine wire must be put over the old wire.

There are several sorts of guinea pig, and some cost a great deal of money. Some have long hair like silk; some have their hair in rosettes; and there are the tortoise shells and the reds and blacks and browns and whites. The agouti guinea

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OTTO F. HAHN, painting and decorating. Paints, glass, wall paper, 1230 Clybourn ave., Chicago, Ill. Phone North 1613.

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THE BREYER PRINTING CO., 625 FEDERAL ST., CHICAGO. Catalog, color and job printing. Har. 7450.

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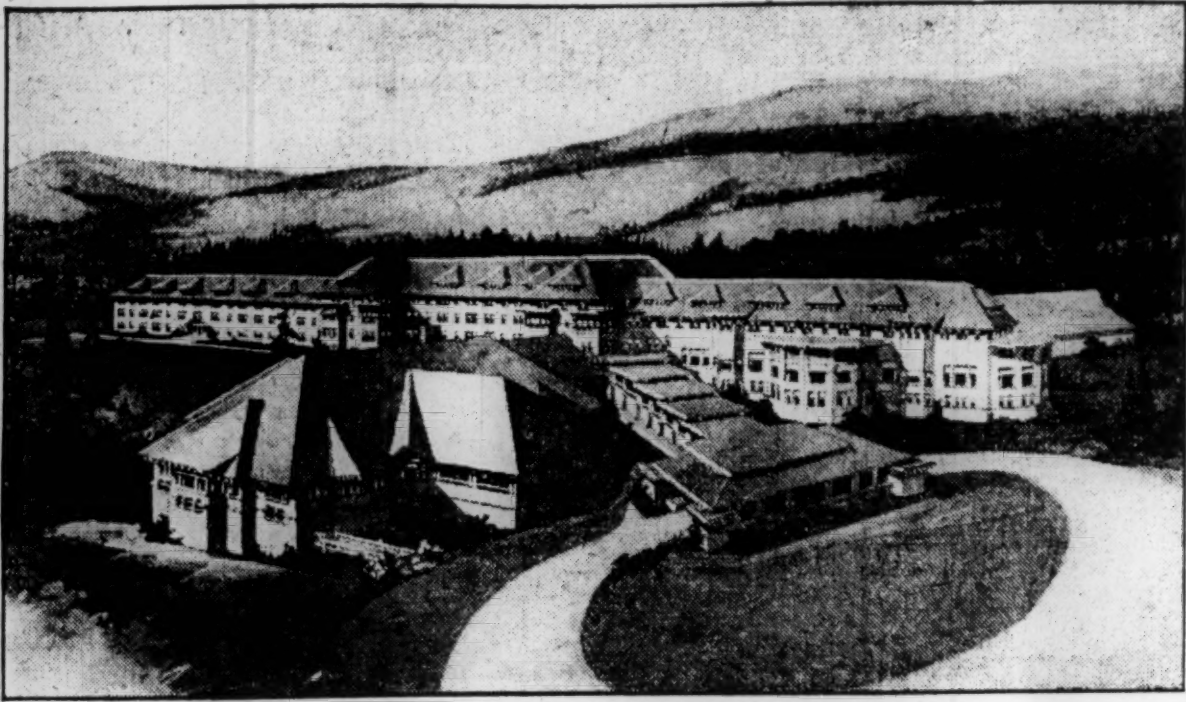
### CLOTHING

WEIN'S CLOTHING HOUSE, THAT CLASSY CLOTHES SHOP, 231 RIVERSIDE AVE., SPOKANE, WASH.

### GIFT SHOP



## HOTELS AND TRIPS BETWEEN



New Grand Canyon hotel, in Yellowstone park, where the Hotel Men's Benefit Association of the United States and Canada will hold its convention this year

Members of the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association of the United States and Canada and their families located in the East and middle West and along the Pacific coast will assemble in Chicago on July 7 and leave the same day in a special train to go to the Yellowstone National Park, where the annual convention of the organization is to be held this year.

Details of the trip have just been announced. The complete Yellowstone park tour will be made, with an extra day provided for at Grand Canyon, and the outing will culminate in the annual meeting July 13 at the New Grand Canyon hotel, completed last year and which is said to have the distinction of occupying a more beautiful place than any other resort hotel in the world.

The Grand Canyon hotel was built and furnished at a cost exceeding \$500,000 and has all the latest improvements, including many special features such as a steam laundry in connection, a supply of purest spring water piped to all rooms, an ice making plant, vacuum cleaning plant, cold storage and a luxurious "lounge" or sun room 175x85 feet, in which the annual meeting will be held. The hotel has 375 guest rooms, handsomely furnished. Four other large, well conducted hotels are located in the park at the chief points of interest.

The Northern Pacific is arranging to provide a handsomely equipped train for the party, embodying every high class feature. It is expected that upward of 200 people will make this trip and they will probably be joined either en route or at the park by a number of hotel men with their friends and families from the states west of the Mississippi.

It will be one of the largest conventions that has taken place in Yellowstone park in recent years and railway officials claim that the hotel men's trip to the park will be one of the best advertisements the entire Northwest has had, by reason of the praises which they will sound after their return.

## OAKLAND PREPARES FOR FAIR

When the President of the United States presses the button in the executive mansion at Washington that will open the Panama Pacific international exposition at San Francisco in 1915, Oakland will be ready. Preparations that are being made in that city to assist in the entertainment of the exposition throngs were brought to attention a week ago when prominent citizens of the state attended a luncheon within the walls of the new and magnificent Hotel Oakland.

This structure cost \$1,250,000, not counting the cost of land and the furnishings that are to be installed. It is one of the most beautiful hotels in the country, will contain 500 sleeping rooms and have the most up-to-date accommodations of any hotel yet erected.

On prominent corners of the city individuals or firms are erecting office structures, apartment houses or hotels. The Southern Pacific Company is erecting a handsome new passenger station at a cost of \$300,000.

The waterfront, one of the busy shipping centers of the Pacific coast, will be extended to twice its present capacity by the time of the exposition, it has been announced.

## SOUTH AMERICA'S CHARMS

Messrs. Raymond & Whitcomb say in their descriptive booklet on South America, "If you can't go to South America don't talk to any one who has ever been there. The friend who is back from Brazil will make you restless with memories of sea and sun and palm trees; of the color and chance of life in the tropics; of the silent forests of the Orinoco and Amazon; of lazy days in Rio looking out over the most beautiful harbor in the world; the thousand-mile prairies of the Argentine; of vast provinces of blossoming wheat; of great modern cities with their blazing avenues of electric lights, of restaurants, opera houses and theaters; of docks and jetties at which the swift steamers of the world pour forth a countless tide of immigrants; of a wonderful land of the future and the new life of a new people under the Southern Cross."

A card addressed to Leon Collier of the Raymond & Whitcomb company, Boston, will bring a fund of detailed information, most valuable to the prospective tourist.

## PLAYGROUNDS FOR VACATIONISTS

A second edition of the "Playgrounds of Canada and New England" has recently been issued by the general passenger department of the Grand Trunk railway.

It is well described as a short treatise on tourist, fishing and hunting resorts, and contains a number of articles descriptive of such spots as Orillia and Conchiching, Muskoka lakes, Lake of Bays, Magnetawan river, Lake Nipissing and the French river, the Temagami region and Algonquin park in the Highlands of Ontario, the Kawartha lake district, the Rideau river and lakes, the Thousand Islands, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec, the Vermont and Lake Champlain resorts, and the seashore resorts of Long Island sound.

**LA SALLE MANAGEMENT CHANGED**  
CHICAGO—The Hotel La Salle Company, which owns and operates the Hotel La Salle, announces that George H. Gazley, who has been manager of the hotel since its inception, has severed his connection with the company in order to devote his time to personal business interests, and that, dating from Tuesday last, the hotel is under the management of Ernest J. Stevens, vice-president and treasurer of the corporation.

The company regrets the loss of Mr. Gazley's services and the acceptance of his resignation was deferred until the complete organization of the various departments of the hotel made possible his retirement without detriment to the fine service for which this hotel has established a reputation. Mr. Gazley has not yet announced his plans for the future.

Mr. Stevens was formerly engaged in the practice of law, but has been connected with and a factor in the hotel organization from the beginning of the enterprise, during all of which time he has had special training and study for the position that he now assumes. Since the opening of the La Salle Mr. Stevens has been closely associated with Mr. Gazley in the management of the business and the taking of the title of manager does not mean any change in the conduct of the hotel. Mr. Stevens is a member of the Chicago Bar Association, the Union League Club, the Chicago Athletic Association and the South Shore Country Club.

The directors of the Hotel La Salle Corporation are: James W. Stevens, president Illinois Life Insurance Company; Joseph E. Otis, vice-president, Central Trust Company of Illinois; Ernest J. Stevens, vice-president and treasurer Hotel La Salle Company; George Woodland, chairman advisory committee, Central Trust Company of Illinois; Charles A. Stevens, president Charles A. Stevens & Bros.; O. J. Arnold, secretary Illinois Life Insurance Company; Edward A. Renwick of Holabird & Roche, architects; Harry R. Moore, assistant cashier Central Trust Company of Illinois; Henry W. Price, lawyer; George A. Ogle, president George A. Ogle & Co., publishers, and R. W. Stevens, vice-president Illinois Life Insurance Company.

## GRAND TRUNK HOTEL SYSTEM

With regard to the hotel system for the West, bids will be called for the Edmonton hotel next month, but the plans of the Mt. Robson hotel are not sufficiently advanced to say at the present when work will be commenced.

## CHEF FOR THE COPLEY-PLAZA

M. Eugene Laperruque, the noted French chef who opened the Plaza in New York, and who now resides at his old home in France, will shortly return to this country, says the Daily Hotel Reporter. Mr. Laperruque has been induced by Mr. Sterry to return to America for the express purpose of organizing the culinary department of the new Copley Plaza hotel shortly to be opened in Boston, Mass., under the same management as the Plaza in New York.

## PENOBSCOT RIVER TRAVEL

Navigation on the Penobscot river is now open to Bangor, Me. The triple-crew turbine steamships, Belfast and Camden, are now in commission on the Bangor line of the Eastern Steamship Corporation, and leave Foster's wharf, Bangor, at 5 p. m. Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays for Rockland and all points on the Penobscot river to Bangor. Connection is made at Rockland for Bar Harbor, Blue Hill and points on Penobscot bay.

## COALING THE WORLD'S SHIPS

The interruption of the coal supply in England brought out some interesting estimates as to where the world's great vessels, both navy and mercantile, obtain their fuel. About 1,000,000 tons of coal was supplied last year to vessels

at American ports, to be placed in their bunkers for their own use. In England some 20,000,000 long tons was supplied to vessels in foreign trade and 2,300,000 tons to vessels in the coastwise trade. The total amount of coal used by these two countries alone for bunkering is, therefore, over 30,000,000 tons. It is estimated that the coal consumed on the oceans of the world is approximately 75,000,000 tons per annum, valued at about \$250,000,000. The opening of the Panama canal, it is believed, will develop a great American coal station upon the isthmus, which will be supplied from the mines of the United States.

## TOURNAMENT AT PINEHURST

PINEHURST, N. C.—Interest here is centered this week in the fourth annual mid-April golf tournament, which opened last Thursday and will end today. An unusually large number of guests have arrived and many are staying through the month. There are also dinners, dances, picnic excursions, motor trips, saddle parties and drives to nearby points of interest in and about this beautiful village.

## RIVERBANK-COURT

Just across Harvard bridge, in Cambridge, overlooking the beautiful Charles river basin and within 15 minutes' ride of the shopping and theater districts of Boston, may be found one of the largest apartment hotels in New England under the personal direction of William W. Davis, a place where quietness reigns. Suites of one, two or three rooms with bath, unfurnished, may be had, with superior dining and cafe service with meals served table d'hôte or a la carte.

## NEW OCEAN HOUSE OPENS JUNE 15

The New Ocean house, Swampscott, Mass., will open for the season of 1912 on Saturday, June 15. If the advance bookings for apartments indicate anything, the season of 1912 will break all records, for already the hotel is booked almost to capacity for the latter part of June. Besides the regular guests the hotel will entertain the Harvard class of '02, New England Druggists Association and the International Hahnemannian Association of New York. The character, appointments and service of the New Ocean House, under the personal care of Edward R. Grabow, have earned for it the reputation of being one of the highest class resort hotels in the country.

## LINCOLN HOUSE, SWAMPSCOTT

The forty-eighth season of the Lincoln house, Swampscott, will open Saturday, June 22, under the direction of Robert B. Wardwell. This popular hostelry is located in the quaint old town of Swampscott, at the extreme end of Fishing Point, half way between Nahant and historic old Marblehead. The Lincoln house is a splendid resting place, combining the advantages of a first-class hotel with the informality of a home. Many beautiful drives to the neighboring towns are a source of pleasure to the guests. Boating, bathing and fishing will also be enjoyed. The hotel will be open on Patriots' Day, April 19, for inspection and the engagement of rooms.

## BEQUESTS OF \$70,000 IN KIMBALL WILL

More than \$70,000 in bequests to charitable and educational institutions are made in the will of Oliver I. Kimball of Newton, allowed Friday afternoon in the East Cambridge probate court. Mr. Kimball left \$800,000 in personal property.

The bequests are as follows: \$10,000 each to the American Sunday School Union of Philadelphia, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions of Boston, W. R. Moody of Northfield, for the support of two schools in that town; \$5000 each to Lynn Y. M. C. A. and three other Lynn institutions, Utica Normal and Industrial Institute, Utica, Miss., and Moody Bible Institute, Chicago; \$1000 each to Associated Charities of Lynn, Massachusetts Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, New England Watch and Ward Society, Salvation Army, Voorhes Industrial School, Denmark, S. C., Evangelical Association of New England, Florence Crittenton League, Boston North End Mission, New England Sabbath Protection League and a Dorchester institution.

## CUSTOMS REGULATIONS TRAVELERS SHOULD KNOW

Passengers on steamers bound for the United States will receive a sheet of paper containing two forms of declaration. The one in black ink is for citizens of the United States; the one in red for non-residents. The law provides that citizens of the United States may bring in articles valued under \$100, but there are restrictions relating to this which should be carefully noted. The following instructions are taken from the leaflet furnished by the treasury department. If in doubt regarding the meaning of any clause in the declaration or instructions the purser will explain.

Residents of the United States must declare all articles which have been obtained abroad by purchase or otherwise.

Articles taken from the United States and remodeled, repaired, or improved abroad must be declared, and the cost of such remodeling, repairing, or improving must be separately stated.

The following articles are dutiable: Household effects, including books, pictures, furniture, tableware, table linen, bed linen, and other similar articles, unless used abroad by the owner for a period of a year or more.

Goods in the piece. Articles of any nature intended for sale, or for other persons. The following articles are free if under \$100 in value and if necessary for comfort and convenience for the purposes of the journey, and not for sale nor for other persons:

Clothing. Toilet articles, such as combs, brushes, soaps, cosmetics, shaving and manicure sets, etc. Personal adornments, jewelry, etc., and cameras, musical instruments, etc. Clothing and other personal effects taken out of the United States by the passenger if not increased in value or improved in condition while abroad. If increased in value or improved in condition, they are dutiable on the cost of the repairs.

## NON-RESIDENTS

Non-residents of the United States are entitled to bring in free of duty, without regard to the \$100 exemption, such articles as are in the nature of wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, and similar personal effects, necessary and appropriate for their wear and use for the purposes of the journey and present comfort and convenience and which are not intended for other persons or for sale.

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

## Army Orders

WASHINGTON—The following officers relieved from duty at the institution specified, effective July 1, and then proceeded to join their proper station: Capt. H. E. Yates, infantry, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; Capt. R. D. Carter, eighth infantry, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville; Capt. S. R. Cleaves, first cavalry, Virginia Military Institute, Lexington; Capt. W. T. Patten, thirteenth infantry, University of Washington, Seattle; Capt. M. C. Mumma, second cavalry, State University of Iowa, Iowa City; First Lieut. W. St. J. Jervy, Jr., the Citadel, Charleston.

Capt. G. H. McMaster, thirtieth infantry, and First Lieut. J. Gaston, tenth infantry, are placed on list of detached officers.

Lieut. Jervy is assigned to the tenth infantry, effective July 1, he will be assigned to a company by commanding officer of that regiment.

Maj. R. G. Paxton, tenth cavalry, is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in Q. M. D.

Capt. F. B. Hennessy, third field artillery, is detailed to aviation duty with the signal corps and will proceed to College Park, Md.

Capt. T. M. Robins, corps engs., in addition to his duties, will report in person to the commandant, engineer school, Washington barracks, D. C.

Capt. F. W. Hershey, fifth cavalry, will report to Col. W. E. Wilder, fifth cavalry, president of an army retiring board at Honolulu.

First Lieut. F. T. Cruise, first field artillery, is relieved from duty at Columbus barracks, O., and will report to the superintendent U. S. military academy, Aug. 24.

Leave for two months granted Capt. R. D. Carter, eighth infantry.

First Lieut. J. C. Stoebe, corps engs., relieved in the office of the chief of engineers, assigned with second battalion of engineers.

Col. John V. R. Hoff, medical corps, retired from active service April 11.

Capt. J. M. Hayes, tenth infantry, will proceed to Governor's island, New York.

First Lieut. E. T. Cox, eleventh cavalry, to Memphis, Tenn.

Leave for 15 days granted Capt. H. C. Pillsbury, medical corps.

First Lieut. W. R. Dead, medical corps, leave of absence extended 10 days.

Lieut. Col. F. Perkins, infantry, recently promoted from major, will proceed to join the regiment to which he is assigned.

## Navy Orders

Lieutenant Commander T. D. Parker, detached Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.; granted leave six months.

Lieutenant E. E. Scranton, to the Oregon as executive officer.

Medical Inspector O. D. Norton, detached fleet surgeon, United States Pacific fleet; home, wait orders.

Medical Inspector G. B. Wilson, to receiving ship, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

Surgeon C. M. DeValin, detached marine recruiting station, New York, N. Y., to fleet surgeon, United States Pacific fleet.

Surgeon C. E. Riggs, detached the Wash., to receiving ship, navy yard, New York, N. Y.

Gunner W. T. McNiff, to navy yard, New York, N. Y.

Surgeon G. L. Angeny, detached the Indiana, to receiving ship, navy yard, New York, N. Y.

Assistant Surgeon W. H. Connor, detached the Princeton, home, wait orders. Assistant Surgeon J. C. Parham, detached naval medical school, Washington, D. C., to naval station, Tutuila, Samoa.

Boatswain Christopher Murray, detached Connecticut, to receiving ship, navy yard, New York, N. Y., connection the Alabama.

Chief Machinist R. E. Nourse, detached the Massachusetts, to New York Shipbuilding Company, connection the Arkansas and on board when commissioned.

Chief Machinist W. C. Gray, detached the Indiana, to the Massachusetts.

Paymaster's Clerk S. B. Deal, appointed

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Kaiserin Aug. 10, 1 P. M.

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Lusitania	May 4, May 29, June 19
Caronia	May 8, June 1, June 29

\*Calls at Fishguard.

**New York—Fishguard—Liverpool**

Carmania	April 17, May 18, June 15
Mauretania	April 24, May 22, June 12
Lusitania	May 4, May 29, June 19
Caronia	May 8, June 1, June 29

\*Calls at Queenstown.

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\*One class cabin (11) carried, \$52.50 up.  
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Rate to Liverpool, \$50.  
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private baths.

AMOS H. WHIFFLE, Owner and Prop.

**Hotel Brunswick**  
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H. H. BARNES, Proprietor

## WHAT'S DOING IN SCHOOL

BOOK reviews written by the children  
of the upper grades are a feature of  
the work in English literature, language  
and reading at the Everett school in  
South Boston, of which Myron T. Pritchard  
is master. Having found that the  
great masses of people who read books  
cannot tell, when they have finished one,  
who wrote it, what its name is, or give  
a very clear idea of what it is about,  
he made an outline to be followed by  
the teachers to develop among the children  
a more intelligent understanding of  
what they read.

"Alice in Wonderland" is one of the  
supplementary books recommended by  
the school committee of Boston, and the  
sixth grade girls of Miss Sarah C. Lin-  
coln have read it recently. On Wednes-  
day she called upon Beulah to tell the  
first important thing to state in describ-  
ing a book. Beulah said it was the  
name, and gave it. Ruth gave the sec-  
ond important thing, the fact that it was  
written by Lewis Carroll. Next the state-  
ment was made that it was a book of  
fiction, and Josephine and Helen recalled  
some of the other classes into which  
books are divided—history, science, travel,  
geography, biography, poetry. These  
they found it was necessary to know, so  
that in going to a library or book store  
they would know just where to look  
for what they wanted. Marian gave the  
leading characters of the book, Alice,  
the king and queen, the duchess, the white  
rabbit; and Rose named other characters  
in the book. A second Rose briefly out-  
lined the story. When it came to the  
adventures there were so many and they  
were so important that she scarcely  
knew what to do with them, but she  
was helped out and brought to a good  
finish. The book itself having been dis-  
posed of, the next thing in order was an  
estimate of its worth. Lois declared it  
to be an excellent book, for the reason  
that it was easy to understand, and she  
liked it because Alice was just about as  
old as she is. Marian found it amusing.  
General remarks were next in order.  
These were to bring out the moral or any

point that had particularly pleased.  
Frances called it a pure story and Beulah  
said what pleased her most were the  
amusing remarks of the king, the queen  
and the duchess. Rose liked the sur-  
prises of which the book was full. Later  
they will write the review on paper.

A book review written a short time  
ago by Frances, who is just 11 years  
old, is as follows, but carefully par-  
aphrased: I. Title of book, "Things Will  
Take a Turn." II. Name of author,  
Beatrice Harraden. III. Class, fiction.  
IV. Leading characters, Rosebud, Mr.  
Burnley, Violet, Mr. Dighton, Mr. Jones.  
V. Other prominent characters, Mrs.  
White, James, the footman, and the par-  
rot. VI. Outline of story: There once  
lived in London a little girl named Rose-  
bud. She lived in an old tumble-down  
bookshop in a narrow street in a poor  
part of the city. Her grand-dad sold  
second-hand books. Trade was very dull.  
One day Mr. Dighton came in to buy a  
certain book. It could not be found.  
Mr. Dighton noticed Rosebud's disap-  
pointed look, so he bought another book.  
Mr. Dighton was pleased with quaint  
little Rosebud. He planned to have Rose-  
bud visit his little daughter, Violet, every  
afternoon. One day Mr. Dighton planned  
to have Rosebud and grand-dad come  
and live with them. Mr. Jones, the bird-  
fancier, had taught his parrot to say,  
"Things will take a turn." Now as a  
surprise to Rosebud he had taught him  
to say, "Things have taken a turn," as  
indeed they had. VII. Estimate of  
work: I think it is a good story be-  
cause there were children in it, and it  
was easy to read and understand, and  
because the characters were good, and  
they were also loving P. W.'s. VIII.  
General remarks: It interested me where  
grand-dad called Rosebud one of God's  
own gracious smiles, one other little in-  
cident also interested me. When Mr.  
Dighton stepped on Rosebud's doll and  
broke it, she did not answer him with  
angry words. This reminds me that

"with love no wrong can ever change to  
hate."  
Mildred, summing up "Heidi," says:  
I think "Heidi" is a very interesting  
story and not only interesting but it  
teaches us how we can do good for  
others. I like it where she sings for  
her grandmother. I have never had the  
chance to tell the story, for I haven't  
any younger brother or sister, but I  
often think, "If I could only be as good  
and thoughtful as Heidi I would be."  
The person that wrote the story must  
have been thoughtful for she certainly  
has made many happy by showing them  
how to be thoughtful.

When the girls of the Everett school  
entered the building last Monday morn-  
ing after the spring vacation a flutter  
of happiness spread among them, for  
there, standing in the hall, was Mr.  
Pritchard, who had been away for two  
months, down in Florida. They beamed  
their welcome upon him then. And  
afterward, when they went up into the  
big assembly hall, as it is their custom  
to do on Monday morning, and gave  
quotations from the poets, which is al-  
ways a feature of the exercises, almost  
every girl in the room stood up, indi-  
cating she had a contribution to the  
morning's feast of good things. The  
first one began, "Old friends are best,"  
whereat 15 or 16 sat down, for that  
was just what they were going to say,  
but later they thought of something  
different, such as "There is no friend  
like the old friend," and stood up again.  
All the quotations were taken from the  
works of the five poets, Longfellow,  
Whittier, Holmes, Lowell, Tennyson. "It  
is beautiful," said Mr. Pritchard after-  
ward, "to see how they apply the senti-  
ments they find in the poems."  
The master of a school in another part  
of the city visited the Everett not long  
ago. He came with a strong prejudice  
against the work with the poets that  
was carried on there, but instead of stay-  
ing only the bare half hour that he had in-  
tended he remained all morning and  
came back for the afternoon. He was  
completely won over. The children did  
understand the sentiments, he found,  
and so applied them that they became  
great building blocks of character.

The fourth grade boys and girls of

## BROOKLINE SOCIETY MEMBERS WHO ARE IN PLAY



Performers who are producing Lyly's Elizabethan comedy "Endymion" at the Hotel Somerset to support pupils in Simmons College

the Dearborn school in Roxbury have  
presented to the primary children neat  
paper boxes which they made. The boxes  
are to be used to hold certain materials  
used in arithmetic work. It is difficult  
to tell who are the more pleased with  
them, the little donors or the ones who  
received the gifts. The boxes were made  
in the manual training lessons under the  
direction of Miss Katharine A. Regan.  
Numerous pleasing and useful things  
have been made this year—memorandum  
pads, pocket pads, clipping files, needle  
books, calendars and other things suit-  
able for small fingers. Things not unlike  
these have been made at home by little  
people under the direction of some older  
person, but the methods of procedure  
were entirely different. The things made in  
school were planned as carefully in their  
way as any house. They are made from  
working drawings, carefully planned and  
thought out, and executed by the chil-  
dren. The work of construction followed.  
The work increases in complexity as the  
children advance in understanding, but the  
basic rules learned in the lower

grades are carried through all the suc-  
ceeding ones and it is expected they will  
be applied to more and more intricate  
problems through the later years when  
school days are over.

"Manual training has been much mal-  
igned," says Miss Regan, "but it is al-  
ways by people who do not understand  
it. It is a great judgment-training activ-  
ity. It correlates with arithmetic, draw-  
ing, history, geography, spelling, lan-  
guage. Its real value is not in the fin-  
ished product, but the training it gives  
to the mind, faculties and fingers."

The Chelsea schools closed yesterday  
for a week's vacation. They will reopen  
on Monday, April 22.

**SMITH COLLEGE CHANGES MARKS**  
Announcement that the department of  
literature, science and arts at the Uni-  
versity of Michigan has established a sys-  
tem of marks in five grades, like that  
which is used in Harvard College, is  
followed by the announcement of a sim-  
ilar change at Smith College.

## TAU BETA GIVES AMATEUR PLAY FOR STUDENT FUND

Lyly's "Endymion" will have an am-  
ateur performance this afternoon and to-  
night at Hotel Somerset, when the Tau  
Beta Beta Society of Brookline, presents  
the Elizabethan comedy for the benefit  
of the Tau Beta Beta scholarship fund,  
which maintains a graduate of the  
Brookline high school at Simmons Col-  
lege.

Miss Ruth Burchenal of the festival  
committee of the Playground Association  
of America, has rehearsed the play which  
has a notable amateur cast. In true  
Elizabethan style the play will be re-  
viewed by Queen Elizabeth, who will be  
impersonated by Mrs. Joseph Foster  
White of Brookline. The costumes of  
the period will be used.

In the cast will be George H. Faxon,  
Sherwood Blodgett, Charles M. Rotch, D.  
Ripley Gage, Alan Hay, Burton Miller,

John Craig, Jr., Miss Edith Faxon, Miss  
Edith Plummer, Miss Evelyn Aldrich,  
Miss Jessica Weems and Miss Alice Es-  
mond.

The patronesses are: Mrs. Andrew  
Adie, Miss Sarah Louise Arnold, Miss  
Katharine Lee Bates, Mrs. Louis D.  
Brandeis, Mrs. Richard C. Cabot, Mrs.  
Hugh Cabot, Miss Mary Coes, Mrs. Philip  
Dexter, Miss Augusta Lamb, Mrs. George  
S. Mumford, Mrs. Sumner B. Pearmain,  
Mrs. Ellen Fitz Pendleton, Mrs. William  
T. Sedgwick, Mrs. James H. Stannard,  
Mrs. James J. Storow, Mrs. A. L. K.  
Volkman, Mrs. Fiske Warren, Miss  
Mary P. Winsor, Mrs. Robert Winsor.

**THREE RESCUED AT EVERETT FIRE**  
Three persons were rescued at a fire  
at 31 Autumn street, Everett, Friday  
evening, a dwelling house occupied on  
the first floor by Dennis H. Keefe, his  
wife and two children, Leonard and John.  
The damage sustained was about \$2000.  
Fred W. Sargent, who lives opposite,  
and William E. Emerton, with his brother  
Albert, who live near, assisted in  
removing Mrs. Keefe and the children.







## Telephone

Your advertisement to 4330 B. B. or, if preferred, a representative will call to discuss advertising

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## REAL ESTATE

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## REAL ESTATE

# HENRY W. SAVAGE

BROOKLINE 1470 Oxford  
Coolidge's Corner 1508 Brookline  
ALLSTON 670 Brighton  
Conwealth & Harvard Ave.  
BOSTON OPPOSITE PARK ST. SUBWAY STATION  
OFFICE 129 TREMONT ST. AND 47 WINTER ST.



## FOR SALE—FISHER HILL

NEW TWO STORY HOUSE of cement over the construction, containing 10 rooms and 2 baths. House has many modern features, such as fireless cooker, Radiant instantaneous hot water heater, private telephone system, screened piazza, sleeping porch, Thermostat with automatic time attachment. Living room is 22x17 feet and opens on brick piazza on lawn level; the lot contains 12,000 square feet and will accommodate a large garage. For other particulars see SAVAGE.

## GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE

An exceptional opportunity to rent. House sets well back on a lot of over 25,000 ft. land, with many fruit and shade trees and large stable. House has been completely renovated, has large verandas and is most delightful near Beacon St. and Coolidge's Corner. Rent very reasonable. SAVAGE.

## CHESTNUT HILL

CEMENT HOUSE, containing 13 rooms and 2 bath, kitchen and bath room are tiled, 6 open fireplaces, large billiard room, conservatory and outside sleeping porch. In a very fine location. Rent only \$100 per month. SAVAGE.

**WILL YOU CONSIDER EXCHANGING**  
ANY NON-PAYING improved or unimproved property you may have anywhere within 10 miles of Boston for absolutely first-class investment property in Brookline, located within 5 minutes of Coolidge's Corner. If interested, I will be glad to give figures showing income and expenses. I have several brick apartment buildings, all leased, that would show a net return of from 15% to 20%.

**MY BROOKLINE AND ALLSTON OFFICES**  
Will be open PATRIOTS' DAY, APRIL 19th

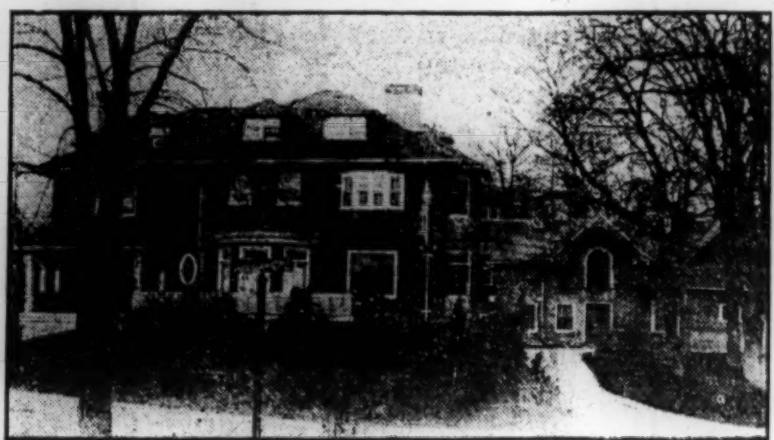
BROOKLINE—HENRY W. SAVAGE—ALLSTON

# Frank A. Russell

Real Estate, Mortgages and Insurance

EXCLUSIVELY IN

## BROOKLINE



### RESERVOIR DISTRICT

FOR SALE—This attractive corner estate, in one of Boston's most beautiful suburbs, house is thoroughly built and contains 11 rooms, 3 bathrooms, dressing rooms, etc.; hardwood floors and finish, electric lights, 6 fireplaces, good heating facilities. Stable has room for several horses, carriages and coachman's room. About 34,000 sq. ft. of land, artistically arranged with many trees and shrubs. RUSSELL.

## JUST LISTED

## A Good Investment

FOR SALE—Three-apartment house in a choice residential section of Brookline; 6 and 7 rooms and bath, all rented to prompt paying tenants on leases, will actually show a net return of 20%. An unusual opportunity for a small investor. RUSSELL.

## BEACON STREET

FOR SALE—Attractive brick house, modern in all its appointments, 10 rooms, 2 bathrooms, hardwood floors and finish, kitchen on street floor. Offered at a great reduction as estate must be settled. RUSSELL.

## For Sale or To Let

Moderate priced estate, conveniently situated in Brookline, parlor, library, dining room, kitchen, 2 bedrooms and modern bath; oak floors and finish, electric lights, 3 fireplaces. Over 10,000 sq. ft. of land. RUSSELL.

## HOUSE and GARAGE

FOR SALE—Cement house with 11 rooms, reception hall and 5 bathrooms; finished in mahogany; hand, oak and tiled floors, billiard room and man's room in basement. Complete vacuum cleaning service to every room, private telephone system throughout house, the finest plumbing, hot-water heating and interior fixtures. Fireproof garage and laundry. RUSSELL.

## LONGWOOD

FOR SALE—Attractive, moderate-priced house, conveniently situated near steam and electric cars, 10 rooms, reception hall and bath; oak floors, hardwood finish, 3 fireplaces; in good repair throughout; over 7,000 sq. ft. of land, with room for garage. Price and terms will be made an object to an immediate purchaser. RUSSELL.

**PATRIOTS' DAY**  
Our Coolidge Corner Office (1321 Beacon St., Brookline) will be open all day on FRIDAY, APRIL 19th.

506 Old South Building, Boston (Tel. 110 Main)  
1321 Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner (Tel. 1750 Brookline)  
219 Washington St., Brookline Village (Tel. 4240 Brookline)

Automobile and Carriage Service at Coolidge Corner Office.

## Boylston Street Subway Now Under Construction

Do you realize that this Subway will actually bring Allston within 10 or 12 minutes running time from Park Street, the same as Massachusetts Avenue at the present time?

This means enormous increase in land values in this territory.  
For sale, the only remaining large tract on Commonwealth Avenue, containing about 350,000 sq. ft.

This land is suitable for immediate development or for investment. Terms to suit. Full commission paid to brokers.

W. J. McDONALD, 95 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

of some of the new American warships.  
The tonnage of the new liner is 27,000 or 30,000 tons less than that of the Mauretania and Lusitania. Her length is 732 feet or 58 feet less than the Cunarders.

## CANDIDATES SET OUT THEIR CLAIMS

WASHINGTON — Headquarters of presidential candidates issued the following claims for their candidates including delegates up to noon today:

REPUBLICANS	
Necessary for choice.....	1675
Claimed for Taft.....	529
Claimed for Roosevelt.....	151
Instructed for La Follette.....	36
Instructed for Cummins.....	4
Conceded to Roosevelt by Taft mgrs. 100	
Conceded to Taft by Roosevelt mgrs. 51	
Contests admitted by Taft managers 12	
Contests to be made by Roosevelt mgrs. 161	
DEMOCRATS	
Necessary for choice.....	1602
Claimed for Wilson.....	728
Claimed for Wilson.....	143
Instructed for Marshall.....	30
Instructed for Burke.....	10
Claimed for Harmon.....	3
Conceded by Wilson managers to Clark 101	
Conceded by Clark managers to Wilson 27	

## TORONTO SCHOOL TO COST BIG SUM

TORONTO, Ont.—Toronto's new technical school, which, with its site, will cost \$1,000,000, will combine all the best ideas of Europe and America. The proposals of Principal McKay and his associates, Professor Nobbs of McGill University, and President Wickson of the Ontario Association of Architects, were unanimously adopted by the industrial education committee recently.

## WOLLASTON PARK

For property of any description at Wollaston or Wollaston Park, consult me before buying. N. G. NICKERSON, 79 Milk St., Tel. Quincy and Boston.

## For Sale in Lexington

Modern house of 13 rooms, located on high land in the most attractive section of Lexington; ample land, new concrete garage; garden, etc. Seen by appointment. Address 6146, Monitor. Tel. Lex. 44.

## MANSION

COTTAGE HOUSE PRICE  
1 1/2 acres of land with mansion at almost cottage house price; 20 minutes from Park St. Address X 50, Monitor.

## FREE CATALOGUE

SEND FOR OUR new Real Estate Advertiser, our today, EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 223 Washington St.

## REAL ESTATE

## FARMS

GENTLEMEN'S ESTATE, 23 miles from Boston; fine residential town; 1 mile to depot; 10 minutes to electric; 125 acres, in a state of good cultivation; 35 acres of rich tillage land, free from stone; 11-room house with hot-water heat, electric lights, hard wood floors; 4 open fire places; rooms all large and square; site 24 to 25 tons of hay; new modern barn which cost the present owner \$2000. Water supplied by spring with wind mill; situated in fine neighborhood. Price \$3000; one-half cash. Details, LEAGG & HALL, 60 State St.

32-ACRE FARM, 24 miles from Boston; 25 acres mowing and tillage; 25 acres of pasture; heavy soil in good state of cultivation; cuts 60 tons of hay; old-fashioned 10-room house with several fire places; abundance of fruit for home use; 15 apple trees, also pear and peach. Price includes 14 cows, 3 horses, hens, ice house filled with ice; incubator brooders, and all farming tools; price \$7000. Details, LEAGG & HALL, 60 State St.

SHARON, 18 acres, 10 acres mowing and tillage, balance woodland and pasture; 1 1/2 miles to depot; fruit of all kinds for home use; nice asparagus bed; 1 mile to lake; 7-room cottage house; hard wood floors; porcelain sink in kitchen; set table; steam heat; electric lights, fire place in dining room; large barn, wagon shed, and tool house; situated on the State highway; price \$5000; one-half cash. Details, LEAGG & HALL, 60 State St.

## YOUR ROOF

GRAVEL, SLATE AND METAL ROOFING, SHEET METAL WORK, SKYLIGHTS, VENTILATORS, GUTTERS AND DOWNSPUTS.  
Special Attention to Repairing Artificial Stone Walks  
W. A. MURTFELDT CO.  
161 Devonshire St., Room 1002.

## FOR SALE

Residence in Lynn, single house, 11 rooms, all modern improvements, fine residential district, Nahant place, 8 minutes from Central station, Price \$7500.

Apply to R. T. PARKE, 159 Devonshire St., Boston, or J. H. Parke, Osmund house, Lynn.

Established 1836, Incorporated 1891.  
Telephone, Oxford  
JOHN FARQUHAR'S SONS  
ROOFERS AND METAL WORKERS  
Slate, Gravel and Metal Roofing, Gutters, Downspouts and Skylights. Special attention given to repairs of all kinds of roofing.  
DEALERS IN ROOFING MATERIALS  
Office 20 East Street, Boston, Mass.

## SUMMER HOUSES

We have but few left of our large holdings of desirable seashore lots at Nantasket Beach. Prices are advancing rapidly and we are therefore looking for favorable locations now or in the near future, to look over our properties soon. Our best locations now on offer are in our opinion show large profits in the near future.

## SWITHIN &amp; MERRILL

Offices 428 Old South Building, Boston. Postoffice Bldg., Nantasket Beach.

## DORCHESTER

Single Frame Corner House, having ten rooms and bath, with shower, open plumbing, hardwood floors, Gurney hot-water heater, gas and electricity; in first-class condition; near steam and trolley cars. Apply to  
Robert M. Molineux  
60 State St., Boston

## DORCHESTER At Big Bargain

FOR SALE Large modern house on Stanley St.; easily changed to accommodate 2 or 3 families. Location in first-class condition. Apply to  
W. H. Prescott, 91 Essex St., Boston

## FOR SALE AT BEDFORD

Fourteen miles from Boston, near steam trains and electric, cottage house, six rooms and bath, hot water heat, electric light, town water, good stable, carriage house, 35,000 feet of land; room for extra house, one of the best streets in town; \$4500. C. A. BURKE, 762 Broadway, Somerville.

## A GREAT BARGAIN

Income \$300 Monthly.

A year-round private family hotel, doing a large transient business also; in one of Boston's beautiful suburbs. Furniture and good with all the modern conveniences and terms reasonable. Address K 87, Monitor.

## For Sale—Newtonville

NEW HOUSE 7 rooms and bath, hot water heat, electric light, central location, hardwood floors; just right for a young couple. \$5800, small amount down.  
EDWARD E. MOXIE, ARCHITECT  
420 Boylston Street, Boston  
Tel. B. B. 802.

## SUMMER CAMP

FOR SALE 3-acre land, 9-room house, stable, boat house, garage, on Newfane Lake, N. H., beautifully located among pine and hemlock, beautiful view of lake and mountains, 18 ft. Truscott launch and house furnishings complete, price \$2500. For full description and photo address F. A. PERKINS, 153 East Emerson St., Melrose, Mass.

## WATERTOWN

BRAND NEW 2-family house, 7 rooms and bath each, quartered oak floors and finish, h. w. heat, electric and gas lighting, 10,000 ft. land, chance for garage; price \$8500, rent \$35 and \$40. FRED H. COHR, 24 Hildesheim Road, Watertown.

## RAYMOND'S RED LETTER

describing choice selection of farms and country homes in New England; copy free.

T. H. RAYMOND, CENTRAL SQ., CAMBRIDGE.

## ARTHUR W. TEMPLE

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE  
TEMPLE ST., BOSTON. Tel. 223-5

CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS  
Real Estate for Sale and Houses to Rent.  
ERASTUS H. SMITH

## SAN DIEGO PLANS FOR FIRST GOVERNMENT BOTANIC GARDEN

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Active work has begun to secure for San Diego the first and only botanic garden maintained by the government in the United States, a garden which will rival that at Kew, Eng., and be the greatest of its kind in America.

This garden would contain, under suitable glass and lath houses, specimens of every known plant in the world. Those of known economic use would be utilized for experiments by chemists who seek new uses for woods and fibers and new places for the waste and by-products of trees and shrubs of every kind. This garden will, it is established here, and every effort is being made to get it for San Diego, employ many men. It will cover a good many acres of ground and will be supported by the government forest service for experimentation work, really

## OLD GRANITE PILLAR MARKS EXACT CENTER OF ATLANTA

ATLANTA—Atlanta's exact center, marked by a granite pillar in the northeast corner of the old union depot. That pillar has stood there for 65 years, as it was located in 1847. It is about six feet high and about eight inches square. On two sides are the letters W. & A. and two notches, indicating that it is not only the center of Atlanta, but the first of the mile posts of the Western & Atlantic railroad.  
The reason why Atlanta has this granite pillar is because when the city was first chartered in 1847 it was a perfect circle, with a mile radius from the granite pillar. Later on the circle became one mile and a quarter, then still later a mile and a half, and finally a mile and three-quarters. All the while the granite pillar in the union depot was the exact center.  
A few years ago Atlanta outgrew its largest and latest center when the limits were extended and Greater Atlanta was created. The city is no longer a circle, but the limits ramify into all sorts of angles, rectangles and quadrangles.  
The old granite pillar is, therefore, now the center of Greater Atlanta only theoretically. It is still the center, however, when rates for cabs and drays are made.  
Old Mariestown was renamed Atlanta in 1845. In 1847 the new city received its charter, and as the limit was a circle there had to be some definite center from which to measure, and the stone pillar was set up in the northeast corner of the depot. From it all measurements were made to ascertain what property was within the city limits, and this was no easy task, for the line of the circle could follow no streets, and not only cut across them, but divided lots and sometimes the houses on them. The lines of the old circle are still marked upon the city map as points from which to calculate distance.

## NEW FRENCH LINER, MAURETANIA RIVAL, DEVELOPS 27 KNOTS

NEW YORK—Speed trials of the new French liner France, which will sail on her maiden voyage from Havre to New York next Saturday, took place off Saint Nazaire, France, on Friday, and show, according to cable reports, that there is added to the transatlantic fleet a vessel that, in speed, is in the same class as the Cunarders, Mauretania and Lusitania. The Mauretania's fastest day's run averaged 25.4 knots an hour, and the Lusitania has done nearly as well. As the great Cunarders and the French liner will sail on the same day of the week from the other side, transatlantic races will probably result.  
Until the coming of the great French ship there was no merchant vessel afloat that could even approach the Mauretania and the Lusitania in fast steaming.  
In the telegram to Paul Faguet, the

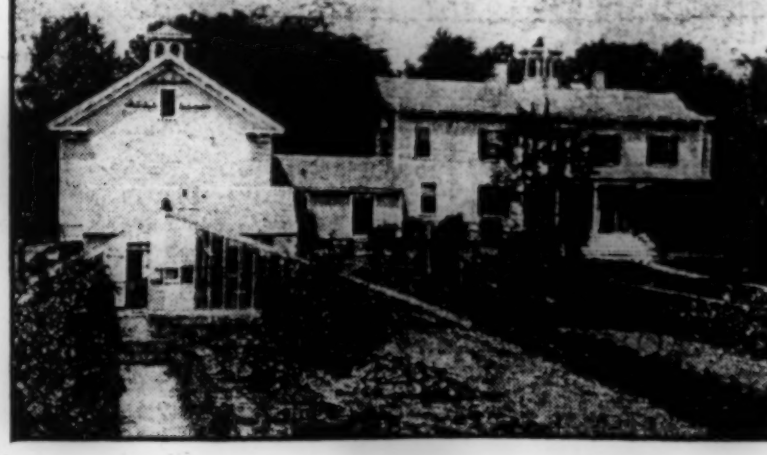
general agent in New York of the "French line," it was stated that the France averaged 26.5 knots on her trial spins, and that at times her speed was 27 knots. At no time did the speed indicators of the new liner show a speed of less than 25.6 knots.

The France's performance shows that she will be by far the fastest steamship plying between New York and the European mainland, and that her only rivals will be the Mauretania and the Lusitania.

It is of course against all transatlantic regulations for liners in that trade to race, yet, it is certain that when the France and one of the fast Cunarders leave the other side on the same Saturday, as they surely will do soon, Captain Turner and Captain Charles of the Cunarders and Captain Poncelet, who is to command the France, will do their utmost to land their passengers in New York in time for a Thursday dinner.

The France is in every respect the finest ocean liner ever turned out by French shipbuilders. Like the big Cunarders, she has four great red funnels, and like them she has quadruple screws. Her engines are of both the turbine and the reciprocating type, an arrangement that is being followed in the construction

## REAL ESTATE



## Beautiful Country Estate

ALL THE COMFORTS OF A CITY HOME

FOR SALE—Large Colonial house, 14 rooms, 2 baths, open plumbing, fireplaces, hot water heat, house with large stable connecting, all electric lighted; good sized greenhouse, about 6 acres land, and has one of the finest gardens in New England, surrounded by a 5 ft. stone wall; 3 miles from center of town containing normal school and academy; electric cars pass door; good express train service. For further particulars call or address F. C. GURNEY, 19 Kilby St., room 1, Boston.

## Are You Interested in Ideal Sites for Ideal Homes?

Modern building materials; heating, lighting and plumbing conveniences; lighting and water systems and other conveniences for the country home; ideal portable houses, garages, greenhouses, bungalows and camps; ideal poultry houses; porch and garden furniture; house decorations and furnishings; labor saving cleaning devices; exhibit to demonstrate the reducing of household expenses one-third, etc.? If so, wait for the Second Annual Greater Boston Real Estate and

## IDEAL HOMES EXPOSITION MECHANICS BUILDING BOSTON, MAY 9-18

OPEN FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M. ADMISSION TO EVERYTHING 25c.  
The Greater Boston Real Estate and Ideal Homes Exposition, Inc.  
Office, Room 820, 100 Boylston St., Boston. Phone Oxford 4138.

## ROOFING AND REPAIRS ON ROOFS

can be done in a competent and thorough manner only by people who know their business and are responsible for what they do.  
If you want good work at reasonable prices call us on the telephone, or write us, and we will send our foreman to inspect and estimate on what you need. Tel. May. 2152.  
E. B. BADGER & SONS CO.  
63 to 75 Pitts St., Boston, Mass.

## FOR SALE

One of the Most Attractive Small Estates in

## Newton Highlands

House of 10 rooms and bath; excellent outside sleeping porch, combination heat, all modern conveniences. Lot contains about 1500 feet of land and is beautifully located; large trees, shrubs, etc.; 3 minutes from steam railroad and 2 minutes from 2 lines of electric cars; surroundings are of the best. Price \$6000, part cash.  
Warren White, 45 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

## STONEHAM

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—2-family mansion on Main and Lyndon sts., Stoneham, Mass.; all modern improvements; handy to every necessity; 7 rooms and bath; lawns, trees, hedges, flowers, best neighborhood; house back from street 125 feet; will lease with or without care of water and lawn; electric light through Fells to Sullivan sq. in 20 minutes; 20 minutes to Boston by auto; just the place for Boston business men who want to live out of the city; garage if needed; must be seen to be appreciated. Apply in person to WESLEY N. GRAY, next house, 7 Lyndon St.

## FOR SALE—Best private dwelling

ever offered in Brookline at \$8000. 9 rooms and bath; every improvement, excellent condition, fine residential district; genuine bargain, as owner must leave city.

## J. EDWARD KIRKER

VILLAGE SQUARE, BROOKLINE  
Telephones 3030, 3131

## New England Farms

And country homes. Our large illustrated catalogue free on application. BROWN & REAL ESTATE AGENCY, 51 North Market St., Boston, Mass. Dept. M.

## MALDEN—8-room house, shingled, h. w.

heat; fire place; central location; must sell; price low; no brokers. Address MR. JNO. LITTLE, 7 Gould avenue.

## SQUANTUM

ATTRACTIVE BUNGALOW on Quincy Bay. Address C. W. KOKERDA, 21 Hanover St., Boston, or Tel. Haymarket 650.

## WINTHROP—Two-suite house with all

improvements for sale for \$9200.

## WINTHROP—House of 9 rooms near

Cottage Park; \$1700.

## WINTHROP—House, 8 rooms, Thornton

station; \$3500.

## FLOYD &amp; TUCKER, 24 School St., Boston.

## ALBERT H. WAITT

AND  
PAUL J. BURRAGE  
Real Estate Brokers and Agents

## INSURANCE

For Selling, Leasing and Managing Real Estate in the Newtons.  
Agents for Alford Bros. & Co. in the Territory of Newton, Newtonville, West Newton and Auburndale.  
MAIN OFFICE: 406 Centre St., Newton  
Telephones Newton North 371 and 373

## Rent Your Summer Property

The Monitor foresees a great demand for shore, inland and mountain property for the coming summer. If you wish to rent a farm or cottage why not write a brief—but complete—description of the property and nearby attractions, and place it in these columns? Three or four insertions should rent it to some of the Monitor's prosperous and reliable readers. The cost, if inserted three times, is 10 cents a line per insertion; if inserted once or twice, 12 cents a line per insertion; six words to the line.

Advertising Manager

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Mass.







# Supplies for Women and the Home

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

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HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

## The name "LACO" protects you

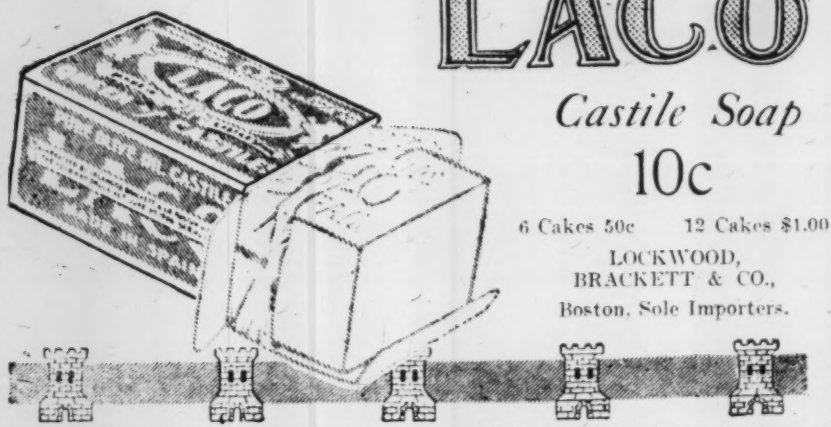
When you want an absolutely pure, highest grade castile soap, order LACO.

We have named it, and packed it in the royal blue box for your protection, so you can easily identify it. Insist on getting the genuine.

LACO Castile is imported directly from Castile, Spain. It is the richest in olive oil and the purest castile soap made—and pure castile is the best of all soaps.

Cut from the bar to a shape that fits the hand.

Get it at your druggist's or grocer's. If he hasn't it, send us his name and 10 cents for full size cake.



**LACO**  
Castile Soap  
10c  
6 Cakes 50c 12 Cakes \$1.00  
LOCKWOOD, BRACKETT & CO.,  
Boston, Sole Importers.

## WORK NOW UNDER WAY ON BIG \$100,000 PLANT PALACE

Great Conservatory Feature  
in Remodeling Eastlake  
Park, Near Los Angeles,  
Into Finer Beauty Spot

LOS ANGELES, CAL. Work already has been started on the \$100,000 conservatory which is to be one of the splendid features included in the scheme for remodeling Eastlake park. The structure will be a series of units, forming one building and yet at the same time its 10 component parts will be separate. Of these 10 units, six are to be completed this year, leaving the rest until next year. It has been announced. The estimated cost, as obtained from greenhouse builders, is \$100,000, but by using park labor this figure has been reduced to \$75,000. That part to be built this year—complete in itself—will be \$30,000, leaving \$45,000 to be secured from the city for the entire work in the next appropriation.

The central buildings are to be of brick, concrete and steel, and will be fireproof. The decorations are to be of artificial stone and will be tasteful and appropriate. The doors in front will be copper and of ornamental design.

Men are now at work on the foundations and the steel to be used in the construction is being formed in the foundries. The contracts now on file aggregate \$18,183.55, and include the structural steel, artificial stone, glass

and glazing, and crushed rock. Contracts will soon be let for red-ruffled brick and common brick, cement, drainage tile and the heating system. This greenhouse will be located so as to be readily accessible.

The change in the park itself will be principally noticeable to those familiar with the present resort because of the lake changes. Alhambra road is to be graded in order that a suitable boundary may be formed, and there is to be made a new outline for the lake at either end. The lagoon surrounding the present picnic grounds will be retained, but the dam over which no water trickles will be removed and a bank, planted to trees and shrubs, will take its place. The present bridge is to be done away with. The picnic grounds will be doubled in capacity.

The extent of driveways is to be reduced and the drives will be kept away from the lawns. There will be a beautiful palm-walk leading to the proposed statue of Lincoln. The double row of palms is already in place, and it is expected that this walk will become ultimately one of the famous features of the Los Angeles park system.

The most important change in the design of the park will be the great lawn. This will be of from eight to 10 acres in extent, with a fringe of trees and shrubs and a few scattered groups. The zoological garden is to remain where it is for the present, the animals being removed later on to Griffith or Elysian park.

## EXHAUSTION OF U. S. STEEL ORES IN 25 OR 30 YEARS PREDICTED

WASHINGTON—Exhaustion of the ores held by the United States Steel Corporation within 25 or 30 years was predicted Friday before the House steel trust investigation committee by Joseph Sellwood, an ore expert, who says he has scoured the North American continent in search of merchantable ore.

Mr. Sellwood told the committee that in Utah there were known to be today a billion tons of merchantable ore. This ore can be used to make steel just as well as any other ore, but it is not near coal or coal or fluxing material, he said. "But," continued Mr. Sellwood, "there is a great market in the West for steel and a growing market in the Central West, and the time will come when it will be practical to ship that western ore East or to ship from the East the coke and coal."

Mr. Sellwood thought the time would come when it would be practicable to build steel plants on the Pacific coast, and he said that Gates and others considered erecting a steel mill at Los Angeles. With the completion of the Panama canal the availability of the western ore, it was said, would increase.

Mr. Sellwood said there were deposits of 55 per cent metallic iron at Moose Mountain, Ontario, aggregating 100,000 tons, and at Antikocan, Ontario, 10,000,000 tons. In Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, he said, there were similar deposits with which he was not familiar.

One deposit in Alaska, he said, should be discounted. From hearsay, he declared, he estimated the merchantable ores in Alabama at 1,000,000,000 tons.

### E. O. HATCH IS REELECTED

Giles F. Yates Council of Scottish Rite Masons reelected E. O. Hatch sovereign prime last night at its annual convocation in the Masonic temple.

## CANADA WILL SPEND \$45,000,000 ON NEW ROUTE FOR WELLAND

OTTAWA, Ont.—Canada's minister of railways and canals has finally determined upon the route for the enlarged Welland canal. It is what is known as the Ten Mile creek route, recommended by Superintendent J. L. Weller.

The canal will be widened and deepened on the existing route from Port Colborne to a point a little north of Thorold. From there a new cutting will be made, carrying the canal for a distance of some five miles to Ten Mile creek, crossing the present route and the railway. The new Welland will have six or seven locks instead of 22, and the reaches will be deepened to 24 or 25 feet, a depth of 30 feet over the sills being provided in the locks.

The canal will probably be widened to 200 feet, and the estimated cost has been placed at \$45,000,000, with the probability that another \$5,000,000 may be added in order to have the work carried out in the best manner possible.

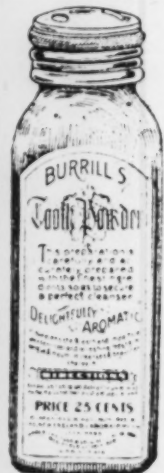
The initial appropriation is \$200,000. The minister of railways has concurred in a proposition by Superintendent Weller that additional borings be made, and that the figures be gone over and checked by another engineer or engineers. Detailed plans will be worked out this summer, and the department expects to be able to call for bids in September.

The intention of the minister of railways is to have the whole scheme of the improvements carefully worked out and approved before a beginning is made. In the meantime the improvement of the French river waterway is provided for. This will be an important addition to the Great lakes navigation facilities and will be of great benefit to those sections of northern Ontario tributary to Lake Nipissing. Before a decision has been reached in regard to the main project of

## BURRILL'S TOOTH POWDER

for the whole family.

Children educated to the use of Burrill's will have little occasion to visit the dentist in later years.



A perfect preparation for cleansing and whitening the teeth. Carefully prepared with the finest ingredients. Contains no acids to corrode or grit to scratch.

Sold Everywhere for 25c.  
Guaranteed and Manufactured by  
NEW ENGLAND LABORATORY  
LYNN, MASS.

Let  
Your  
Silver  
Clean  
Itself



No rubbing. No dirt. No boiled fingers.

**Silvabrite**

Free on Approval

Will do the whole thing in less than a minute. Will make your silver look as it did when new. And it saves your silver. By a chemical electric process it removes the black or oxidation and restores the most tarnished piece of silver to its original condition. Only the dirt is removed, the silver is not affected.

We send "Silvabrite" without any money from you. Use it for ten days, and if not satisfied, return it with the original package, and we will return it with our original package, and we will return it with our original package, and we will return it with our original package.

Agents Wanted  
Milton Chemical Co.,  
140 South St.,  
Cambridge, Mass.

A Georgian bay canal there will be a checking up of the figures and estimates already in the possession of the government. The St. Lawrence improvements, it is expected, will necessarily follow the work on the Welland, but will not be undertaken until further examinations have been made and reports submitted to the government.

## NEWPORT TARGET PRACTISE STOPS

NEWPORT, R. I.—Gun practise at the forts in Newport harbor is to be abandoned as the result of protests made to the war department by summer residents and others.

The firing of the big guns at Ft. Adams and Wetherill has done a large amount of damage in the homes along the coast, in spite of all precautions.

Hereafter, Colonel Coffin, commandant of the Narragansett defense district, announces target practise will be confined to Ft. Wright on Fishers island and Ft. Greble, off Sanderstown, where there is less danger of damage to property.

## STATE HIGHWAYS TO BE IMPROVED

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Construction work on half a dozen operations for improvement of highways will be commenced before very long, according to plans at the state highway department.

The department has a force of men ready to resume work on bettering the old "Southern" road in Westmoreland county as soon as work is advisable and the contractors on the road work in Lewistown narrows and at three points on the old Cumberland road or National pike, are ready to start.

## FUNSTON MAY SUCCEED GRANT

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—Brigadier-General Funston will succeed the late Major-General Grant, and Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards will succeed General Funston as brigadier-general of the line, according to a private dispatch received at Ft. D. A. Russell on Friday night from an official of the war department at Washington, it is said.

## EVERYTHING IN ALUMINUM

SEE OUR PRICES

Presents for Brides:

Chocolate Pots, Old English Designs

Serving Trays . . . . . \$1.40 to \$5.00  
Fireless Cookers . . . . . \$7.00 to \$16.00

Camp, Auto and Boating Outfits:

Alcohol Stoves . . . . . .50 to \$5.00  
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Kitchen Ware. Kitchen Tables Covered, prices according to size.  
Sheet Aluminum for Auto Running Boards.

ALUMINUM REPAIRING

ALUMINUM SOLDER CO. of Boston, Inc.

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(REAL WOOD—NOT A PRINTED IMITATION)

Dust cannot collect on our veneers. One rub of the dust cloth over its smooth surface removes all traces and leaves no unsightly marks, as in the case of paper.

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Formerly of F. A. WALKER & CO.

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Telephone 3069 Back Bay

Kitchen Furnishings,  
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Brushes, Brooms,  
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A VACUUM  
CLEANER  
that does  
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\$9.50  
Why pay more?  
Write or telephone  
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SCREENS  
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Windows, Floors, Paint, Etc.  
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Dr. A. C. Daniels'  
New Dog and Puppy Bread  
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Makes the Best Food for Your Pets  
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MILLIONS OF HOUSEKEEPERS  
and expert chefs use SAUER'S PURE FLA-  
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\$50,000 TO SPEND FOR BOOKS. CORN-  
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AUCTIONS

Personal Property Auction  
461 Centre St., Jamaica Plain  
Tuesday, April 16th, 10 a. m.

Personal Property of MRS. C. E. WING  
and others.

Furniture and china, etc., antique and  
modern, followed by sale of household, gar-  
den and stable tools, range, fireless cooker,  
cush. buffalo robe, saddle, etc. Open for  
inspection April 15, 12 to 5. Terms strictly  
cash. CHARLES S. GOODRICH, Auc-  
tioneer, 312 Old South Bldg., Boston.

TRADE FOLLOWS MY FLAG.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS  
MASON & HAMLIN LIST ORGAN  
FOR SALE—Rare bargain for a church  
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PLUMBING  
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Established 1896  
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HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR ALL  
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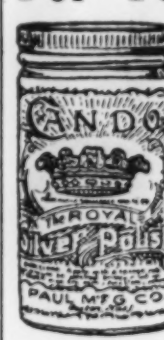
FURNITURE FOR SALE—Parlor rug,  
chairs, gas stove, sideboard, books, etc.,  
Mon., Tues., and Wed. at 91 Brighton ave.,  
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NEARLY NEW furniture, inlaid table,  
parlor, chamber and odd pieces; hair mat-  
resses. 130 Euclid st., Roxbury, top bell.

HARDWOOD FLOORS  
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ALL KINDS, THIN AND THICK. OLD  
FLOORS RENOVATED. W. J. DAY &  
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This floors in all designs.  
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## For Your Spring House-Cleaning



We Claim and Believe  
The Old Reliable **CANDO** Silver Polish

Is By Test the Best Polish Made For Gold and Silver, Jewelry, Cut Glass, China, Etc.

MAKES THE OLD LOOK LIKE NEW

CANDO is not a new creation, but instead one that has given universal satisfaction to its users for nearly a quarter of a century. In its present form, embodying the improvements attained through honest, progressive methods, we confidently recommend CANDO as the perfect polish for those desiring the best at a price in keeping with quality. Always reliable. Ask your dealer. Insist that you get CANDO.

PAUL MANUFACTURING CO., 36-40 Fulton St., Boston, Mass.  
Get acquainted with our Egyptian Deodorizer and Aercume. Write for sample

## Protect the Top of Your Dining Table FROM THE HEAT BY USING A

Bunker Hill Asbestos Table Cover

Made to fit all sizes of tables. Made with removable slips; also extra leaves and mats of the same material. We carry a complete line of

## Everything in Asbestos

Including all kinds of Pipe Covering Material, and will be pleased to furnish men to apply the same. If the steam pipes in your house are not covered, let us show you that you are LOSING MONEY.

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## WYANDOTTE Building Detergent

(Cleaning and Scouring Powder)

IT CLEANS  
But does not scratch or injure  
TILE, MARBLE, ALUMINUM, RUBBER,  
TILING AND MATS, UNPAINTED  
WOODWORK, KITCHEN UTEN-  
SILS, ENAMELWARE, BATH  
TUBS, WASH BOWLS,  
FLOORS.

IT POLISHES  
BRASS, COPPER, TIN,  
STEEL, ALUMINUM.

IT REMOVES  
GREASE SPOTS from the marble,  
RUST and other STAINS from the Enamel  
or Porcelain without scratching.  
INK, PAINT and other STAINS on the  
hands quickly disappear when Wyandotte  
Detergent is applied to them.

PACKED—5-lb. sacks, 25c. each; 75-  
lb. kegs, 9c. per lb.; 250-lb. bbls., 4c.  
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QUALITY — PURITY — LUXURY  
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Swampscott Sparkling  
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FREE SAMPLE PACKAGE  
Mailed if you give us name of your  
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## DO YOU DRINK CLEAN WATER

This FOUNTAIN absolutely  
removes all sediment.

The UNGLAZED POROUS  
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FILTER

Careful Families  
USE IT.

We have got one for you  
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You cannot always be sure  
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You may get the best room  
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A Packet of Aerofume de-  
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A Time and Trouble Saver for the  
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(Patented in U. S. and Canada)  
You know the time wasted and the  
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Clips hold covers tight and smooth  
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Catch Clips fit any board. Last for  
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Ask for Quick Catch Clips. Buy of  
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## Supplies for Women and the Home

## WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Ostrich and Willow  
PLUMES

We are anticipating a great business this Spring, and are offering exceptional prices on all plumes.

QUALITY: Each feather is glossy, wide, hard fibred and of French curl. GUARANTY: We guarantee every feather to be the best of its class that money can buy.

PRICES: We quote prices on but a few lots, but have many hundred special values.

Lot	Description	Formerly	Now
Lot 1—Hand Knotted Willows, 20 in. long		\$9.00	\$4.95
Lot 2—Hand Knotted Willows, 25 in. long		\$11.00	\$5.95
Lot 3—Hand Knotted Willows, 25 in. long		\$17.00	\$8.95
Lot 4—Hand Knotted Willows, 26 in. long		\$24.00	\$11.95
Lot 5—French Curled Ostrich Feathers, 14 in. long		\$2.00 value	.95
Lot 6—French Curled Ostrich Feathers, 16 in. long		\$4.00 value	\$1.95
Lot 7—French Curled Ostrich Feather, 17 in. long, ex. wide, \$5.00 value			\$2.95
Lot 8—French Curled Ostrich Feather, 19 in. long, ex. wide, \$15.00 val.			\$5.95
Lot 9—French Curled Ostrich Feather, 22 in. long	SPECIAL		\$10.95

## Act Quickly on This Unusual Opportunity

We believe that not often such a feather opportunity is offered. Quick action is desirable as some of these lots will not last long.

DO NOT DELAY GETTING FEATHERS, for they will be higher. Take advantage of this great sale now.

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We are especially prepared to fill orders by mail and take great care to fill them satisfactorily. We prepay all express charges. You may remit for the full amount of your purchase and if you are not satisfied we will refund the money. We refer you to The Christian Science Monitor.

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For more than 100 years the JOHANN MARIA FARINA COLOGNE has been considered the standard. It has been for 18 years made in America from Farina's last original recipe dated 1826. It can be had at principal stores at about half the price of imported. A free sample, with prices of eleven different sizes, with names of nearest dealers, sent on request to Monitor readers.

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Farina's 1826 Eau de Cologne

For Renovation

For Ladies' Straw Hats

Used by milliners and by ladies on faded and old hats, restoring original tint.

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For athletic, walking, social functions or the home, our 'SPIRELLA CORSET' is the most comfortable and modish. Made to your measure—guaranteed for a year against rust or breakage. Yields to every motion; supports the form perfectly; flexible; durable; retains shape permanently in severe wear. Launderers ready.

THE SPIRELLA CORSET is not sold in stores. Fitted to your individual lines by a trained Corsetier, in the seclusion of your home, without charge. You can examine our many models and our incomparable Spirella Star by appointment to your convenience.

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Front and Back  
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\$2.50 Upwards

Custom Corsets

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Flander  
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OUTFITTING AND CUSTOM SHOP  
TO YOUR ORDER

Imported and American Tailored Suits \$25.00 up

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Fancy and Tailored Waists.

Smart Fashionable Hats Tailored Turbans Flower Toques

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Announcing the Spring Showing of

The Latest Imported Models

BERKELEY BUILDING, BOSTON

FORMERLY WITH L. P. HOLLANDER

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For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

BOSTON AND N. E.

YOUNG MAN, Italian-American, good

conducting Italian and English, desires to  
 standing with contracting company as time  
 and place. Tel. 2698. **WILLIAM J. HOLMES**, 10  
 50MVA LAGARIMA, 88 Bedfordshire ave.  
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**WANTS POSITION**—As, house and willing to travel  
 Boston 1786, CITY EMP. OFFICE, 25  
 Marlboro st., room 38, Lowell, Mass. Tel.  
 2698.

**YOUNG MAN** (25, English) who has been  
 employed as bank messenger to  
 Boston office of a large insurance com-  
 pany desires position as bank messenger  
 position where from worthwhile will be ap-  
 pointed. **WILLIAM J. HOLMES**, 10  
 Bedfordshire, South Easton, Mass. Tel.  
 to pl. East Milton, Mass. Tel. 2698.

**YOUNG MAN** (40) wishes position at  
 general work; references, **WILLIAM**  
**J. HOLMES**, 10 Alpinex st., Roxbury,  
 Mass. Tel. 2698.

**YOUNG MAN** (20) speaks both French  
 and English, desires to work for \$8 to  
 \$10 per week, position as clerk, for  
 CITY EMP. OFFICE (help furnished)  
 Central st., room 38, Lowell, Mass.  
 Tel. 2698.

**YOUNG MAN** employed in railroad ac-  
 counting office, studying accounting in  
 evening school, desires position in  
 mercantile office, of H. CLARK, Clarendon  
 rd., Medford, Mass.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

**AMERICAN** woman, good caterer, would do light duties for good hotel, or  
 small compensation; no wishing; in a  
 near Cambridge. Address by letter only  
 to **WILLIAM J. HOLMES**, Cambridge,  
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**ASSISTANT HOUSEKEEPER**—Capable  
 housekeeper or charge of lines, New York  
 Philadelphia, Boston, or vicinity. **MRS.**  
**MARIE E. HENRY**, 200 W. 10th St., New York 1,  
 N. Y.

**ASSISTANT**—Woman wishes position  
 exchange services for the summer month  
 at shore for room and board for self and  
 family. **WILLIAM J. HOLMES**, 3 Hart-  
 ford st., Hartford, Conn.

**ASSISTANT**—Middle-aged woman wishes  
 position at the mountains for summer  
 season, salary \$25 to \$30 per week, re-  
 liable. **EMILY AMELIA**  
**WOLFE**, 57 Windsor st., Roxbury, Mass.

**ASSISTANT**—Woman wishes position  
 in hotel, either as waitress or as  
 trained and refined, desires position as  
 assistant in professional office, saleswoman  
 in office, or in hotel. References  
 references. **A. NEILL**, 192 W. Bromfield  
 st., Boston.

**ASSISTANT**—Refined, middle-aged  
 woman, wishes position as companion,  
 references. **MISS LINA GRANGER**, of  
 Berkeley st., Boston.

**ATTENDANT**—Refined, middle-aged  
 woman, with experience, would like a  
 position as attendant or companion; excellent  
 references. **MRS. A. WHEELER**, 35 W.  
 Arlington st., Arlington, Mass.

**ATTENDANT** wishes position; best re-  
 ferences, state terms. **MRS. MARY**  
**WANSLEY**, 199 Columbia rd., suite 2, Dor-  
 chester, Mass.

**ATTENDANT**—Young woman (Protestant)  
 wishes position as attendant for  
 elderly lady; either night or day work  
 expected. **MILDRED C. WATSON**, P. O.  
 Box 8, Essex, Mass.

**COMPANION/COMPANION**—Refined,  
 competent woman wishes position with  
 lady going abroad for all or part of  
 summer; references. **MRS. A. WHEELER**,  
 35 W. Arlington st., Arlington, Mass.

**ATTENDANT**—Refined, trustworthy  
 capable woman, with training and experi-  
 ence, wishes position as attendant or  
 housewife; best of references. **MRS. A. L.**  
**JORGENSEN**, 174 Columbia st., Cambridge  
 Mass.

**ATTENDANT**, trained (35, single, ex-  
 perience Boston), \$25-\$40 week; excellent ex-  
 perience, mention 7658, STATE FREE  
 EMP. OFFICE, 38 Kneeland st., Boston,  
 and St., Boston. Tel. 2698.

**ATTENDANT**—Refined, middle-aged  
 woman, with experience, wishes position  
 as attendant or companion; excellent  
 references. **MRS. A. WHEELER**, 35  
 W. Arlington st., Arlington, Mass., and  
 35 W. Arlington.

**ATTENDANT**, experienced, wishes pos-  
 sition with lady; either night or day work  
 expected. **MRS. A. WADHAM**, 51 Falmouth st.,  
 Boston.

**ATTENDANT/COMPANION**, or manage-  
 ry housekeeper; middle-aged American  
 lady, with training and experience, re-  
 ly; references; go to Boston for inter-  
 view. **S. A. ROFFE**, 15 Cedar st., Port-  
 land, Me.

**BOOKKEEPER** wants permanent pos-  
 sition; can furnish the best of references  
**MINNIE JONES**, 80 Windsor st., Boston.

**BOOKKEEPER**, refined Protestant young  
 lady, with good experience, wishes to se-  
 cure a position; also has knowledge of  
 shorthand and typewriting. **MRS. A. W.**  
**PROSPECT st., Essex, Mass.**

**BOOKKEEPER**—Young woman (Ameri-  
 can Protestant) wishes position; resident  
 or non-resident; references. **MISS**  
**RECTOR**, 120 Boylston st., Boston.

**BOOKKEEPER** and ledger clerk (35, single,  
 experience Boston), \$25-\$40 week; ex-  
 cellent experience, mention 7658, STATE  
 FREE EMP. OFFICE, 38 Kneeland st.,  
 Boston, and St., Boston. Tel. 2698.

**BOOKKEEPER** and general office work  
 (23, single, residence Medford); \$8-\$10; men-  
 tion 7658, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE,  
 38 Kneeland st., Boston, and St., Boston.  
 Tel. 2698.

**BOOKKEEPER** and stenographer  
 (28, single, residence Stoughton, Mass.);  
 \$8-\$10; mention 7658, STATE FREE  
 EMP. OFFICE, 38 Kneeland st., Boston,  
 and St., Boston. Tel. 2698.

**S. E. BOOKKEEPER**, cashier and gen-  
 eral office work (35, single, residence  
 Dorchester); \$8. Mention 7658, STATE  
 FREE EMP. OFFICE, 38 Kneeland st.,  
 Boston, and St., Boston. Tel. 2698.

**CARETAKER**—Woman wants position  
 to take care of home while occupants  
 are away; references. **MRS. A. GALLAGHER**, 45  
 Shattuck st., Cambridge.

**CHAMBER**—GIRLS want positions at  
 mountains. Mention 1784, CITY EMP. OF-  
 FICE (help furnished free), 35 Central st.,  
 Lowell, Mass. Tel. 2698.

**CHAMBER WORK** and sewing wanted  
 by reliable girl; best of references; ex-  
 perience. **MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY**, 573 Mass-  
 achusetts st., Cambridge.

**CLEANER**—Reliable woman wishes of-  
 fice cleaning to do by day. **MATH**  
**WILLIAM J. HOLMES**, 10 Alpinex st., Boston.

**CLERICAL**—Young lady (23) wants  
 position at any kind of office work; college ed-  
 ucation; references. **MRS. A. GALLAGHER**, 45  
 Malden or Boston; \$8.50. **CORR'S THOMPSON**  
**SON**, 115 Main st., Malden, Mass.; phone  
 285.

**CLERICAL**—Young woman (20), trained  
 in bookkeeping and typewriting not sten-  
 ography; wishes position in Springfield.  
**MRS. A. GALLAGHER**, 45 Malden or Boston;  
 Main st., Springfield, Mass.

**CLERK/HOUSEKEEPER**—Middle-aged  
 American lady, with experience, desires  
 thoroughly experienced; references. **H. H.**  
**WANN**, 167 W. Newton st., Boston.

**COLLEGE GRADUATE** and wife wishes  
 position as waitress in hotel, or as  
 waitress; references; anywhere in New  
 England or abroad. **FRED R. NOBLE**, 10  
 W. East Hampton, Conn.

**COMPANION**—Position wanted as com-  
 panion, mother's helper, attendant, or man-  
 ager of household; references. **MRS. A.**  
**ROCKLINE VILLAGE EMP. OFFICE**, 38  
 Kneeland st., Boston.

**COMPANION**—Teacher (28), wishes po-  
 sition as companion or chaperone for sum-  
 mer months. **ETHEL MERRIMAN**, 10  
 Lincoln st., Lowell, Mass.

**COMPANION**—Refined woman desires  
 position as companion to lady; living ex-  
 perience; references. **MISS A. L. WHITCOMB**,  
 31 High st., South Hingham, Mass.



For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

# Classified Advertisements

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

COMPTROLLER OPERATOR, cylinder and job press feeder, age 20, single, residence, Somerville, Tel. 119. Mention 3072 STATE STREET, EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2960.

COOK-First class all-round hotel cook, experienced maid and pastry, wishes position, city or country; moderate wages; MISS KING'S EMP. OFFICE, 690 Washington st., Boston.

COOK AND SECOND GIRL to go together; also general maid and chambermaid; good references; MISS KING'S EMP. OFFICE, 12 Isabella st., Boston; Tel. 263.

COOK AND SECOND GIRL (Scottish family); wages \$7 and \$6; best of references; apply BROOKLINE VILLAGE EMP. OFFICE, 200 Brookline, Brookline, Mass. Phone 1220.

COOK AND SECOND GIRL, first-class references, with positions in city or country; MISS KING'S EMP. OFFICE, 690 Washington st., Boston.

COOK wishes position in first-class private family; Tel. 2105-J Trem.

COOK-Situation wanted by an experienced woman (Protestant); city or country; Apply to MISS M. C. GREEN, 806 Agency, 126 Massachusetts ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

COOK AND SECOND (Swedish)-Good good manager; second neat girl, competent; references; MISS BAGLEY, 200 High st., Brookline, Mass. Tel. 304-B.

COOK (German) wishes position in private family; references; E. STURIN, 11 Longwood av., Boston.

COOK wishes position in \$8 weekly; MARGARET CRUMMEY, 5 Davis ave., Brookline, Mass. Suite 4.

COOK, experienced, wishes position; will do housework in family where other is kept; no laundry; will go out of town, write or telephone ELLEN CULLINANE, 42 E. Brookline st., Boston; Tel. Tremont 3230.

COOK-Position wanted as cook in lunch or hotel; small place; FRANCES M. GREEN, 806 Center st., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

COOK-Thoroughly competent; best of references; MISS LARKIN'S EMP. OFFICE, 82 Berkeley st., Boston; Tel. 2301-M.

COOK AND SECOND, experienced; together or separately; excellent references; MISS LARKIN'S EMP. OFFICE, 82 Berkeley st., Boston; Tel. Tremont 2301-M.

COOKING-Position wanted by a thoroughly competent woman; Tel. 2301-M.

DRESSMAKER wishes employment; Call on or write to MISS W. E. PORTER, 10 Selden st., Dorchester, Mass.

DRESSMAKER, experienced, making and remodeling; excellent references; Apply, country preferred; MISS STEVEN'S DIRECTORY, 120 Boylston st., Boston; Tel. 2960.

DRESSMAKER-Tailor-Experienced cutter and fitter, wishes employment; MISS GALLAWAY, 85 Templeton st., Dorchester, Mass.

DRESSMAKER, French, thoroughly experienced in making all kinds of dresses, also in cutting, pattern, and construction; wishes employment; MISS E. H. HOFF, 10 Isabella st., Suite 1, Boston.

DRESSMAKER, experienced in cutting, fitting and draping; excellent references; MISS L. WARDLAW, Box 28, Postoffice 8, Boston.

DRESSMAKER, experienced, cutter, fitter and finisher; wishes employment; Address MISS L. WARDLAW, Box 28, Postoffice 8, Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK or position as cook desired by a thoroughly competent woman; or week; MISS MARIA FARRELL, 100 Mass. Ave., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted by middle-aged woman (Protestant) in family of 2 or 3; no laundry; near Boston preferred; MISS M. H. SMITH, 6 No. Main st., 1st floor, Charlestown, Mass.

GENERAL MAID with good references; also second maid; wishes position; address, willing to go to the country; MISS MERRICK EMP. OFFICE, 12 Isabella st., Boston; Tel. 263.

GENERAL MAID-Scottish Protestant; experienced; excellent references; MISS LARKIN'S EMP. OFFICE, 82 Berkeley st., Boston; Tel. 2301-M.

GENERAL WORK Reliable colored woman wishes employment by the day, or laundry; references; MISS HILDA GILKES, 322 Main st., Roxbury, Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted by thoroughly reliable woman; address, 200 Main st., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 2960.

GENERAL MAIDS (3), young, neat, willing girls; MISS BAGLEY, Emp. Office, 200 High st., Brookline, Mass.

GENERAL WORK or laundry wanted few hours daily, city or suburb; MISS EDITH CHASE, 85 Hastings st., Cambridge, Mass.

GENERAL WORK wanted by the day; best references; MISS ABIE BOWEN, 26 Berkeley st., Boston.

GENERAL WORK, washing, ironing or cleaning wanted; the day; MISS O'NEIL, 74 Reed st., Boston.

GIRL, experienced (Swedish), wants position in small home; references; EDITH BUCKAL, 19 Gray st., Boston.

GOVERNOR OR COMPANION-Position wanted for the summer by a young lady, well educated, and of excellent character; for further particulars address CHARLES M. BROWN, 2 Park st., Boston.

GOVERNESS-Teacher, companion-Educated, refined, young lady, desires July-August position; best references; apply, neat, refined, tactful, amiable disposition; MISS M. H. SMITH, 6 No. Main st., 1st floor, Charlestown, Mass.; Tel. 2960-J.

HIGH SCHOOL GIRL would like to take a course in Saturday afternoon; 1222-3 Dorchester; ALICE M. SEAVEY, 222 Westville st., Dorchester, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER, experienced, good cook, neat, refined, would like position in city or country; with business people; no objection to beach; moderate wages; Address MISS E. D. WETHERS, 2 Pratt st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER, trustworthy, faithful, capable of full charge of household; no washing; references; Address by letter, MISS HELEN REID, 29 Temple pl., room 18, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-Position wanted by middle-aged lady, good cook, reliable and trustworthy; references; L. H. PLUMMER, 47 Sargent av., Somerville, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER-Refined, educated, experienced young woman with excellent references; address; stenographer; excellent references; MISS STEVEN'S DIRECTORY, 120 Boylston st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-Educated young woman, wishes position as housekeeper; address, CLARA BROWN, 45 Lowell st., Waltham, Mass.; Tel. 1185-W Waltham.

HOUSEKEEPER-COMPANION-Refined woman with large experience in housekeeping and managing servants; address position; MISS M. S. WINSHIP, 213 Maple st., Holyoke, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER or mother's helper; American woman; desires position in good home and good wages; MISS L. S. HUNTER, Box 68, Stratford, Conn.

HOUSEKEEPER-Refined woman wishes position; best references; M. LOISE WELLS, 759 Tremont st., Boston.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER, young American woman, good cook and manager, wants position as housekeeper; references exchanged; MISS L. HOWE, 62 Oak st., Mattapan, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER-Capable young woman, highly recommended, desires position as housekeeper where maid is kept, companion or mother; or would take charge of home during owner's absence; references exchanged; A. O. NEILL, 192 W. Brookline st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-Protestant American woman wishes position as working housekeeper; address family or elderly couple; references; call on address; MISS NOBLE, 18 Nelson st., West Lynn, Mass., care Mrs. Griffin.

HOUSEKEEPER-Middle-aged, Vermont born, would like position in small family where she would have entire charge; would go anywhere; SADIE M. COCHRANE, 8 Levee st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER, companion, attendant, or any position of responsibility, by capable, neat, English, middle-aged woman; travel; MISS MARY E. SEARS, 20 St. James av., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-Position wanted as general housekeeper in small family; adults; or would work by the day, caring for apartments; MARGARET LABBE, 135 W. 1st st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-Reliable Swedish woman wants position in business family; will take full charge; Address; MISS L. S. HUNTER, 200 Tremont st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-Protestant American (2nd and 3rd years); capable of full charge; position in small family; country preferred; MISS MANKING, 10 Symmes rd., W. Roxbury, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER-American middle-aged woman would like a position as housekeeper in family of two persons in an apartment; address; MISS M. C. GREEN, 806 Agency, 126 Massachusetts ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

LADIES-ORCHESTRA wishes position during the summer months at hotel, seashore or mountain resort; MISS E. B. REGG, 205 Spring st., Portland, Me.

LADY, refined, educated, wishes position; care of children, companion for young girl; or domestic; capable of full charge; references; M. E. MORRILL, 47 W. 1st st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS-Colored, first-class, wishes employment; fine clothing nicely done; M. SCOTT, 13 Woodbury st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS, first-class, also a housemaid; best of references; MISS LARKIN'S EMP. OFFICE, 82 Berkeley st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS-At, wishes position in summer hotel; best of references; Mention 3072 STATE STREET, EMP. OFFICE, 120 Boylston st., Boston; Tel. 2960.

LAUNDRESS-Competent, experienced woman, wishes laundry work to do at home; will call for and deliver clothes; will also go out to do cleaning and general housework; address; MISS M. C. GREEN, 806 Agency, 126 Massachusetts ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS wishes employment at home; can do wash curtains; MISS L. WARDLAW, Box 28, Postoffice 8, Boston.

LAUNDRESS, colored, wishes employment; address; MISS M. C. GREEN, 806 Agency, 126 Massachusetts ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS, first-class, desires employment; address; MISS M. C. GREEN, 806 Agency, 126 Massachusetts ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS, first-class, reliable, wishes employment; address; MISS SARAH TATCHEL, 46 Northfield st., Boston.

MAID-Neat, capable colored woman desires position in family; address; VIRGINIA JACKSON, 68 Lincoln st., Cambridge, Mass.

MAID-Competent and refined colored woman; position to care for child or to do light work of any kind; go home nights; JULIA SMALLWOOD, 65 Dunster st., Boston.

MAID-A middle-aged woman wishes general housework position in small family; address; MISS L. WARDLAW, Box 28, Postoffice 8, Boston.

MAID-Capable general maid, good manager, wishes position in small adult family; address; MISS L. WARDLAW, Box 28, Postoffice 8, Boston.

MAID-Young, Swedish, wishes position; address; MISS M. C. GREEN, 806 Agency, 126 Massachusetts ave., cor. Boylston st., Boston.

MAID-General housework; neat, capable, trustworthy North of Ireland girl, excellent references; wishes position city or country; MISS KING EMP. OFFICE, 690 Washington st., Boston.

MAID, neat colored woman, wishes employment mornings or days; MISS GEIT, 100 W. 1st st., Boston.

MAIDS-Girl friends want positions together at summer hotel. Mention 1798 CITY EMP. OFFICE, 120 Boylston st., Boston.

MAID-Neat colored woman wishes position; address; MISS L. WARDLAW, Box 28, Postoffice 8, Boston.

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## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

TEACHER-College graduate, with several years' experience and exceptional references, desires employment as tutor; pupils in grammar school subjects or high school English; thoroughly qualified to prepare pupils for college; this subject; would accept of any salary; best references; ANNA M. BROWN, 16 Hillside av., Winchester, Mass.

WATRESSES-wants positions 1700 CITY EMP. OFFICE, 120 Boylston st., Boston; Tel. 2960.

YOUNG LADY with excellent references, desires employment either as private attendant, office assistant, cashier or saleswoman; \$15 (residence Boston); mention 3072 STATE STREET, EMP. OFFICE, 120 Boylston st., Boston; Tel. 2960.

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YOUNG LADY with excellent references, desires employment either as private attendant, office assistant, cashier or saleswoman; \$15 (residence Boston); mention 3072 STATE STREET, EMP. OFFICE, 120 Boylston st., Boston; Tel. 2960.

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CHAUFFEUR (colored) wishes position to drive private car; does own repairing; best references; BENJAMIN JONES, 245 Church av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR-Young man (20), neat, polite and temperate, wishes position; care of car; good references; best references; THOS. ANGRIM, 240 West 134th st., New York.

CHAUFFEUR (single, American, 23) desires position with private family; excellent references; good habits; Wisconsin preferred; makes own repairs; BENEDICT, care Williams, 215 West 104th st., New York.

CHAUFFEUR-Young man, New Jersey state license, wishes position on business or pleasure car; J. C. STEBER, 2380 Boulevard, New York.

CIVIL ENGINEERING student seeks employment with an engineering concern during summer months. Address NATHAN ROISER, care M. Lermer, 428 E. 6th st., New York.

CLERICAL-Young man wishes position as assistant bookkeeper or as office clerk; salary no object. VON DOHLN, Wayne, N. Y.

CLERK-Young man wants position as clerk; good penman, good education; willing to start at a moderate salary; references; RALPH BOWLEY, Jr., 301 E. 6th st., New York city.

EDITOR, specializing in finance and municipal economies, experienced, master of English, desires position; references; GUSTAV SIMON, 819 Fox st., New York city.

EDUCATOR AND ADVERTISING MAN-College graduate, at present employed on early afternoon paper, wishes position; good references; references; GUSTAV SIMON, 819 Fox st., New York city.

ELEVATOR OPERATOR, 14 years' experience, wishes position; best references; H. C. HALL, 414 Amsterdam av., New York.

ENERGETIC, TEMPERATE MAN (24), executive ability; 10 years' wholesale training from bottom to salesman; best references; desires position; references; EDW. J. ACKERMAN, 404 Evergreen av., Brooklyn, N. Y.



## PIANO TECHNIQUE SINCE LISZT

Reports of Conference of Music Teachers National Association—Different View-points of Well-Known Teachers

THE piano conference of the Music Teachers National Association, which met this season at Ann Arbor, Mich., shows progress and a variety and breadth of view that promise still better things.

course in the Liszt centenary year (for the meeting was in the end of 1911) he must have special attention in this discussion of the instrument for which he did so much. Albert Lockwood led the discussion whether there has been advance in technique for the piano since Liszt's time. The papers are printed in the annual report, dated 1912, published at Hartford, Conn.

First of all Mr. Lockwood reminded his hearers that Liszt's least noble works have been the most played, those requiring brilliancy rather than musical insight. Few pianists play the B minor sonata, the "Fantasia quasi sonata after reading Dante," the "Spasmodic," "Il Penseroso," or the superb but gloomy variations on the basso continuo from Bach's "Weinen und Klagen."

Mr. Lockwood finds that nothing is essentially pianistic if one takes the trouble to work it out. He thinks that Liszt's transcriptions even of the ninth symphony and the "Tannhauser" overture are justified by his performance of them, and is interesting in his statement, a concession, apparently, that a pianist can make music even of Brahms if he will truly try. Liszt had three styles of composition, original works, transcriptions and fantasias on given themes, and these make it clear to Mr. Lockwood that until the very nature of the piano keyboard is changed nothing further can be said on the subject of piano technique.

## Modern Piano Composers

He then touches on the work of piano composers since Liszt who have a fair chance of living with the great men, and names Tchaikowsky, Debussy, Scriabin, Cesar Franck among original writers and Busoni and Godowsky as transcribers. The first four have developed complexity of harmony and rhythm, but have left the technique of Liszt, he thinks, unchanged. Busoni and Godowsky, whose transcriptions deserve so much, are great virtuosi, reviving half-forgotten classics and furnishing them up with modern technique and harmonies. Busoni has limited his work to Bach and has kept to the animus of that master, while Godowsky with a free hand makes a modern masterpiece out of a little two part piece by Rameau; but there is nothing beyond Liszt in what he has brought out, even when he makes the left hand do the right hand work in a Chopin étude.

Incidentally Mr. Lockwood refers to De Pachmann as one who has found some new technique in the Godowsky transcriptions, and calls De Pachmann's revival of the clavichord "with his fleetness of finger, delicacy and predominance of finger technique as opposed to what Mr. Lockwood calls the Russian technique exemplified in Rubinstein, Hoffmann and Lhevinne, with their use of the arm weight."

Nothing has been written since Liszt's day which he could not play with his own technique, says Mr. Lockwood.

Mr. Lockwood remarks that he likes to exchange for the word "pressure" in his technical teaching the quieter word "weight." He cites Matthay, who says that "weight action" is a misleading term, since the wrist, being a hinge, cannot act. He notes a book, "The Art of Touch," by Tobias Matthay, as showing marvelous insight, good for the teacher, but likely to confuse the pupil. Mr. Lockwood says that it is a summary of the technical legacy left by Liszt, and adds that no doubt Liszt knew all these modern things which seem new because new words have been found for them; but he doubts whether Liszt knew them consciously and taught them to his pupils.

## Variety of Opinions

Allan Spencer, the next debater, finds that Liszt's playing was gift, not conscious mastery, for Liszt admitted how little real study he had ever done. He said that he "simply played." Mr. Spencer thinks that his actual influence on the piano playing of his time was slight, especially as piano teachers all ways have been slow to accept new ideas, and Liszt had not enough interest in the matter of technique to finish a book he began on the subject. He thinks that Liszt was the first to find the use of the two pedals, but that not till the time of Kullak, Tausig and Leschetizky did the older ideas of piano mechanics show improvement. Sherwood, Scharwenka and Aus der Ohe are the brilliant pupils of Kullak, and his "School of Octave" playing made an epoch in that point of technical study. Yet his ideas no longer rule, and this proves modern progress. Rafael Joseffy represents Tausig's work as teacher. Leschetizky's work is too well known to need discussion. Rubinstein influenced piano playing by his freedom and individuality. He is not to blame for the sheer noise that younger pianists have made in striving to emulate his true power.

Mr. Spencer sees that Liszt has been really recognized only recently as a writer of great and splendid genius for the piano, and founder of all modern music. The later Wagner, the whole of modern French composition, and Strauss and Elgar elaborate what began with Liszt. His pupils, indeed, only made bravura of his compositions, and the famous Liszt influence on technical playing till recently meant a lot of pounding, which, as he is acknowledged never to have overtaxed the piano. But only the men of the present time have

really grasped his compositions and worked out the full and rich technical effects which they demand. Mr. Spencer cites such men as Busoni, Godowsky, Bauer and Ganz as expressing the Liszt music as it was originally conceived and showing forth the true Liszt influence, in the qualities of tonal beauty and balance, pedal mastery, which are influencing the whole piano playing world. The Liszt playing, so-called, of the past was almost wholly for display, but Busoni can play the Mazepa study so that we forget the octaves and scales in thirds and only hear the poetic beauty. Godowsky gets marvellous atmosphere into "Gnomes" and "Waldesrauschen," and Ganz makes the concertos sound like "elusive improvisation," as Liszt's own playing is said to have sounded, and Bauer's Liszt has deep sensitiveness and poetry.

Of the three contemporaries of Liszt who had great influence on piano music, Schumann, Mendelssohn and Chopin, only the last seems really to hold his own. Chopin was for years almost the only influence opposed to over-percussion. But now the modern ideas have changed all that, tonal fullness and the marvelous use of the pedal are making a new instrument of the jangled box of wires. Heller is named as another composer only lately appreciated.

## Debussy's Technique New

Brahms and Cesar Franck require a keyboard control quite apart from that of the romantic or classic schools. Therefore the modern pianist must have some secrets of piano mastery which the older men did not possess. Debussy, Ravel,

Aubert, too, demand new study for tonal effect in the piano, and their passage work requires a readjustment physically before the player can make the thought clear. The pedal work must be very sensitive and the dynamics carefully studied to make the works effective, and the pianist who achieves this will play his Beethoven and Bach the better thereafter.

Edwin Hughes states this conviction in an article contributed to the symposium: "The trend of modern piano playing is entirely in the direction of big tone, orchestral effects, the endeavor to get to the very bottom of the instrument, to bring forth every hidden power within its sonorous depths. In this the piano maker has vied with the piano player. The attempt to increase the tone of the upper middle register by a fourth string, and the extension of the keyboard nearly an octave in the bass in one piano are signs of this."

This speaker found Debussy the only real piano innovator since Liszt, requiring something quite apart from anything before him. He sets us the problem of producing atmospheric effects that are quite new. Rachmaninoff and Scriabin are named among the pianistic Slavs as giving new musical ideas but not revolutionizing technique in any degree. Mr. Hughes laments the fact that there will be no one to carry on the traditions of Chopin after De Pachmann, since he thinks everybody is absorbed in the idea of weight and big piano playing. Leschetizky thinks the days of piano playing as a solo instrument are numbered, though he places this end 300 or 500 years ahead of us.

## LEGISLATURE READY TO ACT ON REPORT OF PORT DIRECTORS

With a partial report before it from Baurat Wendemuth, the German expert who is advising the directors of the port of Boston, the legislature expect to deal more understandingly with the problems confronting them this year relative to the development of the port of Boston.

This report was filed with the clerk of the Senate late Friday by the port directors. There was also submitted a brief report of the work of investigation so far done by the port directors. These communications will be read in the Senate Monday and then referred to the committee on metropolitan affairs for consideration.

Herr Wendemuth's propositions for developing the port are regarded at the State House as having been submitted to the Legislature at a most opportune time, coming as they have just as the Legislature is about to receive from committee the Grand Truck admission bill and the proposition for electrification in the metropolitan district, a tunnel from the North to South stations and other similar railroad matters of importance.

The German expert advocates the acquiring by the state of a large portion of the waterfront to be administered under state control. He would have these state-owned piers open to all railroads entering Boston. To facilitate this he would have a belt line railroad constructed around the city connecting with the railroads.

He draws a picture contrasting the busy downtown section of the city with the quiet of the broad harbor. New piers are not so much needed, he says, as improvement of the present ones and the drawing of trade to use them.

Among the observations of Mr. Wendemuth on the condition of the port which were submitted to the Legislature are the following:

"A stranger wandering through Boston from the South to North station is delighted with the tremendous traffic flowing through the narrow streets of the old city, which is quite suggestive of the picture of a great emporium. The business houses, many of which are very fine and imposing, bear testimony of hard work and prosperity.

"Quite different is the aspect presented by the harbor. The magnificent panorama of the wide expanse of water connecting the port with the ocean is only now and then enlivened by a large vessel. The piers and yards along the extensive water fronts are partly old, partly decaying, and even in places with good facilities there is little traffic. The excellent coal handling plants on the Mystic river are a pleasing exception. How does a stranger explain this contrast between city and harbor?"

"Greater Boston, with a population of 3,000,000 within a radius of 50 miles, is one of the greatest industrial centers of the United States. But for the transportation of their goods, the industries look for the railroads, which prefer other ports. This is, considering the magnitude and excellent location of Boston close to the ocean, an unnatural condition and explicable only by the fact that the city has not shown the interest to shipping which it deserves.

"On the whole it appears to me that South Boston is situated the best for the first new constructions, provided connection with every railway is established by means of the belt line mentioned above. Furthermore, all the property in South Boston is owned by the state and there are good street connections with the adjacent Boston proper.

"In case the secretary of the navy should contemplate abandoning the navy yard at Charlestown it would be highly desirable for the port authorities to

acquire this yard as well as the other waterfront, now in private ownership."

In reply to other questions in the order adopted by the Legislature the port directors say:

"The directors have inquired to see if there was any large amount of tonnage which might naturally move through Boston which is being diverted by artificial means. We find that there is a railroad rate discrimination from the interior in favor of Baltimore and Philadelphia against Boston, which is sending much tonnage out through those ports that would otherwise come through Boston. The directors have consequently actively intervened, in the proceedings before the interstate commerce commission which have in view the abolishing of this discrimination.

"The directors have also instituted a study of the traffic movements from the important industrial centers of Massachusetts for the purpose of determining how much traffic is moving through the port of New York which might more advantageously move through the port of Boston, and have already secured information which shows that there is a large amount of such business which goes to New York because it has the steamship connections which Boston at present lacks."

The port directors then take up the question of railroad connections and other problems which the board has laid before the public through other avenues.

## HANDICAP TRACK GAMES ARE HELD BY HARVARD MEN

Coach Donovan Much Pleased With Excellence of Performances — G. P. Gardner Big Point Winner

Harvard's annual handicap track games took place in the Stadium Friday afternoon under most favorable conditions.

The best performances were made by R. Tower '15, who won the 100-yard dash in the last time of 10.15 seconds, and H. M. Warren '15, who won the mile run from the 15-yard mark in 4:31.15. G. P. Gardner '16 was the big point winner, taking both hurdles events in easy style from scratch.

Coach Donovan was gratified with the results, as the men have been working outdoors only a little over a week and many of the stars were not allowed to compete. The men are now having their spring recess and will return to Cambridge next Thursday to train on the Stadium track.

100-yard dash. Won by R. Tower '15 (scratch); second, J. L. Foley '15 (2 yards); third, W. R. Adams '15 (4 yards). Time, 10.15.

220-yard dash. Won by W. R. Adams '15 (scratch); second, R. J. De Goozard '13 (scratch); third, J. E. Abbott '14 (scratch). Time, 23.55.

140-yard dash. Won by J. C. Rock '15 (20 yards); second, S. Nichols '13 (42 yards); third, F. W. Capper '15 (5 yards). Time, 20.15.

880-yard dash. Won by N. M. Clark '15 (75 yards); second, J. R. Abbott '14 (30 yards); third, W. R. Adams '15 (75 yards). Time, 10.58.15.

Mile run. Won by H. M. Warren '15 (15 yards); second, R. V. Zamore '15 (100 yards); third, H. G. MacCure '15 (40 yards). Time, 41.15.

Two-mile run. Won by P. H. Willington '12 (scratch); second, H. E. Willington '12 (scratch); third, H. E. Willington '12 (scratch). Time, 17.15.

120-yard high hurdles. Won by G. P. Gardner '16 (scratch); second, G. P. Gardner '16 (scratch); third, G. P. Gardner '16 (scratch). Time, 17.15.

220-yard high hurdles. Won by G. P. Gardner '16 (scratch); second, G. P. Gardner '16 (scratch); third, G. P. Gardner '16 (scratch). Time, 24.55.

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## N. E. AUTO LIST FOR 1912

Weekly edition lists 1912 registrations of all N. E. States to date 810 yearly. AUTO LIST P. B. CO., 138 Pearl st., Tel. 3450 Main.

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## SURPRISES GIVEN IN NEWTON SHOW

NEWTON, Mass.—As a part of a minstrel performance in Lincoln hall, Newton Highlands, last evening, under the auspices of St. Paul's church, what appeared to be a "riot" suddenly developed near the stage, in which Arthur S. Williams, senior warden of the church, figured conspicuously by prearrangement. On being ordered to come on the stage and do a song and dance, Mr. Williams remained in his seat and smiled complacently.

Four of the minstrels, dressed as sailors, thereupon with the help of others pulled him up on the improvised deck. The "captain" however, interfered and ended the melee (previously prepared). Immediately afterwards an extra special number of the "Town Crier" containing a full description of the event was on sale in the hall. Appended to the description of the "riot" were comments on the happening by governmental, state and city officials.

## CITY ASKS BIDS FOR NEW BUILDING

Bids for the construction of the proposed \$100,000 municipal building for East Boston are advertised today in the City Record. Plans for the building have just been filed with Mansur J. Fish, superintendent of public buildings by Harrison H. Atwood, architect.

The new building is to be at Paris and Meriden streets on the sites formerly occupied by the old court house and East Boston high school. It will contain the police station and courts. Bidding will close on April 29.

## WOLLASTON PARK TO BE BEAUTIFIED

Steps have been taken by the Wollaston Park Improvement Association for the beautification of the Wollaston Park district. Several orders will be introduced at the meeting of the city council for the acceptance of streets and the reconstruction of others.

Houses which might be fire menaces will be under the special investigation of the members. Prizes will be offered to the children keeping the most beautiful gardens.

## CITY GIVES BONUS TO FACTORY

CHATHAM, Ont.—Full official returns of the vote taken recently on a by-law to give a bonus to the St. Marys Machine Company of St. Marys, Ont., show 1480 votes in its favor and 80 against it. The bonus is for \$15,000 and will be paid by the city in annual instalments. The Ohio concern will establish a large machine works here.

## MAUGUS CLUB GIVES PLAY

WELLESLEY, Mass.—"Lord and Lady Algy" was performed by the Maugus Club last evening in the auditorium of the clubhouse. Lord Algy was played by William Edmunds, Mrs. Charles A. Jensen was Lady Algy.

## BOSTON PENSION REPORT OUT

Arthur J. Hoyt, United States pension agent in Boston, made public his report today of payments for March, \$1,890,192 to 10,000 of army pensions and \$206,733 on account of navy pensioners.

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MAN AND WIFE desire room and board for May 1st, west of Kodak ave., in good neighborhood; large room with southern exposure; references. Address U 2, 750 People's Gas bldg., Chicago.

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## SENATOR ROOT MAY PRESIDE

WASHINGTON—It is reported that Senator Root, who will be a delegate-at-large from New York, will be chosen as either temporary or permanent chairman of the Chicago convention if President Taft's followers are in control.

## MAKES LITTLE HEADWAY

The man who is always crossing bridges before he reaches them doesn't get over many streams.—Washington Herald.

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# Stocks Close at Small Gains for the Day

## PROFIT TAKING IS EVIDENT IN STOCK MARKET

Prices Shade Off in Both New York and Boston, Losses General—Week's Transactions Heavy

## LONDON IRREGULAR

In looking over the week's operations in the New York stock market it is not difficult to see that there has been a large amount of profit taking. Transactions have been running daily from 800,000 to close to 1,000,000 for considerably more than a week.

In former times it was generally taken for granted that when sales were around a million a day for a week or more it was a good indication that a large amount of distribution was going on. The fact that the offerings have been well taken does not alter the case. The public usually is a free buyer after stocks have had a big rise.

Continued weakness was shown in both the New York and Boston markets at the opening this morning. Opening prices were well under last night and there seemed to be little resistance to the selling pressure.

Selling pressure was of comparatively short duration. Stocks advanced above the early low level and before the close showed net gains for the day.

Reading opened off 1/2 at 165 1/2, and rose a point. Washburn was a feature. After opening up 3/4 at 61 1/2, they advanced 2 points further. Toledo Railways & Light advanced more than 2 points above the last previous sale.

Canadian Pacific opened off 1/2 at 24 1/2, and recovered before the close. American Can opened off 3/4 at 28 1/2, and then advanced 30. The preferred opened unchanged at 110 1/2, dropped the fraction and then improved nearly 2 points. Third Avenue sold off 2 points to 38 1/2.

Tamarack was the feature of the local trading. It opened up 1/2 at 30 and advanced nearly 5 points before shading off. Mayflower was in demand. It opened off 1/2 at 14 and then advanced to 15 1/2. Old Colony mining and North Butte were in better request. The closing was fairly steady.

LONDON—The securities markets left off irregularly strong. Gilt-edged investments hardened. After a rally lack of vigor in the movement caused a reaction in American railway shares. Profit taking in Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk was evident and foreign and mines had a sluggish appearance. Oil securities held well. De Beers were 1/2 lower at 20 1/2. Continental bourses closed quiet.

## IMPROVEMENT IN CENTRAL LEATHER

It is understood that the forthcoming quarterly statement of Central Leather Company, the first the company has ever made, covering the three months ended March 31, will show net profits equal to better than the 1 1/2 per cent dividends on the \$30,000,000 preferred stock. While this is not anything startling, it makes a brilliant contrast with the record of the March quarter of the two previous years. It will be recalled that for the six months to June 30, 1911, Central Leather lost \$302,646 after paying operating expenses. Not even bond interest was earned. The March quarter is always the hardest period of the year to make earnings. In fact it is the season when inventories are normally heaviest and sales lightest.

Central Leather will unquestionably get the benefit this year of an advancing market for leather. Already under sole tannery firm is selling at 36 cents. This is between 5 and 6 cents per pound higher than the low point of the last 12 months.

## AT HIGH INGOIT CAPACITY

PITTSBURGH—The United States Steel Corporation is now operating at 93 per cent of its steel ingot capacity, which in view of its recent plant extensions represents the highest rate of steel output in its history. Its March production exceeded 1,400,000 tons. If this rate were maintained for the full year it would mean an annual output of over 16,000,000 tons or 2,000,000 tons greater than the output of the corporation in its best previous year.

## EDISON COMPANY OF BOSTON

The March gross earnings of the Edison Company of Boston were \$505,843, an increase of 7.25 per cent, compared with an increase of 8.35 per cent in February. Net earnings increased 7.30 per cent, compared with an 11.44 per cent increase in the previous month. For the nine months period ended March 31 net earnings are 13.65 per cent ahead of corresponding period a year ago.

## ALLIS-CHALMERS

NEW YORK—Deposits of Allis-Chalmers Company bonds and common and preferred stocks are being received by committee in fair quantities. No opposition to reorganization plan has yet appeared, and none is anticipated. Application has been made to list new certificates of deposit upon the New York stock exchange. Time for deposit of securities expires May 1.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Allis-Chalmers	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 1/2	1 3/4
Allis-Chalmers pf.	5	5	5	5
Am Ag Chem pf.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	64	64 1/2	63 1/2	64
Am Can	28 1/2	30 1/2	28 1/2	30
Am Can pf.	110 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2
Am Car Pdr	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Am Cotton Oil	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Am Ice	23	23	23	23
Am Linsed Oil	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Am Linsed Oil pf.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Am Loco	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42
Am Smelting	84	84 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2
Am Steel Pdr	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Am Sugar	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am T & T	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
Am Writing P. pf.	31	31	31	31
Am Woolen pf.	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Anacosta	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Atchafalpa	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Atchafalpa pf.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
At Coast Line	141	141	140 1/2	140 1/2
Atchafalpa Loco	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Balt & Ohio	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Batavia	1 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2
Beth Steel	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	35
B R T	83	83 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
Ca Pacific	248 1/2	250 1/2	248 1/2	250 1/2
Cent Leather	25	25 1/2	25	25 1/2
Cent Leather pf.	92	92	92	92
Ches & Ohio	79 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2
Chi & Gt West	19	19	19	19
Chi & Gt West pf.	37	37	37	37
Chi & St Paul	110	110 1/2	110	110 1/2
China	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Col Fuel	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Con Gas	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
Con Loco	15	15	15	15
Corn Products pf.	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Dei & Hudson	171	171 1/2	170 1/2	171 1/2
Denver	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Denver pf.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Erie	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	38
Erie 1st pf.	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Gen Electric	163 1/2	163 1/2	163 1/2	163 1/2
Gen Motor Co	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Goldfield	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Gt Nor Pac	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
Gt Nor Ore	39 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2
Harvester	116	116 1/2	116	116 1/2
Ill Central	129	129	129	129
Inter-Met	20	20 1/2	20	20 1/2
Int Marine	24	24	24	24
Int Pump	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Kan & Tex	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Lake Erie & West	15	15	15	15
Lehigh Valley	165 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2
L & N	158 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2
Mackay Cos	87	87 1/2	87	87 1/2
Miami	26	26 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2
M & St L	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
M St P & Ste M	141	141	141	141
Missouri Pacific	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	43
Nat Lead	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Nevada Cons Cop	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
N Y Central	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Norfolk & Western	121 1/2	121 1/2	120 1/2	121 1/2
North American	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Pacific T & N	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Pennsylvania	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Prop Gas	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Philadelphia Co	108	108	108	108
Pittsburgh Coal	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal pf.	83	83 1/2	83	83 1/2
Presidential	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Ray Cons Copper	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Reading	165 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2
Reading 1st pf.	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Republic Steel	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Rock Island	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Rock Island pf.	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Sears Roebuck	158 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2
Shoeshoe S & I	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	48
Southern Pacific	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Southern Ry pf.	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
Southern Ry pf.	74	74 1/2	74	74 1/2
St L & S F 2d pf.	42	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
Tennessee Copper	40	40 1/2	40	40 1/2
Texas Copper	56	56 1/2	56	56 1/2
Texas Pacific	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Third Ave & L	40 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2
Toledo Rys & L	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Toledo Rys & L pf.	34	34 1/2	34	34 1/2
Univ of Wis	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Union Pacific	171 1/2	171 1/2	171 1/2	171 1/2
Union Pacific pf.	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
U S Steel	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
U S Steel pf.	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
U S Steel 1st pf.	115	115	115	115
U S Steel 2nd pf.	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
U S Steel 3rd pf.	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
U S Steel 4th pf.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
U S Steel 5th pf.	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
U S Steel 6th pf.	65	65	65	65
U S Steel 7th pf.	21	21	21	21
U S Steel 8th pf.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
U S Steel 9th pf.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
U S Steel 10th pf.	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
U S Steel 11th pf.	82	82	82	82
U S Steel 12th pf.	23	23	23	23
U S Steel 13th pf.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
U S Steel 14th pf.	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
U S Steel 15th pf.	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2

When every steel company is reporting a shrinkage of its earnings, it is refreshing to find one company which is not making an unfavorable comparison with last year. On account of the class of product manufactured by the Crucible Steel Company, this company is not affected directly by the withdrawal of railroads from the market, as it does not manufacture railway supplies or material used by roads, except a few drop forgings, high speed tool steel and crucible steel for cutting edges and other high class work is made, thus insuring a certain market no matter what the general trade condition.

For the first six months of the present fiscal year the company has reported net earnings of \$2,283,774 against \$1,995,077 for the same period of last year. The net earnings by months for the first half of the last five fiscal years, except 1909-10, compare as follows, that year not being reported:

	1911	1910	1908	1907
Sept	\$266,452	\$250,220	\$260,000	\$129,550
Oct	\$250,570	\$280,529	\$268,878	\$174,202
Nov	\$177,485	\$172,929	\$163,307	\$138,865
Dec	\$261,508	\$261,157	\$194,388	\$267,729
Jan	\$261,508	\$261,157	\$194,388	\$267,729
Feb	\$195,077	\$212,321	\$212,321	\$212,321
Mar	\$195,077	\$212,321	\$212,321	\$212,321
Total	\$2,283,774	\$1,995,077	\$2,000,000	\$1,777,500

The net earnings, deductions for depreciation and repairs and net profits with the per cent earned on the preferred stock for the first half of the last five years have been as follows:

	1911	1910	1908	1907
Net Earnings	\$2,283,774	\$1,995,077	\$2,000,000	\$1,777,500
Depreciation	\$177,485	\$172,929	\$163,307	\$138,865
Repairs	\$261,508	\$261,157	\$194,388	\$267,729
Net Profits	\$1,950,779	\$1,660,991	\$1,642,305	\$1,370,906
Per Cent	85.4	83.4	82.1	77.2

During the last fiscal year which closed on Aug. 31, the gross earnings of Crucible Steel were \$10,000,000 and the net profits \$2,550,000. With the best part of the year yet before it, Crucible should earn more for its stockholders this year than last when it showed 3.4 per cent for the common after paying the full dividend on the preferred stock.

Crucible Steel has had a good record outside of its experience with the Clairton Steel Company. The company desired to be independent in the matter of raw material and in 1901 organized the St. Clair Furnace Company and the St. Clair Steel Company which built large plants on the Monongahela river.

In 1902 the Crucible Steel Company formed the Clairton Steel Company which took over the St. Clair properties. The operation of the Clairton property absorbed a great deal of the working capital of Crucible Steel. Crucible Steel was unable to utilize all the products of the Clairton and so was forced to sell the surplus in the open market.

The financial question became acute in 1903 with Crucible Steel and eight individuals put up \$5,000,000 to finance the company's requirements in connection with the Clairton Company. In December, 1903, Crucible passed its preferred dividend and a month later petitioned Clairton Steel into the hands of a receiver, because much of its floating debt of \$4,500,000 was due.

After negotiations which had covered two years United States Steel took over Clairton Steel in April 1904, guaranteeing all its bonds and giving Crucible Steel \$1,000,000 par value of its second five. A contract was made between Crucible and United States Steel under which the latter would supply the former with about 120,000 tons of steel and 80,000 tons of pig iron annually. The net loss to Crucible Steel on its Clairton experience was \$1,578,017.

With the Clairton Company off its hands, Crucible Steel set to work to get its finances into shape to conduct a business of sufficient magnitude to enable it to resume dividends. At the annual meeting in 1904, stockholders authorized an issue of \$7,000,000 bonds, but the financial condition of the company improved so rapidly that no occasion for their sale arose and they were never issued. The preferred stock is now receiving 7 per cent a year and the accumulated dividends amount to 16 per cent.

## FINANCES OF PERE MARQUETTE

Pere Marquette had, on April 9, \$466,000 in cash on hand. This item had been valued at approximately \$600,000 on Friday night. The company owes slightly more than \$600,000 in unpaid taxes, while supply bills and other miscellaneous items would increase the amount to \$700,000. Orders will shortly be placed for 40 new locomotives, the largest the company has ever had. The recent application, denied by the Michigan railroad commission, for an issue of notes, was for \$1,300,000 and not \$2,000,000 as has been supposed.

## CRUCIBLE STEEL'S FIRST SIX MONTHS FAVORABLE PERIOD

Earnings for Half-Year Show Good Increase Over Previous Year Due to Class of Product Manufactured

## PROSPECTS BRIGHT

When every steel company is reporting a shrinkage of its earnings, it is refreshing to find one company which is not making an unfavorable comparison with last year. On account of the class of product manufactured by the Crucible Steel Company, this company is not affected directly by the withdrawal of railroads from the market, as it does not manufacture railway supplies or material used by roads, except a few drop forgings, high speed tool steel and crucible steel for cutting edges and other high class work is made, thus insuring a certain market no matter what the general trade condition.

For the first six months of the present fiscal year the company has reported net earnings of \$2,283,774 against \$1,995,077 for the same period of last year. The net earnings by months for the first half of the last five fiscal years, except 1909-10, compare as follows, that year not being reported:

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## NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

REICHSTAG REGARDS  
POSTAL BONUSES AS  
POLITICAL REWARDS

Salary Increases Refused on Ground That They Are Payment for Assisting in Germanization of Poles

## PLEA IS RIDICULED

(Special to the Monitor)  
BERLIN, Germany. A proposal to grant an extraordinary increase of salary for post and telegraph clerks of middle and subordinate standing in the province of Posen, was defeated during the debate in the Reichstag.

The measure was down for second reading, but was rejected owing to the united action of the Social and Democratic parties who, with the assistance of the Polish faction, defeated the bill. This is the first occasion on which the Center and Democratic parties have been known to unite in this manner. A sum of 1,012,000 marks has been allocated in the new budget estimates for this purpose, and it had been proposed to distribute the money in the form of a bonus. Indeed, the increase of salary had already been promised to a number of men.

The parties above referred to opposed the measure on the grounds that the money is really a reward, under another name, to the Prussian officials for the services they have already rendered, and are expected to render in the future, in the Germanization of the Polish population of that district. It certainly appears a somewhat remarkable fact that only the clerks of the province of Posen are considered eligible for the rise, while those in Silesia and other parts are excluded in need of it.

Dr. Spain, the leader of the Center party, declared that the political character of the bonus was abundantly evident by the fact that not all the clerks in the east and west Prussian districts were to receive the money, but only those in the district in which Polish was spoken. For this reason, he declared, his party would vote against the measure. Herr Ledebour of the Social Democrats, did not hesitate, and he was supported by the leader of the Polish faction to designate the measure as mere bribery and corruption. He declared that the bonus would have been willingly supported by the Social Democrats if it had been offered equally to all subordinate clerks of the imperial post throughout the empire.

Secretary of State for the Imperial Post, Kraetke, denied that there was any political tendency in the measure, and depicted the disappointment of the clerks in glowing colors. This, however, only roused ironical laughter on the part of the Social Democrats. The speaker could hardly expect any sympathy from that party since he had declared but a short time previously, that he would not agree to the employment of any Social Democrat in his department.

The measure was ultimately defeated by 183 to 122 votes. The main feature of the debate was that it showed that the Polish question is a long way from being settled, but that on the contrary the Poles are as unwilling to submit to any attempt to suppress their language and Germanize their customs as ever they were.

PHILIP SNOWDEN  
SCORES POLICY  
OF SYNDICALISM

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON. Philip Snowden, M. P., when addressing a Labor party meeting at Oldham, had some severe criticisms to make regarding the action of the miners' leaders in deciding to take a ballot without giving the miners any information that would enable them to vote intelligently on the question.

The miners' leaders by that action, he said, had abdicated the duties of leadership, and the absence of any lead on their part had produced disastrous results, as indicated by the ballots which had been already taken. Some districts would be satisfied and other districts dissatisfied, and there was every reason to apprehend the break up of the magnificent solidarity that the miners had evidenced.

Mr. Snowden concluded by expressing his entire disassociation from the policy of syndicalism, which he characterized as opposed both to organization and the state. It was anarchy pure and simple and the very opposite of socialism as he understood it.

GAS WORKS WILL  
USE OIL AS FUEL

(Special to the Monitor)  
NEWCASTLE, England. The use of oil as a fuel instead of coal is gaining rapid ground, and the announcement is made that the Newcastle and Gateshead Gas Company have decided to install a new gas oil plant with a capacity for making gas at the rate of 1,500,000 feet per day.

YOUNG REPUBLICANS  
OF CHINA CELEBRATE  
IN CLOTHES OF WEST

(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)  
MIXED DRESS IN CHINA

(Special to the Monitor)  
HONGKONG. Perhaps the most conspicuous feature of the celebration of the Chinese New Year's day this year was the general attempt to adopt European dress.

The celebration of the festival coincided very closely with the Republican successes and every one was eager to show his sympathy with the new order, this desire taking the form of a change in clothing. Instead of appearing in their best brocades and their embroidered coats, as in the past, all the young men adopted European dress.

The demand for coats and trousers was so great that the supply failed and many were forced to be content with their native robes and a European hat or cap. One merchant in Hongkong sold 5000 hats and caps the week before the New Year celebrations. As a rule the older men were not quite so willing to change the costume of their forefathers, and consequently appeared in full native dress.

YOKOHAMA WILL  
HOLD EXHIBITION

(Special to the Monitor)  
YOKOHAMA, Japan. At a meeting of the Yokohama city assembly held on March 13, it was decided to hold an industrial exhibition in Yokohama during the autumn of this year. It will probably be held on the old cricket ground now used as a recreation ground by Japanese, or else at Honmoku, a suburb of Yokohama which has lately been linked up by tram line. This line tunnels the bluff and now makes access very easy.

FRANCE CANNOT BE  
PASSIVE OVER NAVY  
SAYS M. DELCASSÉ

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS, France. In view of the activity of other powers in increasing their navies, France could not remain passive, M. Delcassé declared in the course of his speech in the Senate recently on the subject of the new naval program. According to this program, a fleet of 28 ships of the line, 10 scout cruisers, 52 ocean-going destroyers, 91 submarines and 10 vessels for foreign service will be built.

According to the original estimate, the vessels would be completed in 1920; M. Delcassé announced, however, to the satisfaction of all present, that it had been found possible to make arrangements whereby this program would be completed by 1919 instead of 1920.

Speaking on the subject of the naval requirements of the country the minister for marine said that the situation in the channel and in the Atlantic was different to that in the Mediterranean. In the former a policy of vigilance was sufficient. In the latter, however, the fleet would not only require to be prepared to attack an enemy, but must be ready to keep open the lines of communication at the same time.

He did not imply, he explained, that any country was the enemy of France in the Mediterranean, but he maintained that the best means of insuring peace was to be sufficiently strong to maintain it and it was as in the light of a guarantee of peace that he viewed the new naval program.

The development of the navy was, he declared, essential, and although he did not look upon the scheme as one which could not be modified if necessary, he maintained that it was important that the program should be passed.

BRITAIN WILL RETAIN  
SURPLUS AS RESERVE

Mr. Lloyd-George Defends His Finance in Commons From Socialistic Charge and Explains His Program

## NAVY NEEDS NOTED

(Special to the Monitor)  
WESTMINSTER. When Mr. Lloyd-George advanced to the table of the House of Commons to introduce his budget for the current year the House was a full one, though it was understood that no new material changes were to be made in the national taxation.

It was known, of course, that the chancellor had a surplus to deal with, and some interest was manifested as to whether this would be relegated, as in the usual course, to the sinking fund or earmarked for some specific purpose.

Mr. Lloyd-George did not leave the House long in suspense. He informed them that the surplus of £6,545,000 was the largest surplus so far as he was aware up to the present time; but he went on to explain that it would not be applied to the sinking fund, but would be held over to reinforce the treasury balance, and he hinted somewhat more than strongly that its ultimate destination would be to increase the amount of the naval estimates.

It was at first thought that the chancellor was finding a way of appropriating a large sum of money without applying to Parliament for its disbursement. It was, however, made quite clear later in the debate by Mr. Masterman, that no matter to what use the surplus might be applied, it would be applied as a supplementary estimate, and that that estimate would necessarily have to come before the House.

The chancellor went on from this to defend his finance from the charge of socialism. He said that in introducing his famous budget of 1909 it had been his object not to provide for the exigencies of a specific year but to provide a basis of taxation on which future estimates might be based. It was necessary, he insisted, to provide for a permanent increase of expenditure of a nature which nobody could call socialistic.

First of all there was the navy, which the opposition were even stronger than the ministerialists in demanding should be maintained in an adequate manner; next there were the old-age pensions, and old-age pensions had been for years a

plank in the Unionist platform, though, he drily added, he must say they had been enshrined in that program very much after the manner of a fly in amber, not a live thing, but something to be inquired about. The navy, then, and old-age pensions, could be scarcely regarded as revolutionary finance.

The next items were grants to local authorities for roads, and for agricultural development, and for re-afforestation, none of which, he thought, could possibly be regarded as socialistic. After this Mr. Lloyd-George dealt with the various sources of revenue during the past year and disclosed the somewhat extraordinary fact that of the £270,000,000 which changed hands during the financial years under wills, no less amount than half of it had been owned by 970 people.

In estimating for the new year the chancellor seriously took into consideration the coal strike. If it had not been for this strike the surplus would, he explained, have amounted certainly to £7,000,000. Owing, however, to the strike he calculated that there would be a net loss of £1,200,000. Besides this loss he looked forward to a loss on tea, for the curious reason that a great number of tea plantations had been given up to the growing of rubber. There would be no new taxes, but he hoped that by means of the old taxes he would raise a revenue of £187,189,000 which would give him an estimated surplus of £304,000 over the expenditure.

The statement, which was purely a businesslike one, with an entire absence of politics, was received with manifest satisfaction on the government benches and with very little criticism from the opposition.

Analysis of the budget:  
ESTIMATED RECEIPTS  
Tax revenue.....£23,900,000  
Excise tax.....£2,700,000  
Death duties.....£5,450,000  
Stamps.....£4,000,000  
Civil service.....£9,500,000  
House duty.....£2,000,000  
Property and income tax.....£4,100,000  
Land value duties.....£45,000,000  
Total.....£153,700,000

Postal, tel. and tel. services.....£29,175,000  
Crown lands, Suez canal shares, and sundry loan miscellaneous.....£2,119,000  
Total revenue.....£187,189,000

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE  
Consolidated fund services.....£37,917,500  
Army.....£27,800,000  
Navy.....£44,085,400  
Civil service.....£9,500,000  
Revenue departments.....£28,002,500  
Total expenditure.....£147,305,000  
Total revenue (as above).....£187,189,000  
Estimated surplus.....£39,884,000

VISIT OF PRINCE OF  
WALES TO PARIS IS  
GRATIFYING PRESS

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON. King George bade good-by to the Prince of Wales at Victoria station when he left with his tutor for Paris, where he has gone for several months.

The prince traveled under the title of the Earl of Chester, and as such he will be known while he remains abroad. On arriving in Paris he was met by his host, the Marquis de Breteuil.

All the French papers refer to the Prince of Wales' visit to France with obvious satisfaction. The Herald says the young prince is certain of a warm welcome from the people of the French republic, not only for his own sake, but for the memories that center round the title he bears, and because his sojourn in Paris will be a demonstration of the growing closeness of the entente cordiale.

It is officially announced that the Prince of Wales will be in Paris for some months, probably until he goes to Oxford for a university course in October. The young prince is said to have already acquired an excellent knowledge of French and German, but a long stay in the French capital will enable him to become more proficient in speaking the French language, and it is possible that when his course in Paris is over, he will visit Berlin for the purpose of speaking German.

No other English princes have visited a country to learn its language, and this therefore marks a new departure. Hitherto they have acquired their knowledge of foreign tongues through tutors who have been with them in England.

He is accompanied by his tutor, Mr. Hansell, and will be the guest of the Marquis and Marquise de Breteuil, who were intimate friends of King Edward VII. The marquis lives in a mansion in the Avenue de Bois de Boulogne, and is a prominent figure in Paris society, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, a knight of the Legion of Honor, and possesses a number of foreign orders. One of his sons, Comte Jacques de Breteuil, was born in the same year as the Prince of Wales; his other son, Comte Francois, being two years older. The Marquis de Breteuil was formerly Miss Garner, an American lady.

The prince will make himself thoroughly conversant with French arts, and while with the Marquis de Breteuil will have the opportunity of meeting most of the eminent artists, writers and notable men of the day. He will have a special French tutor, M. Escoffier, during his stay in Paris.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA  
SEEKING WISDOM OF  
CONSERVING FOREST

(Special to the Monitor)  
PERTH, W. Aus.—The southwest portion of Western Australia is so richly provided with hardwood timbers that the question of reforestation as various areas are gradually cut out has up to now received little more than academic consideration. The government has decided to increase the reserves of forest areas.

This is a first step in the general system of classification which will be introduced as funds are made available. On account of the valuable nature of Tuart timber and the limited area in which it is found the government has decided to assist in the work of reforestation and to reserve any forest country which has been cut out.

In order to meet the requirements of the various government departments, areas, including Karri country, have been specially set apart for their use. The public works and railway departments especially will operate in these areas, while it is intended to encourage the use of local woods for fruit cases. The jarrah classes which have already arrived in the London market are highly approved by English purchasers.

In the Albany district an area of 4700 acres has been reserved for a pine plantation, and a scheme has been proposed for utilizing prison labor in clearing this land for plantation purposes.

PARIS TO MADRID  
FLIGHT PLANNED

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS, France.—M. Vedrines, the hero of Limoux, proposes to fly from Paris to Madrid in the course of a day. Every movement of the popular aviator is now watched with immense interest by the people of France, and if his proposal to start an aviation school near Paris is to be put into practice it will no doubt meet with an enormous measure of success.

## BOYS TO HAVE SETTLEMENT

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON. At a meeting at the Women's Institute George Montague said that there was to be started at a farm in Dorset a settlement similar to the George Junior Self-Governing Republic for Boys and Girls at Freeville in America, and that it was intended to give boys and girls equal tax for the same work.

YUAN IS AT WORK IN  
WESTERN GARB FOR  
GOOD OF NEW CHINA

(Reproduced by permission)  
YUAN SHI KAI  
President of the republic of China

(Special to the Monitor)  
HONGKONG. Politically and constitutionally China is in the melting pot. The revolution has accomplished its first object, the abolition of the Manchu dynasty, but though the imperial government has passed away, the new republican form of government has not yet been recognized by the powers. China is at present in a state of transition.

So far the prospects for the success of the republic are exceedingly bright. There has been less trouble than even the most optimistic anticipated. Obstacles have disappeared most surprisingly and events have taken such an unexpected course that most people have come to the conclusion that China, having carried out the revolution in her own original way may be trusted to see it through in her own manner.

Yuan Shi Kai, having put his hand to the plow, shows no sign of going back. Not only has he cut his queue and donned western garments, thus coming into line with the revolutionaries, but he has expressed himself in words which must have satisfied the most thoroughgoing republican of the genuineness of his intentions.

KING KANISHKA  
STATUE IS FOUND

(Special to the Monitor)  
ALLAHABAD, India.—An archeological find of considerable interest has been made by Pandit Radha Krishna in the neighborhood of Muttra. The Pandit was exploring a mound when he came across a life-size statue of the famous Indo-Scythian King Kanishka, who ruled over northern India about the commencement of the Christian era.

The head was missing, but it is possible that it may yet be discovered during the excavation of the mound. The statue, which bears the inscription in ancient Brahmi script, "King, king of kings, his majesty Kanishka," shows the ruler in a long coat reaching to the knees and wearing heavy top-boots. His right hand rests on a mace whilst his left clasp the hilt of a long straight sword.

SUFFRAGISTS FREED  
ON BAIL ARE GIVEN  
OVATION IN LONDON

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON. While in the House of Commons the conciliation bill was being discussed, the twelfth Albert Hall demonstration of the Women's Social and Political Union took place. Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, who had been liberated on bail earlier in the day, appeared on the platform and received a tremendous ovation, neither of them, however, speaking.

Miss Annie Kenney, who was chairman of the meeting, read a message from Miss Christabel Pankhurst. Miss Pankhurst, who said she was with them heart and soul that evening, bade them all be of good cheer. "The fierceness of the enemy's attack," she said, "is a sign of our victory. Quit you like women, and the day is ours."

Miss Elizabeth Robins and Mrs. Zang will also speak. The latter said that the fight was one of the "spirit of force against the force of spirit." The cabinet was divided on the question, but Mr. Asquith was leader. The idea of the blind leading the blind was humorous, but in this case it was the blind leading the seeing.

BOMBARDED CITY OF BEYROUT  
DRIVES AWAY ALL ITALIANS

(Special to the Monitor)

BEYROUT, Syria.—The excitement caused by the bombardment of the Turkish vessels in the harbor died away at the end of two days. Since then Beyrouth has been very quiet and very free from disturbance, with the exception of a few false alarms.

The shops, for the most part, have been kept open, but they have had scarcely any customers, and business life has been almost at a standstill. The Italian residents have all left the country. A few decided to remain, but soldiers were sent to find them out and to compel them to desert. Every one who is left here is very thankful that the affair has caused so little disturbance.

There is a story current that a band of about 30 of the worst ruffians in the town had gathered together, shouting that the time was now come to kill the Christians. They proposed first to go out in their rowing boats and attack and sink the Italian warships, believing that the latter would collapse if only hammered by the fists of the "faithful." At that moment, just as they were starting, a shell landed in their midst, and only one escaped to tell the tale. This story may be more or less an exaggeration, but it shows the temper of the people, and how deep is the fear of a Muhammadan rising if anything were done to precipitate it.

Some years ago, when the army corps were converging on Constantinople, Abdul Hamid sent one of his worst messages to the Vali of Beyrouth, ordering the immediate massacre of all the Christians. The Vali was, however, wiser. He knew that all the Christians of the Lebanon and Kasarawan would be up in arms to leave out of sight what the powers might have had to say afterwards. So he procrastinated, and in a few days the news came that the government had been overthrown.

It is the knowledge of this sort of thing that shows the danger to a non-Muhammadan population of incidents like that of the bombardment of Beyrouth, and of the Italian demonstrations in the Red sea, in the neighborhood of the sacred cities. If the bombardment of Hodeidah had ended in the slaughter of any of the caravans proceeding to Mecca, a flood of fanatic fury would have been let loose, which no amount of reprisals could ever have finally balanced.

The fanaticism and the ignorance of the villagers may be realized from an incident which occurred during the total eclipse of the moon some time ago. At Asfairiyeh the whole of the inhabitants were awakened at night by an awful din, screams and shouts from the villagers, a clinking and rattling of chains and a ringing of all the bells.

The Christians were terrified at this, as they interpreted it as the beginning of a massacre. After some time they found a man who was sufficiently calm to explain what was happening. He said that an evil spirit in the form of a great

wolf was striving to swallow the moon, and that if it succeeded the end of the world would come. The villagers were, consequently, trying to frighten it away. When the eclipse was over and the moon again appeared services were held in the mosques to return thanks for the frightening away of the wolf.

ADMIRALTY PAYS  
£7000 DEBT AFTER  
27 YEARS WAITING

(Special to the Monitor)  
PORTSMOUTH, Eng.—A sum of £7000 has been received by the Portsmouth Corporation in payment of a debt of no less than 27 years standing. For some reason, not explained, the admiralty have only now seen fit to pay the money due so long ago.

The debt was incurred, owing to the construction of a drainage scheme by the corporation. When the work was put in hand there was a clause in the agreement to the effect that the payment was to be made when the work was completed to the satisfaction of the admiralty; this satisfaction has only now been expressed.

## PERTH AIMS AT EXHIBITION

(Special to the Monitor)  
PERTH, W. Aus.—A committee has been formed in Perth, Western Australia, for the purpose of promoting the holding of an international exhibition in the city to celebrate the expected opening of the trans-Australian railway about the end of 1915.

## COMMISSION TO VISIT ANATOLIA

(Special to the Monitor)  
CONSTANTINOPLE.—A commission, under the presidency of the minister of the Evkaf will start shortly for eastern Anatolia with the object of settling the differences which exist between the Armenians and the Kurds.

## CHANCELLOR'S SON IS ATHLETE

(Special to the Monitor)  
EASTBOURNE, Eng.—G. Lloyd-George, son of the chancellor of the exchequer, at Eastbourne College sports took first prize for a flat race and second for the long jump.



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# THE HOME FORUM

## TOUCHING CERTAIN FAMOUS BOOKS

THE great Greek tragedies and certain of the comedies, as the "Birds" of Aristophanes, are of course included by Sir John Lubbock in his selection of the representative works of great literature. Of Euripides Prof. Paul Shorey, lecturing recently at Harvard, says that he may be called in a sense the George Bernard Shaw of Greek drama, that is, with all its poetry and tragic power, the realistic bent of his work exposes the weakness and wrong tendencies of his time clearly for those who read him right. Indeed, in the comedy writers who came after Euripides, of whom Aristophanes was the great leader, Professor Shorey saw that this tendency of Euripides to be a mirror of his times had come to its clearest determination and the comedies of the hour were forerunners of the gossip press of today. For example, in Plato's time we find the comedy writers making fun of the Socratic method at Plato's school much as journalists today poke fun at Harvard students. Professor Shorey in this connection cited a passage which asks, "And why is Plato doing now?" The answer said that he was asking "What is a cucumber?" and one of the students explains that it is an "elongated, green potato."

Professor Murray lecturing on the form of Greek drama recently in Boston studied especially the technique of the tragedists. In Euripides he finds a perfection of formal technique. Besides the chorus, touched on here lately, he names the action or motive of the drama and the messenger as two elements of form which may always be found in a Greek drama. These dramas grew from the ceremonial dances that celebrated some historical and religious rite; and in each play may be found the reference to the ritual or ceremonial which it was used to enrich. This "action" may be frankly emphasized or with deeper art

woven into the texture of the play so as to be unnoticeable unless one is looking for it. It appears that the poet, given his specific ritual, as the celebration of some hero or heroine or some act of his or hers, begins to think about his story, to find the various poetic phases of it, to see what led up to the event commemorated, tries to understand its deeper meanings, and the result is a beautiful drama springing like a flower from a tiny seed.

Professor Murray sees at one end of the line the primitive savage trying to express in gestures which he calls a dance the emotions for which he has no words, and at the other the professional dancer who comes out to be admired for his mere artistic skill. Between these two is the Greek drama, the festival procession or ceremonial, the poet giving himself wholeheartedly to the expression in words and action of the essential idea his people are striving to glorify. Out of this honest endeavor to express what is holy and beautiful to him grew the noble dramas which have had such a hold on the cultured thought of all the generations since. Professor Murray sees that all real art must come from such earnest absorption in the idea, fairly unaware that a great work is to be accomplished, striving only to do the task of the moment as nobly as possible.

He noted the fact that to say to one "Look at me, see how beautiful I am" is not the means to convince. Such direct attack usually finds him who is accosted to be ironical. But the beautiful art of Greece wove all about the particular motive or cause of the drama such a setting, such an interpretation of it, as moved the people to deep realization of its essential meanings and won them to recognition of its beauty or its teaching as the literal insistence upon it could not have done. For example a ritual of the children was celebrated by the

tragedy of Medea, and at the close she says that their passing must be forever remembered, etc. This is the only reference to the true action, or motive of the play. But the poet pondering this ancient rite for the children saw the old questions of the relations of man and woman involved in it, and points in his lesson to the fact that the wrong doing or antagonisms of the parents result in all the destruction that heaps itself upon the children. Here is an important teaching brought home by the poet, who develops the seemingly dry and formal ceremonial into a living illustration of human experience as it appears in every age.

### To Keep Cut Flowers

Cut flowers should be laid in tepid water as soon as received. Handle them gently and let the water cover leaves, stalks and blossoms. Take out after 20 minutes, shake off lightly and arrange in clean holders, taking care not to crowd.

Look at the stem ends of roses. If they look dark, clip off half an inch before putting them in the vases. The dark color shows waterlogging—a change of tissue which prevents the vessels from taking up water. Next morning clip again. This is imperative if you want to keep roses longer than a day. Indeed, all manner of cut flower stalks must be clipped, and the water they stand in changed at clipping time. Lump charcoal in the water helps to keep the flowers fresh and prevents in a degree the fading of roses.

Violets that have been worn throughout an evening can be made again serviceable in this fashion. Unwrap the stalks, laying the foil carefully aside, then plunge the bunch gently into tepid water, let stand ten minutes, remove, shake lightly, wrap a little damp cotton about the stalks, wrap in tissue paper, head and ears, lay in a cool place.

Treat orchids the same way, only take care the water comes only to the under surface of the flowers, not over them.—New York Tribune.

Let the majestic serenity with which you estimate the great and the small prove that you refer everything to the Inimitable. . . . Let the bright cheerfulness with which you encounter every proof of transitory nature reveal to all men that you live above time and above the world.—Schleiermacher.

## COURTESY IN THE HOME

WRITING with great common sense about the need of mutual respect and sincere courtesy in homes some one has lately reminded us that one's own room should be a place where one can retire and be sure of privacy. Another member of the household finding the door closed should knock for permission to come in as respectfully as if at the door of a guest.

"Mother's room" is the one most likely to be invaded thoughtlessly, and this writer speaks especially of the early morning hour which the mother may have sought to have in quiet for reading the Bible or other helpful books—"mother's little books" as one household calls them—which is so often intruded upon without concern. Mother naturally wishes all the children to come to her instantly in need, and no doubt meets all these demands upon her with patience, but after all she has certain rights which the household should respect and even if she makes no protest the others should of themselves think of her need for a short season every day undisturbed.

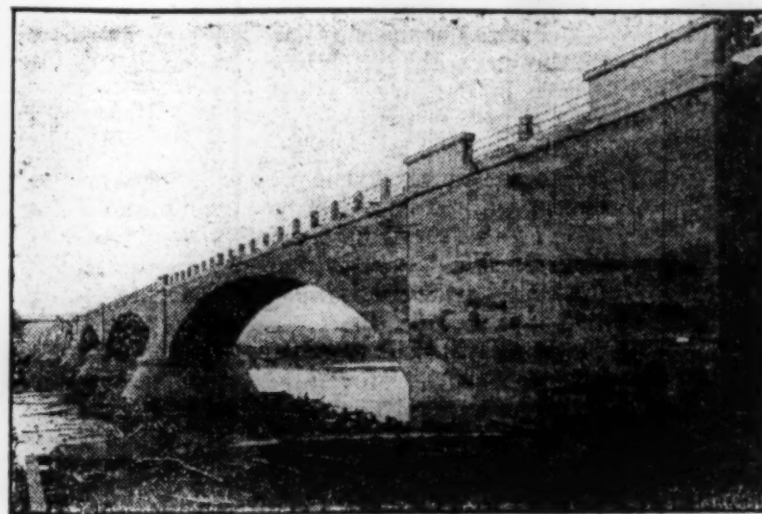
Even the children in well ordered homes have their own room as a place where they may rest undisturbed, provided always that certain general rules of home-making are observed. It is a good thing for a child to feel that he has rights which his elders respect, and the adult who has never learned to hold the true respect for childhood must show himself lacking in a right reverence in other directions.

Habitual courtesy at home keeps one in practice for the outward world, and there is no surer touchstone to happiness and success in even the worldly world than a gentle and considerate attitude toward others, expressed in good manners.

### Pattern in Love

God is our pattern in love and compassions; we are well warranted to endeavor to be like Him in this. Men esteem much more highly some other virtues which make more show and trample upon love and compassion and meekness. But though these virtues grow low and are of a dark color, yet they are of a very sweet and diffusive smell; odoriferous graces; and the Lord propounds himself our example in them.—Robert Leighton.

## NOTABLE ENGINEERING FEAT



HUMBOLDT COUNTY BRIDGE, CALIFORNIA

EARLY completion of a railroad between Eureka, the metropolis of northern California, and San Francisco, will open for further development and settlement a great and fruitful domain. That enterprise is fully awake in this hitherto isolated and little-known region is once more exemplified by the completion in the fall of 1911 of one of the largest concrete bridges in the world, the Humboldt county bridge across Eel river.

This bridge, of reinforced concrete, was built under the supervision of James Wilson of the Pacific Construction Company, after the plans of County Surveyor Conners. Its length is 1451 feet; the total length, including approaches, is 2000 feet; the width of the roadway 24 feet. Containing seven arches, the abutments and piers rest on piles sunk 50 feet beneath the shifting gravel and sand that form the bed of the stream.

The bridge contains 20,000 barrels of cement, 425 tons of reinforcement and 10,000 cubic yards of dirt and gravel, making its approximate weight 30,000 tons. The arches are 44 feet above low water and 23 feet above the extreme high water mark. The cost in round numbers was \$250,000. The funds were raised by taxation.

## AMERICAN CITIES ARE DEFENDED

WRITING in defense of the American city and noting that the civic administration of the United States has been the least successful department of the democratic experiment, F. C. Howes says in *Scribner's* that burdened as the city is by state domination and by its taxes it is a wonder that the American city has done as well as it has. For all the autocratic German government the German cities are practically free organizations with much more leeway in

carrying out the things that seem to themselves good than American cities have.

He then goes on to note the things where American cities do well and says: Our library systems are models. In this we have been pioneers. The rapid development of public and private libraries, the extension of branches, the opening of reading-rooms and library centers, the use of pictures and children's departments show the possibilities of

our municipal democracy—when the laws of the state permit it to grow as it will.

Commissions come to America to study our library methods just as commissions go from this country to Europe to study their municipal achievements. The park systems of our cities are of the same high order. Our development in recent years has been phenomenal. Not only are our parks generous in area, but they have been laid out by experts in a far-sighted way. The Boston system is said to be the most comprehensive of any in the world, while those of Chicago, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Kansas City, Denver and a score of lesser cities compare favorably with those of any cities of Europe.

America, too, led the way in playground development, as well as in the wider use of the schoolhouse and the social center. The exhibits of the American city in these activities at the Berlin town planning exposition were accepted as in advance of those of Europe.

From the very beginning our fire departments have been honestly and efficiently administered. These, too, have been models for foreign cities. For the most part they have been free from the spoils system. Merit has been recognized in the selection of chiefs. New appliances have been rapidly introduced and an esprit de corps has been created like that of the army and the navy.

Our common schools have always been a source of pride. Expenditure is generous. Teachers, for the most part, are well trained and school equipment is of an elaborate sort. Increased appropriations for high schools, for technical, manual training and kindergarten training have followed one another with great rapidity. Our schools are, for the most part, honestly administered and with a relatively high degree of intelligence and foresight.

### From Schiller's "Jungfrau von Orleans"

A gracious lord flings open wide his gates To every guest, and never one excludes; As freely as the firmament the earth, Must kindness embrace both friend and foe.

So sends the sun its beams impartially Throughout the spaces of infinitude: Thus heaven its dew in equal measures gives.

The same to every thirsty, growing thing. What e'er is good and cometh from above, Is free to all, and unrestricted sent; 'Tis darkness dwells confined in crevices.

### Hawaiian Railways

Five railways are in operation in the Hawaiian islands. The longest is 70 miles, from Honolulu to the extreme northern point of Oahu, where it connects with the Koolau railway. The Hilo railway runs from Hilo to within nine miles of the volcano of Kilauea. The Kohala railroad connects Kohala plantations with the seaport of Mahukona. The Kahului railroad runs from that port to various plantations on Maui.—From Consular and Trade Reports.

## INDIAN STATUE FOR NEW YORK

THE offer of an Indian statue to the city of New York is something which would, in a similar case in Europe, have occupied the press for months, as a correspondent of the New York Sun remarks. But very little has been said in the American press of the new art work about to be. It appears that Congress has consented to the use of one of the islands in the harbor for the purpose.

pose, but the writer finds that to put another statue in competition with Liberty would be a doubtful experiment and most especially a statue of an Indian, with all it connotes of things which Americans are on the whole ashamed of. Liberty represents the nation's highest ideal, but the Indian statue, this writer thinks, is in some sort an atonement or at least an apology for the perhaps inevitable defeat of the red man under the white invasion.

To set Equality and Fraternity as companions to Liberty might be well, thinks this writer, but the Indian would have very little in common with her at best. If he were as big as she is there would be comparisons instituted and if one outdid the other in size or beauty this would be fair to neither. The hold Liberty has on the public thought now is that her figure looms vast and splendid from afar, even if she is not so very remarkable as a work of art; the returning traveler beholds her with a thrill and so recalls what the new world stands for—before the customs officers take him in charge.

But the Indian statue should be set in a different place, where he can be seen and read his lesson for all to hear. The Indian never was much of a seaman, at best, and to set him among the woods and rocks of a parkway would be more in keeping. The writer recommends Inwood hill, along which Riverside drive is to be extended if the wishes of the public can be carried out. There is land on the hill too steep and rocky for building purposes, and moreover the hill is high and stands out against the sky in such a way as to afford a splendid site for the statue. There is a famous cold spring at the foot of the hill where is said to have been the favorite camping ground of the Indians on Manhattan island, and heaps of oyster shells and arrow heads and the like have been unearthed to witness the old scenes enacted there.

## COLLEGE ORATORY TODAY

ONE of the judges at a recent intercollegiate oratorical contest makes a comment upon the character of the orations which we are permitted to quote, says the Portland Oregonian. A dozen years ago the orations on occasions of this kind dealt with such subjects as temperance, the greatness of America, the conquest of the West and so on. It would have been impossible to imagine an intercollegiate oratorical contest without at least one speech lauding our country and magnifying its advantages over the rest of the world. But now there seems to have been a total change of mood among thoughtful college students. All the orations at this contest evinced a feeling of dissatisfaction with present conditions and a burning aspiration for something better.

When one glances over the titles of the orations the truth of this observation is pretty evident. There were, for example, "The Cry of the Children," "The New Statesman" and "Ideals of Citizenship."

A wise man said not a great while ago that if you want to know what men will be doing in 50 years inquire what the college boys are thinking now. The ideals of the world make their chosen home in the colleges and among the

graduates from advanced schools will be found the hands and heads to make them effective in practice.

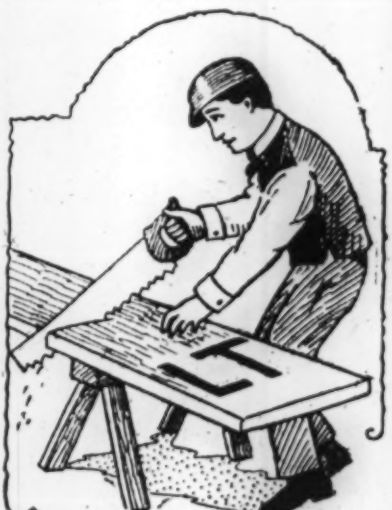
The way runs neither through the rocky wastes of anarchy nor the quagmires of stagnation. This middle way, which is the path of safety and progress, is being studiously explored by the boys and girls in our colleges. A few years from now they will be traveling it and leading the American voters along its difficult course. The world is not going to be saved either by standing still or by plunging over precipices and the college students seem to have found it out.

### Humane Day Observance

The public schools of Massachusetts will observe humane day this year on April 16. For the benefit of teachers who mark this annual occasion by fitting instruction and exercises, an entirely new "Humane Manual," to which prominent men have contributed, will be issued.—Our Dumb Animals.

Let a man contend to the uttermost For his life's self prize.—Browning.

### Picture Puzzle



What article of food? ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE: Broccoli.

### Beethoven's Great Song

Vincent d'Indy says in his new book on Beethoven that the popularity of "Adelaide" was so great that in a short time after its publication 22 versions were published, 28 with piano, 11 for guitar, etc. There was much curiosity to know who Adelaide really was. Was she Beethoven's Jeanette de Honrath or Wilhelmine de Westerholdt? This song d'Indy thinks a slight work which was accepted when Beethoven's serious compositions had to wait. He thinks "Fidelio" not a great work, marking no advance over the operas of the time, whereas Weber's "Der Freischuetz" and "Euryanthe" gave new impulse to German music.—Music.

Clear writers, like clear fountains, do not seem so deep as they are; the turbid seem most profound.—Lander.

## GOD'S MERCIES

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SO good is God that His mercies are new every morning. So sang the Psalmist and so agrees every Christian who is growing to understand God. For generations mortals have talked about God, wondered and speculated and theorized as to His nature and His availability. Here and there have appeared gleams of knowledge concerning Him; some earnest ones in every age have sought and in great measure found Him. The conviction of His mercy, however, comes only to those who do know Him, and just to the extent that they know Him. We trust what we understand; and to comprehend God rightly is to depend more surely upon Him and to come out of the fear of other things than God. So we find His mercies.

Now not in a day do mortals learn to trust God, nor can they come to understand Him without instruction. The Scriptures teach of God, but mortals have read into their pages so many false notions about God, so many partial and incomplete conclusions based upon a single text here and there, that much misunderstanding of God prevails even where Christian teaching exalts Him. That He is person as we know person, that He knows or sends evil, that He is in a far-away heaven to be found by us only after death—all these beliefs about God obscure His mercies and His goodness does not appear availing to us until we emerge from such mistaken theories into a correct knowledge of God as He is. The students of Christian Science feel in all humility—not as knowing of themselves, but rather because they believe inspired teaching is here now for the whole world—that the true knowledge of God is wholly revealed and can be grasped by all who devote themselves earnestly to seeking God. And in this coming of the truth about Him mercy upon mercy appears to mortals, mercies new every day and every hour; for God is seen as the infinite source of inexhaustible, ever-unfolding good, that knows no evil at all and that extinguishes all sense of evil so fast as God's goodness is appropriated and lived by men.

Mrs. Eddy has used the word Principle as a term for God to show us that the nature and modus of God are as the nature and action of Principle. Principle is the basis and foundation of whatever it maintains and sustains, and Principle is manifest in all things.

Perhaps impatient mortals do not always see God's mercies because their form is not just what mortals want. Discipline, not indulgence, is true mercy. Mercy brings us to be and to do right and whatever leads life upward is indeed merciful, for it fits us to "obtain mercy." Surely the destruction of sin is the root of the matter for as sin disappears its unhappy penalties go with it. Until God is understood mortals believe sin, sickness and death to be His plan and so He seems, to our best sense of reason, more unmerciful than a human parent. When the Science of Christianity, however, appearing through the teaching of Christian Science, reveals God as altogether good and as the destroyer of all sin and pain and sorrow we are encouraged to seek and to find Him, convinced that the more we really know about God the less we will submit to confusion and trouble. And so we

rested in a harmonious and orderly expression of itself wherever it operates. In like manner the divine Mind which maintains a universe must express itself lawfully and rightly in all that it does. The basic law of numbers, for instance, when brought to bear upon mathematical mistakes, rights them. The basic law of music called into action produces harmony and permits no discord. So God as Principle operates through right thoughts reflected in men to establish Himself in the affairs of men.

We can all have God with us, be in the presence of God, express Godlikeness in our lives, to the extent that we admit to our thought processes the thoughts of that divine Mind which originates and operates as Principle to care for its man and its universe. So mercy upon mercy falls to him who opens his life to the entrance of spiritual understanding. This because the thought busy receiving and reflecting divine Love is by the same process busy shutting out trouble. Divine Mind and trouble cannot dwell together. So the coming of mercy disposes of all that is unmerciful. And to learn that whatever is unmerciful comes from ignorance of God rather than from God is to learn the way of life and joy; for if this be true the better we know and love and obey God the nearer we come to the source of all mercy and the more we may hope to escape the vengeance unlike God.

If we ask ourselves what is our trouble, why things are hard, what is the way out, the one God-given answer bids us always look within. Perhaps some one is unkind to us; we can enlarge our own kindness, and so find peace. Possibly things go hard against us; we can be honest with ourselves, detect our weakness, put up defenses of increased wisdom and purity and truth to divert the currents of confusion. Trials may multiply till at times the whole of living may seem unmerciful. Then in such hours remember God's world-wide mercies and recall your own blessings until you see that they out-multiply all that trouble can argue. To those who look for mercy and make room for it by casting out of themselves whatever is unmerciful and unrighteous, mercy is always at hand. Christ Jesus uttered the mighty word of eternal truth when he declared "Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy." We cannot make over the other man; but we can make over ourselves. And we truly need such regeneration in order that "new mercies" may appear.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, April 13, 1912

### The Business Situation

NOTWITHSTANDING important factors which are usually considered adverse to industry, business conditions continue to improve. In this connection it may be said that one of the most striking features which has attended general business expansion is that the betterment has taken place in the face of pessimistic predictions and discouragement. It has been only a few months since statisticians figured out that the world's business was about to enter on a period of depression. Various untoward developments, including very serious labor disturbances, seemed to corroborate in a measure the views of the business prophets. Commerce and industry had been so hampered, it was pointed out, by legislative enactment and governmental prosecutions that it would take a long time for corporations to adjust themselves to the new conditions.

It probably was the very recognition of these unfavorable factors and an early trimming of sails to suit the wind which averted the expected depression and brought about a decided improvement. Probably never before in the history of industry has there been greater efficiency of operations and greater economy. People are less prone to go to extremes than they were. The business pendulum, consequently, will make shorter swings. Conservatism spells continued prosperity, since fundamental conditions for some years past have warranted good times. People themselves are at fault if there is not a continuance of prosperity.

The labor situation seems less than formerly a menace to trade, although the industries are not altogether out of the woods in this regard. Presidential campaigns have always been a disturbing factor, but politics thus far has not interfered with the business expansion that has taken place. At least, the interference is not discernible. Yet it is safe to say that if the national election were happily over and the big labor difficulties were amicably settled, the industrial improvement would be much more rapid. In fact, it is doubtful if the factories and mills would be able to keep up with the demand, and it is certain that the railroads would be unable to handle the consequent increase in traffic.

Larger bank clearances and firmer money rates plainly indicate a greater demand for funds for business purposes. Stocks of merchandise are gradually being replaced, but it will take considerable time before the shelves again are filled. Rising prices have restrained heavy purchasing, notwithstanding a return of confidence. But there is not the hand-to-mouth policy of buying that prevailed for a long period of time. Trade is taking on a robust appearance. Times are better. The feeling among business men generally is more buoyant.

The parachute man, by the way, is not the only one that has dropped from a considerable height on Wall street. The others, however, have not always landed on their feet.

NOTWITHSTANDING the consumption of gasoline, timothy hay is bringing as high as \$30 a ton in the interior. There is no trust in or for timothy.

### Northwestern Watershed

IN VIEW of all that has recently been said of the Mississippi valley, its great river system, the need of governmental action that will prevent floods and conserve water power, some of the findings of the United States geological survey with reference to the water resources of that part of the continent usually designated as the Great Northwest will have added interest for the reader. The continent is referred to rather than the country because it is nonsense in this connection to consider mere artificial geographical boundaries. The American and the Canadian Northwest are so closely bound together in natural interests, and especially in relation to water supply, that they cannot be treated separately. Indeed, this applies also to the middle section of the two nations and to the Northeast.

It is found by the latest surveys that the Columbia river has a drainage area of 269,000 square miles. Its source is in British Columbia and its basin extends from that province into Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and Nevada. Of course, it drains no such area as that served by the Mississippi. This latter stream drains a territory of 1,246,000 square miles, almost 1,000,000 miles greater than that of the Columbia basin. Even the St. Lawrence does not approach the Father of Waters, its particular watershed extending over a territory of only 530,000 square miles. The Mississippi basin, then, stands alone; yet it is only relatively that the Columbia basin is not great. It is really the center of one of the most magnificent water systems in the world. The Columbia and its tributaries have a length of 2136 miles, and these streams water one of the most picturesque and fertile valleys on earth.

The chief importance of the Columbia system lies in the fact that it is one in which rapids and falls are numerous. In the basin are some of the highest mountain peaks in the country, and the mountain streams in numerous instances create rivers of very abrupt descent. It is due to this fact that within the Columbia river drainage basin are at least one third of the available water powers of the United States, and, according to the report of the survey, development of this resource has as yet scarcely begun.

It seems not unlikely that in the near future the whole matter of flood protection, water storage and water power development will be taken up, not simply as a local, state or even national question, but as a problem of the greatest international concern. Canada is as deeply interested as the United States in the conservation of water for navigation and power purposes. A comprehensive system of conservation would, for example, make unnecessary the alarm that is felt at present with regard to the lowering of the level of the Great lakes. The diversion of some of the surplus water that now floods and devastates great areas of country into these great reservoirs would enable a dozen Chicagos to supply their sanitary channels or ship canals with an abundant flow without perceptibly lowering the lake levels. The St. Lawrence, Mississippi and Columbia systems united could furnish, were their waters husbanded, all the depth requisite to navigation in the lakes and rivers, and all the power that might be needed for the moving of the machinery of the two nations for an indefinite time to come.

ANALYSIS of the Minnesota figures of the 1910 census makes it apparent that in that inland-state native-born stock is holding its own, notwithstanding emigration to Canada and the arrival of increasing numbers of immigrants who formerly were not eager to find homes in northern regions. Thus, during the decade 1900-1910, while German, English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh immigrants were fewer in number, and the number of Scandinavian-born new residents was increased by only 7231, the number of immigrants from Greece mounted from 75 to 1161, of Italians from 2222 to 9668, of Roumanians from 483 to 2008, of Russians (Jews) from 7286 to 17,517, and of Turks from 125 to 1199. During the interval more than 1000 Bulgarians and 1200 Montenegrins also took up residence.

Further analysis of the figures shows that the dominating people of the state, the Scandinavian, gained more relatively during the decade in the larger urban communities like Minneapolis and St. Paul than they did in the rural districts. As with the first settlers of British stock in states settled long before Minnesota, the tendency is to become town dwellers when affluence comes or when new settlers appear with other and lower standards of living on the farms.

To the social observer this modification of the distinctly and exceptionally Teutonic character of the population of this state in the heart of the continent is of unusual significance. If one believes that it is well for the United States to have the infusion of Latin, Slavic and Semitic bloods that is now taking place, he of course is glad to see the process becoming national and affecting interior states as well as those along the Atlantic seaboard. But as a sign of the altered attitude of the German to America as a paradise of economic profit, it is interesting to note that whereas Minnesota had 125,188 German-born inhabitants in 1900 there were only 109,455 in 1910, and this during a period when the foreign-born population of the state increased 38,075. Equally interesting and significant is the falling off in French-Canadian emigration. Both Germany and Canada have devised ways of checking loss of their human assets.

### When Peru Plays Host

AMERICAN and European students' organizations which expect to attend the international congress of their kind to be held at Lima, Peru, during the month of July, should not lose sight of the excellent opportunity which the coming tour affords travelers bound for the west coast, via the isthmus of Panama. It is not at all unlikely that Lima's invitation found acceptance largely because of the added attraction offered by the present canal construction. Many of the young men now studying in American or European universities are specializing in engineering and kindred vocations. Never again, perhaps, will there be a similar chance to observe so great a ditch in the making, and it is well that Lima is to be the mecca for the students who are to gather there the present year, since in another twelve months water will cover practically all the diggings from the Atlantic to the Pacific. From Argentina and Chile, no doubt, the students will go directly north to the neighboring republic, but from other South American countries the most available route may still be northward by water and then across the isthmus, down the west coast.

As for the congress itself, the promise is that it will prove the climax of similar gatherings during the past few years. South America, it is true, has only recently allied itself with the Association of Cosmopolitan Clubs and the old world organization now working in close relationship with the body which found its inception in the University of Wisconsin. But perhaps because of this lateness in joining issues, Peru desires now to show its appreciation in getting the congress, and the government has voted a considerable sum for the entertainment of the guests. With the University of San Marcos the oldest university in the western world, with Peru's educational methods keeping step with its industrial and commercial activities, with the Panama canal promising as much to the Peruvian people as to any other nation in South America, if not more, there is no question that when the young men from many countries view the resources of this Pacific coast country to the south, they will not only help, on their return, to advertise the nation as it deserves to be advertised, but more than one of them may become party to Peru's further development.

BY TAKING grass seed home one day, a rake the next, a lawnmower after a while and a hired man in due season, the commuter will soon have a lawn that he can boast of.

THE self-closing door on the new street cars may possibly lead to a self-closer for conversations on party line telephones. Yet this does seem like looking far ahead.

THE political cyclone venting itself in Illinois preferential primaries has closed the long congressional career of Senator Cullom of Illinois, ranking member of the foreign relations committee. With his retirement, assuming continued Republican control of the Senate, the important post will fall to Senator Lodge of Massachusetts. Should proximate political combats alter the Senate so as to give Democrats control, then Mr. Lodge will fail of success in a long-cherished ambition.

Long since, by travel in Europe, by personal intercourse with foreign publicists and by thorough study of the history of the past and the trends of contemporary international politics, he fitted himself for unusual influence in shaping American foreign policy. When the history of his time is written and when access is possible to his unusually complete record of a long legislative and partizan career, it may be found that the Massachusetts "scholar in politics" often has really been the dominating personality when other men have gained the credit. There is nothing strange about this. Conditions of American political life have not been and still are not conducive to specialization in this field either by lawmakers or by diplomats. Hence when men like the late Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota or Mr. Lodge appear in the Senate and find their way to the foreign relations committee, it is not surprising that they get unusual power. During Mr. Roosevelt's ascendancy at Washington Mr. Lodge had added influence because of the close friendly relations existing between the men, relations that still abide and must be reckoned on at home and abroad as a factor in speculating as to what the American foreign policy may be. President Taft has had repeated evidence

### Peering Into the Melting Pot

of late that this tie between the former President and the Massachusetts senator is one that affects the national foreign policy. This was disclosed in the partially successful attack by Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Lodge on the arbitration treaties. More recently it has appeared in the flank attack on Japan by the Lodge inquiries respecting Magdalena bay.

In any controversy that Mr. Lodge may have with the President, the Senate or a majority of his own party he is now in line for certain technical advantages not possessed hitherto. For a committee chairman under the Senate rule, by masterly inactivity, can do things that are irritating and obstructive and yet beyond discipline. Broadly speaking, rise to this place by Mr. Lodge means, we should say, a more militant type of American foreign policy.

It is represented tentatively, as if with the view of testing public opinion on the subject, that owing to the inability or indisposition of the rules committee of the United States House of Representatives to report a rule in conformity to the Moon resolution, intended to render action on the parcels post proposition possible, nothing will probably be done in that particular at this session. The Moon resolution, so named because introduced by the chairman of the House postoffice committee, provides that it shall be in order for the House to consider all the new legislation proposed in the postoffice appropriation bill, and is intended especially to open the way for a provision in that measure relating to the establishment of a limited rural route parcels post. This provision is the "wedge" the friends of the parcels post have been hoping to see inserted in the postoffice legislation of the present year. The general rules of the House make new legislation on appropriation bills subject to points of order, and unless the rules committee should report the Moon resolution favorably a point of order would unquestionably be raised against the parcels post provision, and this would be sufficient to defeat it.

The section of the postoffice appropriation bill thus imperiled does not go very far, but it means, nevertheless, the beginning of an important change in the country's mail service. It provides for a limited parcels service to be confined entirely to the rural routes, with rates of postage at 5 cents a pound for the first pound and 2 cents a pound for over one pound and for fractions of pounds to eleven pounds. The idea of Chairman Moon and its supporters is that this experiment may be tried for two years and that should it prove unsatisfactory it might then be repealed or allowed to expire by limitation. The contention in its behalf is that it would be advantageous to both farmer and country merchant and could work injury to no one, and it is estimated that the increase in the postal revenue from this source would be from \$7,000,000 to \$10,000,000 a year. Apparently the section is now going to be eliminated on purely technical grounds, and apparently many congressmen of both parties are pleased to find that a mere technicality will enable them to avoid going on record with relation to what they regard as a delicate measure.

The delicacy of it arises, of course, from the fact that this simple proposal to extend the usefulness of the postal service seems very likely to lead to disruption and final disappearance of one of the most exacting and formidable private monopolies in the country. The question now is, will the public be as timid about the matter as their representatives appear to be? We rather think not.

SENATORS and congressmen, who in the process of reconstruction of the national printing and documentary departments have made it possible hereafter for citizens desirous of watching congressional proceedings to do so without excessive cost, have done well. Jokesmiths and flippant caricaturists may ridicule the Record of Congress as much as they please. Teachers of ethics may scoff at its deceptions, though many of these have recently been stopped. But the fact remains that it provides a chronicle which, if it were read by more people who vote and pay taxes, would contribute to selection of a higher type of congressman and senator.

Just now the representative system of democratic government is under suspicion and attack. Why? Partly because of the insufficient data relative to lawmakers which their constituents have to be content with. A variety of reasons, sound and otherwise, make the average Washington correspondent a picturesque, graphic describer of what lawmakers do, not a faithful chronicler of what they say in justification of what they do. The English elector gets from his London paper or from his provincial journal of high grade not only a "parliamentary letter," interpreting the session, but he also gets the precise language of the debate as well as the tally of vote. Consequently he determines for himself the moral and mental caliber and the political serviceability of his own M. P.; and when the latter returns to explain to his constituents his parliamentary record he finds constituents who can "heckle" him intelligently. Nor is this all. Party leaders and statesmen, as well as the rank and file of the lawmakers, are subjected day by day to the scrutiny of a reading audience that is dispassionate and that can weigh the force of arguments apart from the glamour of eloquence inspired by forensic combat.

American electors get no such data relative to their municipal, state or national legislators. The results are unfortunate for all concerned. It is another case of too much "middleman" and not enough direct contact between producer and consumer. Voters are not provided with sufficient data to determine for themselves who are large and who small men, who rhetoricians and who thinkers, who sincere and who devious, who constructive and who iconoclastic. The American lawmaker does not feel the restraining influence that would come with knowledge that he must account strictly for his words and his conduct to a body of watchers day by day. Anything that brings the official record of Congress nearer to such a reading, scrutinizing constituency will tend to raise the tone of congressional life.

WOMEN are to supplant men, it is said, as wireless operators on North Pacific steamers. One does not hear of men supplanting women anywhere.

PEOPLE who do not find much to amuse them in politics are trying to figure out in advance what the office boys' excuse on league baseball days will be this year.

### Parcels Post Obstruction

### Appraising Lawmakers

### American Foreign Relations